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# ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

*THIRTY-NINE VOLUMES.*

—(11.)—

COLONIES AND BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

BERMUDA; BRITISH COLUMBIA; CEYLON;
COLONIAL BISHOPRICS, POSSESSIONS, &c.;
CONVICT ESTABLISHMENTS;
NATAL AND CAPE TOWN, BISHOPS OF.

Session

1 *February* —— 10 *August* 1866.

VOL. XLIX.

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# ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

## 1866.

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## *THIRTY-NINE VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE*

## ELEVENTH VOLUME.

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# BERMUDA (YELLOW FEVER).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 23 July 1866;—*for*,

"COPY or EXTRACTS of a DESPATCH from the Governor of *Bermuda* to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, forwarding the REPORT of the COMMITTEE appointed to inquire into the Origin and Spread of the YELLOW FEVER, by which *Bermuda* was visited in 1864, together with the Appendices."

Colonial Office,
3 August 1866.

C. B. ADDERLEY.

(*Mr. Adderley.*)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
4 *August* 1866.

EXTRACT from a DESPATCH from the Governor of *Bermuda* to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, forwarding the REPORT of the COMMITTEE appointed to inquire into the Origin and Spread of the YELLOW FEVER, by which *Bermuda* was visited in 1864, together with the Appendices.

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EXTRACT from a DESPATCH from Governor Colonel *Ord*, R.E., C.B., to the Right Honourable *Edward Cardwell*, M.P.

Governor Colonel Ord, R.E., C.B., to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.

Bermuda, 17 November 1865.
(Received 16 December 1865.)

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward the Report of the Committee appointed by direction of Her Majesty's Government under the instructions conveyed in your Despatch No. 39, 24th December 1864, to inquire into the origin and spread of the yellow fever by which Bermuda was visited in that year, together with the Appendix of the Report, statement of the disbursements of the Commission, letter of the Attorney General to the Lieutenant Governor administering, and covering letter to you from the Lieutenant Governor containing his observations on the Report.

As Colonel Hamley was in the administration of the Government during the whole course of the epidemic, as well as during the progress of the inquiry, it is not necessary that I should offer any comment upon the Report.

* * * * * *

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. St. George Ord.*

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COPY of a LETTER from Lieutenant Governor Colonel *Hamley*, R.E., to the Right Honourable *Edward Cardwell*, M.P.

Lieut. Governor Colonel Hamley, R.E., to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.

Sir,

Bermuda, 16 October 1865.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Report, with appendices and maps, of a Commission appointed in the spring of this year to inquire into the origin and spread of the epidemic fever which was so fatal in Bermuda in the last six months of the year 1864.

The Commissioners, after very industrious research, have recorded the history of the fever fairly and faithfully. Most of the incidents had been previously known to me, and had, in some form or other, been committed to writing. I am able, therefore, to bear testimony to the fidelity with which the whole sequence of events has been traced in the Report.

The satisfaction is denied me of being able to announce that the inquiry has unveiled, even partially, the cause of the fever. Well known sanitary maxims are referred to and repeated, and inattention to them is condemned. But when it is remembered that the fevers appear at intervals, with many intervening years of great salubrity, it is hard to understand how the state of the buildings, drainage, &c., can be the cause of the pestilence; because they (the buildings, &c.) remain from year to year much in the same condition, and if they generate and emit a poisonous influence, that influence must operate constantly, though not necessarily, to the extent of producing every year yellow fever. There is, how-

ever, no evidence of such constant operation, for, except in epidemic years, the population is singularly healthy. I am disposed, therefore, to reject the idea that the state of our towns and buildings accounts for the appearance of the fever.

With regard to the spread of the epidemic, a different conclusion seems warranted. After it had once begun, there is every reason to believe that it was fostered and propagated through the absence of sanitary precautions. In many communities such an admission would amount to a reproach. I am concerned, therefore, that the Commissioners did not, in justice to Bermuda, set forth the disabilities under which the Colony labours, as, for example, that no civil engineer or even master builder is to be found here; that the whole population is under 12,000 souls; that this population is poor; and that labour and the appliances of art are exorbitantly dear.

It is shown that one measure—not a profound or scientific one—was resorted to with good effect, namely, flight. It is, to the best of my belief, the only reliable mode of escape. It was, last year, undoubtedly the means of saving many lives; and I entirely concur in the opinion of the Commissioners that the means of transport should be at hand every summer.

A statement in the Report requires, I think, some remark from me. It occurs in paragraph 43, where I read that: "When the troops were removed from the vicinity of the town of St. George, it was, unfortunately, not foreseen that it was necessary that the head quarters, the sick, the civil departments, and the commissariat stores, should be removed at the same time. This course not having been taken, it became necessary to send back men from the distant camp on numerous duties of fatigue; 38 per cent. of these men died." Now, though it was quite practicable to move the soldiers, with their arms and knapsacks, to Ferry Point, the Commissioners have omitted to explain how the military chest, stores, &c., could have been moved thither so as wholly to prevent communication. The bread was all baked in St. George's, the meat was there slaughtered by the contractor; the coals, wood, bedding, utensils, medicines, camp equipage, and engineer yard were there. To have suddenly transferred every department and store would have been impossible, even had there been places convenient for their reception at Ferry Point, and had labour abounded. But the ground at Ferry Point is a barren moor, and the Commissioners have shown that labour, far from abounding, was at first scarcely procurable at any price. The inference is that the communication between Ferry Point and St. George's, however unfortunate it may have been, was attributable not to want of provision, but to necessity. Were an epidemic to occur again under the same circumstances, the soldiers must perform the same duties between the camp and town. But it is not to be expected that the population will again be absorbed in such a pursuit as running the blockade; native labour may, therefore, be counted on to relieve, in a great measure, the troops from the danger of communication.

The Commissioners advocate the employment of black troops in Bermuda. I think that a small number, say 50 men, would always be useful, and that in time of sickness they would be especially so, as hospital orderlies, boatmen, carters, and grave-diggers.

I beg attention to the fact stated in the Report, that the 2nd Battalion, 2nd Regiment, never were in barracks from the time of their landing till after the disappearance of the epidemic.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. G. Hamley,*
Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief.

Copy of a LETTER from *S. B. Gray*, Esq., to Lieutenant Governor Colonel *Hamley*, R.E.

S. B. Gray, Esq., to Lieut. Governor Colonel Hamley, R.E.

Sir, Hamilton, Bermuda. 11 October 1865.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith the Report of the Commissioners appointed by your Excellency, under a Commission bearing the Great Seal of these Islands, to inquire into the history and circumstances of the Yellow Fever Epidemic of 1864.

The Report is accompanied by appendices, marked from (A) to (R) inclusive.

In pursuing their investigations the Commissioners have received the greatest assistance not only from your Excellency and the other principal officers of Her Majesty's land and sea forces, but from many medical and other officers of the various corps and departments, military and naval.

To the medical practitioners of the Colony and to the civil authorities and public bodies generally, the Commissioners are under similar obligations.

For the diagram and chart, forming the Appendices (O) and (P), the Commissioners are indebted to Captain Walker, R.E.

The meteorological register, marked (R), which, though imperfect, is the most reliable and complete that could be obtained, we have to thank Captain Pullen, R.N., the officer in charge of the naval survey, for, he having kindly placed his log at the disposal of the Commissioners.

I have, &c.
(signed) *S. Brownlow Gray*,
Attorney General.

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(Enclosure.)

REPORT of the COMMISSIONERS on the YELLOW FEVER EPIDEMIC of 1864.

Sir,

HAVING made a careful inquiry into the circumstances connected with the first appearance and progress of the epidemic of yellow fever which prevailed in Bermuda during the year 1864, agreeably to the instructions forwarded to us in your Excellency's letter of the 24th April 1865, and under the authority of a Commission of the 20th April 1865, bearing the Great Seal of the Colony, addressed to ourselves,

We have now the honour to submit to your Excellency the results of our investigation, embodied in the form of a report.

2. We considered that the most convenient method of obtaining reliable information would be to frame different sets of questions and forms for returns, as was done by the Fever Commissioners in 1854 and 1857. These, when printed, could be addressed to the members of public departments, both civil, naval, and military, as well as to the medical practitioners, the health officers, and the magistrates of the respective parishes, and such other persons as were likely to possess valuable information.*

* *See* (D) and (E) in Appendix.

3. Two sets of questions and five forms for tabular returns were accordingly framed, printed, and circulated, and we are able to state that in almost every instance answers have been returned. Copies of some of them, containing useful evidence bearing on the subject of the present inquiry, or offering suggestions of material value, will be found inserted in the Appendix.† Extracts from others, either of intrinsic value or tending at least to show what diversities of opinion still exist on the much vexed questions submitted to the Commissioners, are also appended ‡ Many others have assisted us in framing the present report, or furnished valuable information, of which we have freely availed ourselves in arriving, as far as we have been enabled to arrive, at general conclusions.

† *See* (F) and (H) in Appendix.

‡ *See* (G) and (I) in Appendix.

4. We further considered it necessary to make a tour through the islands, to enable us to become personally acquainted with the general features of the country, and the particular localities where the fever first appeared. We also inspected the barracks and Government buildings, and the various military works, both at St. George's, Boaz Island, and Ireland Island, and the naval establishment

ment at the last-named island, including the dockyard, the naval hospital, and the hulks.

5. Nearly all the resident medical practitioners affirm that the year 1864, up to the first appearance of the epidemic, was an ordinary one as regards the general health of the civil population. Dr. Foggo, of Devonshire parish, states, however, that he had many cases of influenza, diarrhœa, and dysentery; and Dr. Rees, of the town of Hamilton, remarks that he treated a few cases of remittent fever. Dr. Brice, surgeon, Royal Navy, also observed several cases of febricula and diarrhœa at Ireland Island. The military and naval medical officers generally are of opinion that there was nothing unusual in the nature of the diseases under treatment, nor have we evidence of any merchant ship having, prior to the appearance of the epidemic, arrived with fever prevailing on board, or in a generally sickly condition.

Some few cases of bilious remittent fever, as well as of diarrhœa, are met with in the summer and autumn seasons every year in Bermuda. In St. George's, where the epidemic was most virulent, the medical men declare that they had no warning of the approach of the pestilence. There was an uneasy feeling, however, on account of the overcrowded state of the town, which had received a large addition to its ordinary population, in the shape of sailors of dissolute habits, and others engaged in running the blockade established on the American coast. Probably the knowledge of the very defective sanitary state of the town was also one cause of the uneasy feeling which prevailed. It appears to be tolerably certain that in several essential particulars the sanitary condition of the town of St. George was much worse than when Bermuda was visited by the terrible epidemic of 1853. The same want of drains and sewers existed, but with it there was far more overcrowding of confined and ill-ventilated tenements and lodging houses, with the necessary, or, at least, natural, accompaniments of a generally more filthy condition of the streets, lanes, alleys, and waste land of the town. To complete the mischief the wharves were now loaded with large piles of cotton, coals, and other goods, which not only were unwholesome in themselves, but tended materially to check the circulation of air through the houses and narrow thoroughfares. No sporadic case of yellow fever had been observed in any of the islands.

6. A full description of the disease, as it appeared during the late epidemic, as well as of the medical treatment and "after death" appearances, will be found in the Appendix (A).

7. The tables showing the statistics of the epidemic among the civil population and the troops, as well as in the dockyard, are also added as appendices.*

* *See* (J), (K), (L), and (Q) in Appendix.

8. The climatic conditions during the year 1864, as far as we have ascertained, were those of ordinary years. There was nothing unusual as regards the quantity of rain, the range of temperature, the force and direction of the winds, or the electrical or hygrometric state of the atmosphere. Nor was there any particular lowness of the tides, such as was noticed previous to the epidemic of 1856. We are altogether unable to determine that there were any special predisposing climatic conditions in operation which were likely to have acted injuriously upon the health of the population. It is much to be regretted that there are no sufficient data in existence from which meteorological tables of practical value could be prepared.†

9. The state of blockade enforced on the Southern American ports had a decidedly injurious influence on the general health of the population in several respects. A large number of blockade running steam ships was constantly arriving at, and departing from, the harbour of St. George, remaining in port on the average about a fortnight. To supply these steam ships with coal, many sailing vessels were sent out from England, which were moored alongside the wharves, in order to discharge their cargoes. The waters of the harbour could not but be materially affected by the quantity of refuse matter thrown out of these vessels. In addition, the offal and blood from two slaughter houses (one of

† In Appendix (R) will be found the most complete Meteorological Tables which the Commissioners could obtain. These are extracted from the log of Captain Pullen, R.N., in charge of the Naval survey at Bermuda, by his kind permission; but, in consequence of the illness of himself and his staff of assistants, there is a hiatus at a period of considerable interest.

of which was on the Market-square, in the centre of the town,) were thrown into the harbour, and might be frequently observed floating about in a state of putrefaction in the narrow channel between Ordnance Island and St. George's. The entrails of fish were constantly thrown into the same channel, where they underwent a process of slow decomposition. The harbour of Hamilton also suffered from these causes, but to a far less extent, the number of blockade running and other vessels frequenting that port having been comparatively trivial. The health of the crews of the ships suffered from the faulty construction of the vessels, which were built specially for speed, with but little height between decks. A proper circulation of air was altogether prevented by the necessity which existed for filling every available space with coal and general cargo. The crews in general were very dirty and dissipated, and entirely without discipline. At night the men were crowded into a very small space, where the temperature must have been exceedingly high, and the atmosphere almost poisonous.

10. On shore the houses, as before stated, were greatly overcrowded at St. George's. On all sides numbers of dissipated, lawless, and dirty sailors, firemen, &c. were seen, and they were generally, more or less, drunk, and always in a state of perpetual debauch.

11. It has already been noted that no improvements had been made in the town of St. George's since the last epidemic, and that its state, in fact, was decidedly worse. The streets consisted of the same narrow and tortuous lanes, in which most abominable odours were rife. There were no pavements, and there was an utter absence of drains and sewers. Cesspits abounded, and those can be found who even declare the cesspit system to be a desideratum in a town situated like St. George's. These privies, sure foci of disease, were emptied at rare intervals indeed.

12. The water supply is generally insufficient for the population, and always fails in unusually dry seasons. Rain water is almost universally made use of in Bermuda for drinking and cooking purposes. It is collected from the roofs of the houses; but in the country sometimes the rocky slope of a hill is selected, which, for this purpose, is smoothed and cemented. The water is conducted into underground tanks, which commonly are cavities cut out of the solid rock and well cemented. On the whole, the water is pure; but in the towns the tanks are often placed near the privies. Nor is it an unusual thing in Bermuda to see cisterns placed immediately under the dwelling-houses, a situation which in other countries visited by yellow fever epidemics is considered highly injurious to the sanitary condition of the residence.

13. The shipping also derived its drinking water from tanks; and it is not believed that the quality was otherwise than pure, though, from the fact of its having to be carried to the ships from considerable distances, the supply could not but have been scanty in the Port of St. George.

14. Wells are sunk in different parts of the group of islands. The water in some of them is scarcely brackish, and in dry seasons is largely made use of.

15. In the main island, to the north and west of the town of Hamilton, there are tolerably large saltwater marshes, which are affected by the state of the tides. It is not noticed, however, that fevers prevail in their vicinity more frequently than elsewhere; and it may be said that intermittent fevers are all but unknown. There is no specific information or evidence to prove that these marshes have an injurious effect on the health of individuals living near them, or of the population generally, although it may be suspected to be the case during an epidemic season. The same may be stated as regards the creeks. When the tide recedes, a quantity of mud is often exposed, and offensive emanations are occasionally thrown off; but there is no proof that the people living in the immediate vicinity suffer from any particular sickness. They enjoy, on the contrary, as good health as those residing at a distance, even on high ground.

16. No burials are allowed in the towns. At St. George's the dead are buried at a cemetery nearly a mile removed from the town; but the military graveyard does not appear to us to be situated at a sufficient distance from the troops. In Pembroke parish the burial ground surrounds the parish church, which is nearly a mile from the town of Hamilton. In the town itself no interments take

place. But the practice of surrounding the parish churches with burial grounds, which prevails everywhere in these islands (except in the case of St. George's, where it has been recently abandoned), is one open at all times to very serious objections in tropical climates; and in times of yellow fever epidemics especially such cemeteries ought immediately to be closed.

17. We will now state the results of our inquiries into the origin and progress of the late epidemic visitation.

Dr. Outerbridge, a medical practitioner at Bailey's Bay, reports that a coloured man named Henry Tucker was the first person attacked, and that this case occurred on the 19th June. This man and a brother were living with their father at a place called "Devil's Hole," south of Harrington Sound, in Smith's Parish, their house being about six miles south-west of the town of St. George's. The father, John Tucker, was next attacked on the 21st June, and was seriously ill for a fortnight. Both these men had been at work previously at St. George's, coaling ships at West's Wharf, which is situated in the western suburb of that town. All the wharves of St. George's were in the same overcrowded state from coal, cotton, lumber, and merchandise. They were rarely or never swept or cleansed. Coal-dust, mud, and filth of all kinds were allowed to accumulate on all sides. It may be here remarked that all the early cases of fever were met with in the locality where the Tuckers were employed, or rather extending from these wharves to higher land situated directly to the north.

18. No communication has, however, been traced between the parties first attacked. The deduction is, therefore, that the concentration of the fever in this quarter depended upon some peculiar local influences. Neither Henry nor John Tucker had been on board any vessel from Nassau in June. That island was declared an infected port on the 14th June, the day after the steam ship "Fannie," a blockade runner, arrived at Bermuda, and brought the news that yellow fever had just broken out at Nassau.

20. Dr. Outerbridge states that Christopher Tucker, a brother of Henry, was the third person attacked. The date of seizure is uncertain, but it probably was the 24th June. This man was so slightly affected that he was never confined to his bed. Christopher Tucker had been employed at Fisher's Wharf coaling the steam ship "Fannie," from Nassau, and believes he contracted fever while in that vessel.

21. Although there appears to be some uncertainty about the exact nature of the fever in these three cases, there can be none with regard to the next, that of Alton, a European, who left Nassau on the 9th June in the steam ship "Fannie," and arrived at Bermuda on the 13th June. During the four days' voyage, Alton suffered from tertian ague. On the 18th June he applied to Dr. Hunter, of St. George's, for medical advice, when the disease was at once recognised as tertian ague, and was treated accordingly. Alton lived at a Mrs. Walshe's, whose house was situated to the rear of the gaol, far to the north of Fisher's and West's Wharves. The house stands on ground well elevated above the surface of the sea, but surrounded by hillocks which are covered with bush and trees. The general sanitary condition would be considered bad. Mrs. Walshe declares she saw Alton have three separate attacks of tertian ague, and that he was quite well in the intervals, and walked about the town enjoying himself. He could foretell the time of an attack to an hour. On the 23rd June he felt very unwell, and was again seen by Dr. Hunter. The fever assumed a continued type on the 25th, and presented a suspicious resemblance to yellow fever. He became worse, and died with black vomit on the 30th June, his skin being intensely yellow.

22. The history of the steam ship "Fannie" is as follows: She left Nassau on the 9th June, where a few fatal cases of yellow fever had already occurred, and arrived at St. George's, Bermuda, on the 13th June. A man who was paralytic and Alton were the only two sick persons who are satisfactorily ascertained to have been on board. Alton had suffered from intermittent fever during the voyage, and after landing had, at least, three attacks of tertian ague. Six passengers also disembarked, none of whom were seized with yellow fever, as far as can be discovered. Three firemen deserted from the ship, and their history cannot be traced. On the 15th June, the "Fannie" (having coaled at Fisher's Wharf) sailed for Scotland, where she arrived without any case of sick-

ness

ness whatever having occurred. (*Vide* Report of Dr. Burland, R. A., Health Officer of the Port of St. George.*) * In Appendix (F.)

23. A medical question remains to be determined. Could Alton, while suffering from intermittent fever, have contracted yellow fever at Nassau? Could the latter disease remain dormant, in a state of incubation for 16 days, while the intermittent was in force? Medical experience will declare that it is impossible for two distinct fevers to exist in the system at one time, the one lying dormant and the other being in a state of activity. But there is evidence that an intermittent may suddenly change its type to that of yellow fever, when the specific epidemic wave or influence passes over a district. This is by no means uncommon in Jamaica. (*Vide* answers to Question 19 by Mr. Barrow, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.†) † In Appendix (H.)

24. When we examined the house in which Alton died, on the 17th June 1865, Mrs. Walshe related a conversation which she stated she overheard between a man named Shaw and Alton, on Sunday the 19th June 1864. Shaw is reported to have said, "That he had, that day, seen a man buried in the Roman Catholic Cemetery like a dog, wrapped in a blanket, with no one to read the funeral service over him except a dirty fireman."

Alton replied, "That he was sorry for the poor fellow, as he had come out with him in the 'Fannie' from Nassau." Mrs. Walshe also stated that the man Shaw sailed on the 21st June in the "Index" steamer. It is rather extraordinary that Mrs. Walshe never mentioned this conversation before, as her evidence had been taken on several previous occasions. She understood that the fireman dug the grave himself, and got into the cemetery unknown to anybody. There is unfortunately no registration of deaths, and no complete registration of burials in Bermuda at present. It is doubtful, however, if anyone could have been thus secretly buried, especially if dying from yellow fever, as many people at that period were anxiously looking out for cases. On the whole, therefore, we are not inclined to attach importance to a report so vague and inconclusive in connection with the present inquiry.

The next decided case (being the second ascertained beyond a doubt to have occurred) was that of George Williams, who was a passenger in the steamship "City of Petersburg," which vessel sailed from Nassau on the 27th May, bound for Wilmington, a healthy port. The ship arrived at Bermuda on the 10th June, and continued healthy until she sailed again on the 24th June. On that day Williams left the ship and lodged at Jones' house, to the west of the civil prison, in a wretchedly confined situation, about 200 yards south-west of, and below Mrs. Walshe's. It would be difficult to imagine anything much worse, in a sanitary point of view, than the whole condition of this establishment. Williams was attacked on the 10th July, 45 days after leaving Nassau, and died with black vomit and a jaundiced skin on the 17th July. The long period which elapsed after his leaving Nassau seems to show that the fever was contracted in Bermuda. There had been no communication with Alton or with Walshe's family.

26. On the 17th July a sailor was found drunk near the Wesleyan chapel, which is less than a quarter of a mile from Fisher's Wharf, and next day it was discovered that he was dying from yellow fever. Dr. Hunter states that he died with black vomit on the 18th July at Oakley's house. Nothing is known about the history of this man.

27. The disease now showed itself among the troops on the opposite or east side of the town. The first case was that of a Serjeant Cooper of the 39th Regiment, who was living under canvas at the rear of the Royal Barracks. It is believed that he had had no communication with either of the former cases. He was seized on the 16th July, and died on the 22nd with black vomit and a jaundiced skin. The 39th Regiment sailed for England on the 27th July, and no other case appeared in the corps.

28. On the 23rd and 24th July, two men of the 2nd Battalion of the 2nd Regiment, and an artilleryman, were attacked. The former were living under canvas near the Navy Tanks, but had, no doubt, frequently visited the town, and the latter was a hospital orderly who had been living in the temporary Royal Artillery Hospital near Penno's Wharf, and not far from Fisher's Wharf, where

the steamer "Fannie" coaled. No connection has been traced between these cases and the previous ones. The disease, soon after this, became general all over the town.

29. The first case in the left wing of the 2nd Battalion of the 2nd Regiment, stationed at Boaz Island, appeared on the very same day that the first case was noticed in the right wing of that battalion, stationed at St. George's, namely, on the 23rd July, although there had never been any communication between the two wings since their reaching the colony on the 16th of July, except that on the 22nd of July one company had been moved from Boaz Island to St. George's. On the arrival of the transport at Ireland on that day, the men of the left wing were at once encamped at the west end. The right wing was then sent to St. George's in a small steamer. The stations of the two wings were thus removed, the one from the other, the extreme length of the islands.

30. The man first attacked at the west end had been on guard in the dockyard on the 22nd July, and next day was seized with fever. He had had no communication with any fever case. Two other men of the regiment were attacked on the 24th and 26th July respectively; and there is not the least suspicion of contagion attached to any one of these cases. Fever appeared among the dockyard people on the 15th August, on which day a child named Matthew Lynes, who had left St. George's on the 14th, was seized while living on board the "Tenedos" hulk. He died on the 17th August. Two dockyard labourers living in Victoria-row and Portland-square respectively were next attacked on the 17th August, and they both recovered. The men of the Royal Artillery stationed at Ireland Island were not affected until the 25th August, a full month later than the men of the 2nd Queen's. This must be attributed to the fact of their having been more acclimatized than the newly-arrived regiment. About the 24th August fever became intense at Ireland Island, that is to say, about three weeks later than at St. George's; and during the whole of September it showed great malignancy. It would appear to have been more virulent among the troops at this end of the group of islands than the epidemic of 1853. The first person attacked at Hamilton had recently arrived from St. George's. The date of seizure was the 29th July. From this time other cases continued to appear, and by the 13th September, about a fortnight later than at St. George's, the epidemic had reached its height in the town of Hamilton.

TABLE to show the Locality of the earlier Cases.

| Parish. | Island. | Date of First Case. | Date of Last Case. | Period of Greatest Intensity. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hamilton - | Main Island - | 19 June - | Uncertain - | End of Aug. | The town of Hamilton is not in the parish of the same name, but in Pembroke parish. |
| St. George's - | St. George's - | 25 „ - | 5 Jan. 1865 - | Ditto. | |
| Sandys - - | Boaz - - | 23 July - | 22 Oct. 1864 - | 29 Sept. | |
| Southampton - | Main Island - | 28 „ - | 25 Aug. - | 21 „ | |
| Pembroke - | Main Island - | 29 „ - | 23 Dec. - | 13 „ | |
| Smith's - - | Main Island - | 3 August - | Uncertain - | End of Aug. | |
| Sandys - - | Somerset Island | 5 „ - | 23 Nov. - | 26 Sept. | |
| Warwick - | Main Island - | 6 „ - | 25 Sept. - | 14 and 17 Sept. | |
| Devonshire - | Main Island - | 13 „ - | Uncertain - | 5 Oct. | |
| Sandys - - | Ireland Island | 16 „ - | 23 Nov. - | 27 Sept. | |
| Paget - - | Main Island - | 23 „ - | 18 „ - | 10 Aug. | |

31. The disease thus appears to have commenced in St. George's on the 25th June, and at least a month passed away before it gained any force. It then travelled somewhat quickly over the islands, proving most malignant in the towns and

and dockyard, where there were the most overcrowded and susceptible populations. Most parishes were attacked between the 23rd July and the 6th August. The last case in Ireland Island occurred on the 23rd November, in the town of Hamilton, on the 23rd December, and in St. George's as late as the 5th January 1865.

32. There was a constant intercourse between St. George's and the islands generally, including the town of Hamilton, during the whole epidemic period, on account of the high rate of labour in the former town. It was remarked that in the town of St. George the rate of mortality was unchanged to the end of the epidemic, but among the troops there seemed to be less malignancy in the months of November and December. The last soldier was attacked on the 10th December.

33. No ship is shown to have arrived with a case of yellow fever on board until some time after the disease had appeared at St. George's. The brigantine "Apus," from Nassau, anchored outside the harbour, in "Five Fathoms Hole," on the 29th June. As one passenger had died on the voyage, the vessel was not allowed to enter the port, but was sent to Quarantine Island, in the Great Sound. Her crew and passengers were landed, and the ship was cleansed and fumigated, and no other case appeared. The barque "Mary" anchored at the same place on the 5th July. During her voyage from Nassau one passenger had also died. She was kept in quarantine until she sailed for St. John, New Brunswick, on the 9th July. No case appeared on board during her stay in Bermuda.

34. After the epidemic had acquired full force several steamers arrived, and departed with yellow fever cases on board.

35. The following table possesses interest. By it the comparative severity of the epidemic of 1853, 1856, and 1864 can be estimated :—

RETURN showing the Comparative Sickness and Mortality in Bermuda, in the Epidemics of 1853, 1856, and 1864.

| STATIONS. | Strength, including Officers, Women, and Children. | Attacked. | Died. | Ratio of Deaths to every 1,000 of Strength. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1853 Population of Bermuda, including troops, civilians, and convicts. | 14,387 | – | *663 | 46·08 | * Of the 663 deaths 161 were convicts and guards, their strength being 1,778. |
| 1856 - - Ditto - - - | 13,848 | 1,367 | 129 | 9·31 | |
| 1864 Population, including troops, people in dockyard, but no convicts. | 13,536 | 4,008 | 471 | 34·79 | |
| 1853 Civil population of Bermuda, Census of 1851. | 11,092 | – | 138 | 12·43 | The mortality was greatly increased by the great influx of sailors in 1864. |
| 1856 - - Ditto - - - | 11,092 | 1,084 | 88 | 7·93 | |
| 1864 Ditto, Census of 1861 - - | 11,450 | 3,148 | 237 | 20·69 | |
| 1853 Troops at all stations - - | 1,517 | 832 | 361 | 237·96 | * *Vide* remark at the bottom of this column. |
| 1856 - - Ditto - - - | 1,326 | 44 | 4 | 3·09 | |
| 1864 - - Ditto - - - | 1,460 | *640 | *206 | *141·09 | |
| 1853 Troops in Royal Barracks, St. George's, and Ferry Point. | 339 | 283 | 114 | 336·28 | These figures are not of much value, as it is impossible to distinguish the mortality at St. George from that at Ferry Point, the men were changed so constantly. |
| 1856 - - - - - - - | 894 | 3 | – | – | |
| 1864 Ditto of 2/2nd Regiment only, at St. George's and Ferry Point. | 417 | 204 | 85 | 203·83 | |
| 1853 Troops at Ireland and Boaz Island. | 442 | 69 | 27 | 61·08 | * The admissions and deaths would have been far more numerous had the troops not been sent to Halifax in September 1864. |
| 1856 - - - - - - - | 331 | 27 | 1 | 3·02 | |
| 1864 - - Ditto - - - | 596 | *160 | *49 | *82·21 | |

36. If the 161 deaths among convicts, in 1853, were added to the deaths, during the epidemic of 1864, the total mortality would not vary greatly. As regards the troops the total mortality is much less than in 1853, but it must be remembered that in 1864 the troops were quickly moved out of barracks and encamped, and a large number were also sent to Halifax in September. If we look at the mortality among the civil population, it is shown that about 100 more deaths occurred in 1864 than in 1853; but the number of sailors in the island, during the last epidemic, was greatly in excess of that in 1853. A good criterion of the actual mortality among the troops in St. George's, in 1864, will be arrived at by examining the history of 143 men of the 2nd Battalion of the 2nd Regiment, who remained there, or were sent in, on "fatigue duty" from Ferry's Point. Of these 143 men 103 got fever, and 55 died, or 384·61 per 1,000 of strength. This is a high rate of mortality, and probably as high as that among the troops in St. George's, in 1853. At Ireland Island the mortality was far greater than in 1853. The deduction, therefore, must be, that the epidemic of 1864 was as severe as that of 1853, but that the mortality among the troops fell far short, owing partly to the greater promptitude in encamping them, but principally to the removal of so many to Halifax.

37. We proceed to report upon the circumstances which appear likely to have exercised a prejudicial effect on the health of the troops. Although it is impossible to determine to what extent the defective sanitary condition of the town of St. George's, previous to the outbreak, influenced the general health of the troops in the vicinity, we are unable to dispel the strong impression that to some extent it did so. We are borne out in this opinion by the facts that, on the one hand, unacclimatized persons living in the neighbourhood were almost universally attacked, although they never entered the town, and, on the other, those who were removed in time escaped attacks to a very great extent.

38. The 2nd Battalion of the 2nd Queen's Regiment was encamped directly it disembarked. The only corps occupying barracks, and whose health could have been affected by sanitary defects in the buildings, were the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, and they were quartered as follows:

| Station. | Corps. | Barracks. | Cubic Feet per Man. |
|---|---|---|---|
| St. George's | Royal Artillery | Fort Victoria | 600 |
| | | Fort Catherine | 1,474 |
| | | Fort George | 708 |
| | | Fort Cunningham | 517 |
| | Royal Engineers | Old Sappers Barracks | 748 |
| | | Fort Albert | 751 |
| Ireland Island | Ditto | Casemate Barracks | 598 |
| | Royal Artillery | Ditto | 598 |

39. The average cubic space per man here indicated is greater than the ordinary average, because in the summer months it is always the custom to encamp a portion of the troops. In winter the space does not average more than 512 cubic feet each man. The ventilation in the casemated forts is, from their construction, necessarily very imperfect. This is especially the case in the lower rooms, where fresh air can only enter at the windows and inner doors, if at all. The foul atmosphere, we observed, passes up the staircases, from the lower rooms to the upper. On testing, at midnight, the temperature of one of the upper rooms of Fort Victoria, in which six men were sleeping, the thermometer reached 77°, which was only one degree higher than in the Observatory. The same night, at 11.30 P.M., the thermometer in one of the rooms of the Royal Barracks,

Barracks, occupied by 22 men, reached 83° 7 or 7° 7′ hotter than at the same hour in the Observatory. The atmosphere was very foul, although the windows were open; the situation itself was elevated, and there were ventilating outlets in the roof. The defective state of ventilation in barracks and guard rooms will be referred to at the end of this report.

40. The general condition of the drainage, latrines, and urinals, at the military stations, may be broadly stated to have been very indifferent, both from the position of those works, and from their faulty construction; but no greater nuisance than usual was observed from these sources.

41. The water supply at each barrack would be sufficient under ordinary circumstances for drinking and cooking purposes, but not if baths were furnished to the men, nor if it be largely made use of for washing linen, &c. Rain water is collected from the roofs of the barracks and redoubts, and from the smooth slopes of rocky hills, and it is then stored in underground tanks in the manner we have before described. The water is of very good quality generally, and it is not stated in any instance that the health of the troops was injuriously affected by unwholesome water. It is found that, on the average, every individual consumed or used about five gallons of water daily. In very dry seasons the water has been known to fail in the tanks at all the barracks, except in that outside Fort Victoria and the Garden Tank, in rear of the Royal Barracks. When the supply has failed, water has had to be brought from reserve tanks, at greater or less distances from the barracks. Additional water supply is required at the different camp grounds.

42. There is no evidence that intemperance prevailed to a greater extent than usual among the troops. Previous to the epidemic, spirituous drinks were no doubt too freely indulged in; but it must be stated that malt liquors could rarely be obtained at a cost commensurate with the limited pay of a private soldier. During the epidemic it would appear that fear caused many men to drink a larger quantity of spirituous liquors than they were accustomed to. We append a table throwing some light on this subject, and on which very great care has been bestowed by officers commanding corps. The numbers are sufficiently large to afford evidence of value.

It is stated to have been the opinion of medical officers and others, that habitually intemperate men escape disease of this class in a larger proportion than temperate.

The following return may prove to be of interest, if not of positive value, in connection with this point.

BERMUDA.—EPIDEMIC of 1864.

RETURN showing the relative Number of Attacks of Yellow Fever, and Deaths from that Disease, among Temperate and Intemperate Men of Her Majesty's Troops on the Station.

| CORPS. Royal Artillery. Royal Engineers. 2nd Battalion of 2nd Regiment. | Temperate Men. | | Occasional Drunkards. | | Habitual Drunkards, and men known to be Habitual Hard Drinkers | | TOTALS. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number. | Ratio of Attacks and Deaths to 1,000 of Strength. | Number. | Ratio of Attacks and Deaths to 1,000 of Strength. | Number. | Ratio of Attacks and Deaths to 1,000 of Strength. | Number. | Ratio of Attacks and Deaths to 1,000 of Strength. |
| Number of each Class - | 735 | - - | 215 | - - | 188 | - - | 1,138 | — |
| Number of Attacks - | 355 | 482·99 | 73 | 339·53 | 50 | 267·02 | 478 | 420·03 |
| Number of Deaths - | 111 | 151·02 | 39 | 181·39 | 19 | 101·06 | 169 | 148·50 |

Only 10 per cent. of the men reputed to be intemperate died, and 15 per cent. of those reputed temperate. Twenty-six per cent. of the men classed as intemperate were attacked, and 40 per cent. of those reported temperate. The occa-

sional drunkards, however, suffered the greatest mortality, 18 per cent. of that class having died.

43. It was discovered, during the earlier period of the outbreak, that attacks of fever among Her Majesty's troops were increased in two instances by the nature of the military duties. Measures were accordingly taken to remedy the evil, and the result was satisfactory. This was particularly the case in the following instances.

When the troops were removed from the vicinity of the town of St. George, it was unfortunately not foreseen that it was necessary that the head quarters, the sick, the civil departments, and the commissariat stores should be removed at the same time. This course not having been taken, it became necessary to send back men from the distant camp on numerous duties of fatigue. Thirty-eight per cent. of these men died. Subsequently, when coloured labourers were obtained, and there was no further occasion to employ the troops on these duties, the mortality from this cause ceased.

Again, at the west end of the islands, a guard was furnished for Her Majesty's naval yard, where there were stores of great value from the camp at Boaz Island. The naval superintendent in charge was unwilling to incur the responsibility of dispensing with this guard, although officially requested so to do. As the dock-yard guard had occasioned some loss of life in 1853, it would have been more prudent, after the experience of that year, to have discontinued it during the recent epidemic, which was not, however, effected until the 1st of October, when, after having been gradually reduced, it was wholly withdrawn.

It is advisable that special instructions should be sent out to provide against the recurrence of similar circumstances hereafter.

44. The hospital accommodation was not nearly sufficient at St. George's when the sick began to be numerous, as was the case in August, and during the first half of September.

On the 2nd September, there were 78 or 79 patients crowded into the wards and verandahs of the military hospital, which was constructed for 48 sick. But at 1,500 cubic feet of space per man, the building was not, in fact, capable of accommodating more than 24 sick.

Seventy men were lodged inside the wards, which allowed only about 500 cubic feet of space per man.

In the month of May, before the appearance of the epidemic, we find that each sick man had an average of 6,000 cubic feet in the military hospital, there being then only five sick, and of 1,200 cubic feet in the Royal Artillery Temporary Hospital in the town of St. George.

The state of ventilation of the wards in the military hospital is good. There are proper inlets and shafts, windows of sufficient size, and fire-places. The water-closets are placed at either flank of the building, and are outside the walls, and the contents pass into a sewer, running into the sea. Water is kept in tanks above the closets, to which it is lifted from the underground tanks by a force-pump. Rain water is too valuable, and should not be used for this purpose. Salt water could easily be raised by windmill power, and would answer equally well; the sewers could then be more effectually flushed. The supply of rain water is not sufficient in dry seasons, or when there are many sick requiring warm baths, as during the late epidemic, when it had to be brought from a distance, at great inconvenience and expense.

45. Several excellent measures were adopted soon after the appearance of the earlier cases of fever.

The day after the death of the first soldier the head quarters of the 39th Regiment marched out of the Royal Barracks, St. George's, to Ferry Point, where they were encamped. This was on the 23rd July. The 2nd Battalion of the 2nd Regiment never, until the disappearance of the epidemic, occupied any barracks, but was placed under canvas on disembarkation, the left wing at Boaz Island and the head quarters at the Navy Tanks, about half a mile from the town of St. George. It was unfortunately considered that this latter position was sufficiently distant from the town, and that it would prove healthy. Five days after the 39th Regiment sailed for England the right wing shifted their camp to Ferry Point, their strength being 10 officers and 276 men, while the strength of the left wing, encamped

encamped at Boaz Island, was 10 officers and 379 men. Eighty-two men of the Royal Artillery moved out of Fort Victoria, near St. George's, on the 18th July, and were encamped on the glacis, which was too near the town. They were not shifted to the glacis of Fort Cunningham until the 15th, 16th and 17th August, on account of all the medical officers having contracted fever. One hundred and nineteen men of the Royal Engineers were also encamped outside their barracks on the 18th July. Two officers and 76 men of this corps marched to the camp on the glacis of Fort Cunningham on the same day as the Artillery.

This fort lies about 1¼ mile south-east of St. George's. One officer and 80 men of the Royal Artillery moved out of the Casemate Barracks at Ireland Island on the 25th August, and were encamped on the glacis.

46. Bell tents of double canvas were issued to the men at all the camps; they had small ventilating apertures in the canvas near the top of the pole. Three men lived in one tent: each man under canvas had therefore 171 cubic feet of space, estimating the cubic contents of a tent at 513 feet.

Every man had an iron bedstead and a horse-hair pillow and mattress.

47. On the 2nd August seven sick men of the Royal Artillery and Engineers from the temporary hospital St. George's were treated in marquees pitched near the military hospital, but these were not fever cases. On the 18th August some few convalescents of the Artillery, Engineers, and 2nd Battalion of the 2nd Regiment were removed from the hospital building, and treated in marquees pitched on the glacis of Fort Victoria. On the 26th August, and during the following week several additional marquees were pitched near the hospital, and convalescents from fever were treated in them.

On the 27th August there were about 40 convalescents in these marquees, seven men being placed in each tent. In this way the overcrowded hospital was by degrees effectually relieved. The whole of the sick at the camp at Ferry Point were treated in marquees, and the acute fever cases appeared to progress very favourably. The proportion of mortality to cases was at the rate of 278·68 per 1,000 only, while at St. George's in the hospital building it was 473·28 per 1,000 among the men of the same regiment. This is, however, no fair criterion, as a milder description of fever was contracted at Ferry Point, and at this camp the sick were also breathing a comparatively pure atmosphere. The evidence submitted to us does not decide the question whether it is preferable to treat fever cases in tents, or in a properly constructed and well situated hospital building. An opinion has been offered by Mr. Barrow that the building would be preferable.

48. The effect of encamping the troops was very good, and would have been still more satisfactory but for the necessity of sending the men back in small detachments, to do duty in the most dangerous localities until a sufficient supply of coloured people was obtained to relieve them of that labour. It would appear that every man who died at Ferry Point camp contracted the fever while on duty at St. George's. Not one man died who never left the camp, and the only officer who died there had frequently been in St. George's. The bandsmen, who were strictly confined to the camp, did not lose one of their number.

Exactly the same routine was carried out at Boaz, where men were sent away from the camp for duty in the most unwholesome locality of the dockyard. The men of the Royal Artillery and Engineers had been kept so long encamped in the vicinity of St. George's, that the good effect of moving them to the camp at Fort Cunningham was scarcely observable. In fact, for the first 17 days after shifting their ground there were very many admissions into hospital. The cases then rapidly decreased in number.

49. Eight officers and 201 non-commissioned officers, rank and file of the 2nd Battalion of the 2nd Regiment, sailed from Boaz Island for Halifax on the 9th September 1864, in Her Majesty's steam frigate "Galatea," and on the 24th September a second detachment of one officer and 51 men of the same regiment, two officers and 70 men of the Royal Artillery, and one officer and 67 men of the Royal Engineers also sailed for Halifax in the same ship. Four cases of fever appeared among the troops either on the voyage to or at Halifax, and three of them ended fatally. The disease then entirely ceased. After the second detachment left Bermuda, the remaining men who had not contracted fever were concentrated at the camp at Ferry Point. It was not found necessary to remove

them to Halifax, as cases almost entirely ceased to appear, although there were many seen for more than a month later at Ireland Island, and for two months later in the town of St. George.

The measure of removing so many of the troops to Halifax saved a large number of lives, and should be always adopted without any delay in the event of future epidemics. It is the only effectual and certain remedy, for it must be remembered that there are no mountainous districts in Bermuda, where land can be found at such an elevation above the sea as to render immunity from the disease probable.*

50. Before the troops returned to their barracks or to the redoubts every precaution was taken to place the various buildings in as good a sanitary condition as circumstances would admit of. They were thoroughly cleansed, fumigated, and limewashed, drains and privies were flushed frequently and sprinkled with quicklime. Ash-pits were kept well cleared out; the bedding was frequently aired. Great attention was paid to the sanitary state of the military hospital; ceilings and walls were scraped and limewashed, the woodwork was fresh painted, and, in fact, everything was done which was considered necessary for the health of the inmates.

51. The civil authorities of St. George's showed much energy shortly after the outbreak of the epidemic, however unprepared they may have been to meet the approach of the pestilence. The family of the Walshes (among whom the first case appeared), was encamped and placed in strict quarantine. All houses where fever had appeared were well fumigated and whitewashed. Old hulks were removed from the vicinity of the town and moored near St. David's Island. Ships were ordered to anchor out in the stream, and the captains requested to enforce cleanliness on board. Ships containing fever cases were placed in quarantine at Darrell's Island, near Port's Island. Slaughter-houses were removed from the town of St. George. Nor were the Colonial authorities less alive to the emergency. Three fever hospitals were opened by the Colonial Government; one at Pendle Hill, a mile and a-half south-west of St. George's; a second at Devonshire College, in the neighbourhood of the town of Hamilton, and the third at Church Hill, Somerset. These hospitals proved to be of great service. A new Public Health Act came into operation on the 25th August 1864. It gave additional powers to Boards of Health, and contained proper regulations respecting burials in cemeteries, slaughter-houses, manufactories, infected vessels, the removal of nuisances, and the cleansing of houses. It limited the number of inmates to be taken into lodging-houses, so as to allow 400 cubic feet of space to each lodger. Every Board of Health was empowered to appoint an inspector of nuisances, though the only Board which availed itself of such power seems to have been that of the town of St. George. It is necessary that others should also be appointed, both for the town of Hamilton and the country districts. If the new Act is stringently carried out it must prove of benefit.

52. At present there is a central Board of Health, composed of the Governor and Council. It would be better to alter the composition of this Board, which should comprise at least two or three experienced medical practitioners. Men of position should be selected who possess some knowledge of sanitary science, and they should be a paid and responsible body.

53. The

* The undersigned wishes to be understood as not concurring in this recommendation, as it appears to him that no sufficient evidence is produced to show that these Islands do not contain within themselves abundant sanitary resources for all practical purposes, if the same be promptly and fairly employed. Isolation and dispersion of troops are perfectly obtainable in Bermuda itself; and if the various camping grounds were habitually kept in a state fit for use on emergency, and proper regulations with regard to Her Majesty's troops to save them from exposure, fatigue, and contact with infected districts were at hand to be immediately enforced on the first indication of epidemic disease, and were promptly and firmly carried out, the results would probably be little, if at all, less satisfactory than those derived in 1864, from sending the troops to sea. This seems to be borne out by the statement of this report, that cases among the troops left behind at Ferry Point almost ceased to appear after the second detachment had left for Halifax, although at Ireland Island and at St. George's itself the disease was rife for several weeks later; at least it seems to be worth while before resolving on denuding the colony of its garrison to try the effect of a more complete dispersion and prompter separation of sick from well than has yet been attempted.

*S. Brownlow Gray.*

53. The value of a proper application of sanitary laws was made very evident at Hamilton in September 1864, at which period fever was raging with great virulence. The "Melita," Captain Higginson, a British steamship, of 853 tons, with 55 people on board, arrived off St. George's, Bermuda, on the 23rd August, and proceeded to Hamilton on the 12th September, where she was hauled alongside a wharf, in which position she remained until the 3rd October, a period of 21 days, without a case of fever appearing in the ship.

The Honourable Mr. Tucker, Mayor of Hamilton, thus describes the precautions taken by the Captain of the "Melita": "'Total abstinence' on the part of the captain and crew, and no liberty allowed on shore. The vessel was fully 'awned,' decks washed twice a-day, cabins and forecastle cleaned daily, the latter being whitewashed twice a-week, and the bedding aired fore and aft. The holds, fore and aft, and the engine-room were several times whitewashed; the bilge water was constantly cleared out; chloride of lime was sprinkled daily over the whole ship. The crew had fresh provisions for the whole period, and an arrangement was made to enable them to get salt-water baths on board ship."

54. Many sanitary improvements are essentially necessary in Bermuda, both in the town and country districts, before exemption from periodical epidemic visitations can be reasonably expected.

55. We cannot too strongly urge the immediate construction of a proper system of sewers in the towns of St. George and Hamilton, and no time should be lost in maturing the plans. Sea water in any quantity can be raised by steam-power for the purposes of flushing. We are not prepared to determine the best situation for the escape of the sewage matter into the sea. The advice of a competent engineer should be taken on this point. The sewage should be conducted to some distance from the towns, and allowed to escape in such a position as would ensure its being rapidly carried out to sea.

56. The streets of St. George's are at the present moment being widened. This is most essential. It is important that several open spaces should be left between the houses, so as to allow the south wind to enter the town. This is requisite because the two main streets run somewhat parallel from east to west.

57. The ground floors of all new dwelling houses should be raised some feet above the level of the streets or roads. The ceilings should be of good height, and the windows of large size, reaching nearly up to the ceiling. All sinks should be trapped, and no openings leading into drains should be permitted inside dwelling houses. It is greatly the custom in Bermuda to plant thick hedges of oleander and other trees around houses, which effectually exclude the refreshing breeze. Very often high walls are seen to enclose the hedges. It would tend to promote health if walls and hedges were never permitted to exist close to dwelling houses. A light railing might be substituted with great advantage.

58. A good supply of wholesome water is of the greatest importance throughout the islands, but especially in the towns. No new house should be built without proper rain water tanks being provided; and care should be taken that they are not situated near privies or sewers. Rain water might also be collected from all public buildings, and stored for the benefit of the poorer classes. All tanks should be well cleaned out once a-year, and the "catches" kept clean and whitewashed. A constant inspection of cellars, outbuildings, tanks, dust heaps, privies, drains, and sewers, should be made throughout the year, and not be delayed until the pestilence bursts out in all its fury.

59. We are of opinion that large portions of both the Devonshire and Pembroke Marshes can be reclaimed. If systematically drained the land could then be brought into profitable cultivation. There is no probability, however, that the owners of the marsh lands will undertake this measure, which would involve the outlay of a large amount of capital. It is, therefore, advisable that the Government take the matter into its own hands, and purchase these marshes. Such portions of them as can be reclaimed might be drained and cultivated, or afterwards resold at a profit.

A stagnant pond, but which is slightly affected by the tides, exists at the base of Fort Cunningham. A cut was made nearly 35 years ago from this pond leading to the sea. Is is now choked up, but could be re-opened at a small expense, and the sea freely admitted. During the epidemic of 1853, the first case of yellow fever appeared in this locality.

60. In the neighbourhood of the town of Hamilton some land might be reclaimed at the end of Crow-lane Harbour, if a sea-wall were constructed across the inlet. By this means the offensive exhalations which proceed from the mud deposited or uncovered at low tide would be prevented.

61. Every year before the hot weather sets in, the heads of creeks should be cleared of any accumulation of seaweed. All rank vegetation should also be got rid of. Bermudians, it must be admitted, are somewhat behind the age as regards their knowledge and appreciation of sanitary science. If they were to devote serious attention and some money to the effectual enforcement of hygienic measures, these epidemic outbreaks, so costly, as well as so distressing, of late years, may probably be either altogether warded off, or greatly mitigated. It must be remembered that not yellow fever only may thus be to a certain extent successfully combated. All diseases of the zymotic class run riot in localities where sanitary laws are neglected.

62. We next proceed to make some recommendations having reference especially to the safety and health of the troops in the command.

63. On account of the more frequent visitations of yellow fever of late years, we recommend that the same principles be made to apply to these islands as to the West Indies.

The strength of the white troops should therefore be reduced to a minimum compatible with the safety of the islands, and a proportion of coloured troops introduced. Had coloured troops formed a portion of the garrison at the commencement of the late epidemic outbreak, the lives of many valuable soldiers would have been saved; for the coloured troops could have performed, with comparative safety to themselves, all the "fatigue duties" which were indirectly the probable cause of the death of so many European soldiers.*

64. There is not nearly sufficient barrack accommodation for the troops. We understand that wooden barracks are about to be constructed on Prospect Hill. The situation, in our opinion, is good. In this climate wooden huts are required to be made more lofty than in England. Larger windows are also necessary, and ridge-ventilation should be carried out through the entire length of the roof. Fire-places and chimneys are very useful, both for ventilation and drying the rooms, in damp weather. Every man should have at least 750 cubic feet of space, and a superficial area of 50 feet. The huts should be raised from the ground on stone footings, and should be surrounded by a broad, lofty, and nearly horizontal verandah. They should extend in a line from east to west as nearly as possible.

65. If coloured troops are introduced it will be advisable to concentrate them at St. George's, so as to keep as few white soldiers as possible in the vicinity of that town.

66. The Royal Barracks are too closely surrounded with outbuildings, which cause a great stagnation of air. Several of these outbuildings are too small, and should be pulled down, and more suitable buildings erected in more open localities. The canteen, orderly-room, and barrack-office, and stables to the east, and a few married men's quarters, the bakery, and the sergeants' mess to the west

* The undersigned, while fully allowing that the liability of the white troops in garrison to yellow fever attacks would be diminished by employing the services on "fatigue duties" of coloured troops, whose constitutions seem to render them impervious almost to the poison of this fatal disease, sees no reason to doubt that these islands may, under proper sanitary regulations, prove as healthy a station for European troops, taking one year with another, as any other military station under the British flag.

*S. Brownlow Gray.*

west of the barracks, should be pulled down and rebuilt in a more open situation. These outbuildings, moreover, are all on too small a scale. Three cottages are situated very near the officers' privy; scarcely any current of air can reach them, and they have proved so unhealthy during the late epidemic that they had better be pulled down.

There was a great mortality in the two upper cottages during the epidemic of 1853. The regimental recreation room is very small, hot, and uncomfortable; a new one is greatly required. The regimental cells are placed very badly, and must prove unhealthy; they should be rebuilt on a better site. The strong-room, under the guard-room, is more like a cellar than anything else. In wet weather it is flooded by the rain. The guard-room requires ridge-ventilation.

67. The want of sufficient quarters for married men extends to every corps of the garrison, and is not confined to the Royal Barracks. It is in every respect one deserving the most serious attention of the military authorities.

68. The Royal Barracks are found to be hot in summer. They are scarcely raised above the level of the ground, and, consequently, the temperature is increased considerably by the reflected heat. The state of ventilation is defective. Free ridge-ventilation is required along the entire length of the roof. The windows are too small; they should be carried up to the roof. More under-floor ventilation is also required. These barracks would be greatly improved if the roof, both of the main building and of the verandah, could be heightened four feet.

69. The line officers' quarters proved very unhealthy in 1864, and it will be remembered, that, in 1853, the mortality was exceedingly great in the entire range of the buildings. It would be better to pull down these quarters and rebuild them on a more modern plan, abolishing altogether the underground kitchens and other offices. They can, to a certain extent, be improved by throwing a front and back room into one quarter, and folding doors might be furnished, reaching to within three feet of the ceilings. By this contrivance, a thorough draft of air could be obtained. The ceilings and windows could be heightened more than a foot. Larger air outlets are necessary. More officers' quarters (especially field officers) are required. The boundary wall in front keeps out much air. It might with advantage be replaced by an open iron railing. The ground to the south-west and opposite the quarters should be lowered at least two feet, and such portions of the trees as overhang the roof should be lopped away.

70. The military hospital requires to be enlarged, but not to any considerable extent. If coloured troops are kept at St. George's, two small wings added to the present building would be sufficient. The out-offices are too small and too few in number. Additional store-room is necessary. The system of keeping purveyors' or other stores under the hospital is highly objectionable in this climate, and should be discontinued. A more thorough circulation of air through the basement story would be advisable.

71. The military prison is in a close confined situation. Trees, walls, and various buildings surround it, and exclude the air. An upper story is being added on the east side, which will still further add to the closeness within the building. If a large number of apertures were made through the walls six feet from the ground, ventilation would be a little improved, but discipline might possibly be impaired.

72. The town main-guard is in a hot unwholesome situation, and the building is wretchedly ventilated. It would be better to enlarge the guard-room on Ordnance Island, which is not 100 yards distant. Both guard-rooms can scarcely be required. A commodious wooden hut might be built midway between forts Victoria and Albert, sufficiently large for a canteen and recreation-room. At present, the recreation-room for the Royal Artillery is in Fort Victoria. It is a dark gloomy room in the casemates. The canteen is in Fort Albert, and the room is very small, uncomfortable, and inconvenient.

72*a*. The redoubts around St. George's should not, if it can be avoided, be occupied by the troops during peace time. There is no proper circulation of air

through the rooms, and, from the nature and construction of the buildings, this can scarcely be remedied. Wooden huts might be erected outside the redoubts at a convenient distance for a small number of men. Under no circumstances should the lower rooms of the redoubts be occupied, except in time of war.

73. The main guard-room in the dockyard at Ireland Island ought to be pulled down and rebuilt on higher ground on the opposite side of the entrance road. The present site is very low and generally defective, and scarcely any air can circulate through the building. The married men's quarters at Ireland Island require additional ventilation.

74. Additional tanks should be provided at Ferry Point and Fort Cunningham, as well as at the military hospital. If a large one were constructed at Gibbs Hill, it would prove useful in the event of a camp being formed in that elevated and airy locality. Tanks should be removed wherever they exist under barracks or quarters. During the last epidemic, great sickness and mortality were met with in several military quarters under which there were tanks. During the 1853 epidemic, the mortality was great in the same quarters. Wherever leaves of trees are likely to lodge on the roofs of military buildings, coarse wire strainers (placed at the entrance of the escape pipes) would prove useful. Rain water might be caught from the parapets of the redoubts, and stored in separate tanks for washing purposes; but this water should never be made use of for drinking and cooking, as is done at the western redoubt. It is very liable to become contaminated in various ways. We observe that baths are not provided for the troops at any of the barracks. One bath should be furnished for every 100 men.

75. The new drainage scheme, which has already been sanctioned for the station of St. George's, should be carried into operation as quickly as possible; when completed all cesspits will be abolished, and the sewers will be flushed daily with salt water, raised by steam power. Either Jennings's or M'Farlane's privies should be generally introduced. They can easily be flushed from tanks.

76. The monotony of life in Bermuda is very wearisome to the soldier, and tends to debauchery and other irregularities, which again bring him into contact with many conditions highly detrimental to health. Games of the greatest possible variety should therefore be provided, and books of a lighter and more attractive character than those in the garrison library might with advantage be furnished at this station.

77. As Ferry Point has proved, on more than one occasion, to be a very healthy locality for an encampment, it would be as well, in the event of a future epidemic, to quickly remove troops to that spot in preference to any other camp ground. A few wooden buildings would be required in the neighbourhood, although not actually on the camp ground, such as a small temporary hospital, commissariat and purveyor's store-rooms and offices, a bakery, &c.
They might be erected on the higher ground to the north of the Peninsula.

78. It would be desirable that a man-of-war, or troop-ship, should, if possible; remain off Ireland Island during the months of June, July, and August in each year, this being the period when an epidemic outbreak may be expected.

79. Drafts for corps and reliefs for regiments should depart from England or elsewhere at such a period as to arrive in Bermuda during the month of November; it would then be known at home if these islands were in a healthy state and free from epidemics. The troops also would have the cold season before them, and become somewhat acclimatised, before the approach of the next period of danger.

80. We are of opinion that it would be of great advantage if a code of regulations were drawn up, defining the exact mode of procedure during epidemic seasons. The regulations might be so framed by the proper military authorities in England as not only to relieve individuals from responsibility, but to ensure the adoption of the wisest and safest measures during the emergency. When great danger suddenly bursts upon us, a state of panic and confusion is apt to prevail,

prevail, and individual judgment is likely to be overawed. At such a time the value of a well-organised system cannot be over estimated.

*S. Brownlow Gray,*
Attorney General.
*T. W. Barrow,*
Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.
*Francis Cogan,*
Surgeon Major 2nd Battalion, 2nd Regiment.
*Park Benjamin Tucker,* M.D.
*J. E. Hope,*
Brigade Major, R.A.
*D. C. Walker,*
Captain, Royal Engineers.

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*P. S.*—Since this Report was written a circumstance has been reported to us, on very reliable authority, which throws an important light on the length of time yellow fever may lie dormant, or at least unobserved, in the system, before developing its distinctive features. A young man, named Charles Lockwood, a native of Turk's Island, serving on board the brigantine "Penguin," of Bermuda, arrived in that vessel at Halifax, in the early part of October 1864, from these islands, where the fever was prevalent when he left; he had not been ashore for two days before the "Penguin" quitted Bermuda, as the vessel was at anchor in the Great Sound. On the 8th October, 13 days after leaving Bermuda, and 15 days after being ashore here, he showed the undoubted symptoms of yellow fever, and, after having had black vomit, he died on the 11th October in the public hospital at Halifax. There was no other case of fever on board the "Penguin."

It is obvious that this case is one having an important bearing on some of the most doubtful points connected with the propagation of this disease, and as such we have deemed it of sufficient consequence to be specially noted in our Report.

At least it must be allowed that the development of a case of yellow fever in a climate enjoying a complete immunity from that disease, after lying dormant for 15 days is a circumstance of considerable interest.

*S. Brownlow Gray.*
*F. Cogan,* Surgeon Major,
2nd Battalion, 2nd Regiment.
*Park B. Tucker,* M.D.
*J. E. Hope,*
Brigade Major, R.A.
*D. C. Walker,*
Captain, Royal Engineers.

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# APPENDIX.

## (A.)

### DESCRIPTION of the Symptoms, &c., of the YELLOW FEVER, as it appeared during the Epidemic of 1864.

SPECIFIC yellow fever, one of the most deadly of the zymotic class of disease, is found only within certain geographical limits, extending from 45° to 48° north, to about 20° south latitude. It is rarely seen far removed from the sea coast, requires a temperature of nearly 80°, and is thus a disease of hot weather. It is seldom found at an elevation of 2,500 feet above the level of the sea. There is much mystery respecting the origin of this disease, some believing that a specific poison is generated by a combination of terrestrial and atmospheric conditions; others that a specific contagious virus enters the blood, gaining in force by its passage through the system, and which is then capable of reproducing the disease. Some physicians consider that ordinary bilious remittent fevers, when influenced by an epidemic constitution of the atmosphere, may, in certain geographical positions, become aggravated or intensified, and change their type to the continued form, with the specific characteristics of yellow fever. But few deny that the disease is materially affected by atmospheric phenomena, and it is generally conceded that an epidemic outbreak prefers localities in the most defective sanitary state, and where there is most filth and the greatest overcrowding. The disease, during the late epidemic, presented very much the same symptoms as in the epidemic of 1853, and assumed different types. In some instances it presented the appearance of the mildest form of simple continued fever or "Febricula," ranging from this to the malignant typhus or purpuric type, when appalling hœmorrhages prognosticate death. The symptoms varied also according to individual temperament; gastric derangement nearly always preceded the attack; diarrhœa was by no means uncommon. The seizure was usually ushered in by chills, or occasionally by actual rigors, which lasted from one to 12 hours, and were followed by continued fever, with a hot skin; the heat being of a pungent or burning nature, the temperature ranging from 100° to 103°. There was a full quick pulse of from 90 to 120 beats in a minute, the eyes were red, brilliant and watery; the term "ferrety" is sometimes made use of to express the appearance; severe headache, concentrating itself in the eyeballs, torturing pain in the loins, thighs, and knees, a white and pasty tongue indented by the teeth, almost always presenting a vermillion appearance of the edges and beneath; the lips and mucous lining of the cheeks and throat were also of the same bright colour; deglutition was often painful. The skin soon began to act freely, often very profusely; nausea and bilious vomiting set in early, accompanied with a burning pain and great oppression at the præcordia; the bowels during the hot stage were usually costive; medicine produced at first bilious stools, which by degrees became lighter coloured, often of a whitish clay colour. In some cases the stools were dark, thin, and watery from the first, and by degrees became bloody (a dangerous symptom indeed), or they might appear slimy or gelatinous. The urine, in the hot stage, was either unaltered in colour and quantity, or was of a dark reddish brown colour and scanty. There was great restlessness, and, in the severe cases, jactitation; sighs and moans, a strong disposition to get out of bed, a feeling of anxiety or general apathy, wakefulness, stupor, or delirium, were common symptoms. The stage of febrile reaction continued from a few hours to three days, when the fever subsided, and there was a very great amelioration of all the symptoms. The skin now became cool and natural, the pulse dropped to 70 or 80, the mind was calm, and there was an absence of pain. The patient might be cheerful and inclined to sit up, or even get out of bed, and the appetite return. If this amendment took place as late as the third day, there was generally a yellow tinge of the conjunctivæ, the skin might also at this period become yellow. The urine now was always more or less loaded with albumen, which became evident on testing it with heat or nitric acid, and there was a general deficiency of the chlorides. The patient from this period often perfectly recovered, but with a very slow convalescence. But how frequently this period of remission and hopefulness was but a false delusion! The epigastric tenderness might increase and vomiting be re-established; at first the matter ejected would consist of only the drinks, but with a brownish flocculent matter like snuff floating about in it; the tongue would become furred or loaded, especially in the centre, or it might present a raw glazed appearance from being denuded of epithelium; the pulse was either slower than natural, irregular and feeble, or quick and feeble, although the heart appeared to beat with energy. Without any warning the patient might suddenly turn his head, eject copious inky "black vomit," and die in a few minutes; or suppression of urine might take place, and the patient gradually fall into a state of delirium and stupor, ending in coma and death; suppression of urine was quite as dangerous a symptom as the appearance of black vomit. Even in some of the apparently very mild cases, and where the patient considered he was progressing most favourably, black vomit would suddenly

appear and death supervene; prognosis was, therefore, most treacherous. In the hœmorrhagic type, there was often a strong congestive tendency from the commencement of the attack with great prostration of the vital powers; the face would be purplish and the eyes look dull, though injected; there would be drowsiness, stupor, a desire to be left alone, general restlessness, frequent sighing, the skin perhaps cool, covered with an unctuous perspiration, and showing, on pressure, a deficiency of the capillary circulation, the pulse slow or weak or accelerated and small; the stools scanty, cream-coloured or gelatinous or "tarry;" tongue tremulous, at first white, but soon becoming dark, especially along the centre; an oozing of black thin blood would take place from the nostrils, gums, ears, or eyelids, and even from the anus, followed by black vomit and death. The intellect as a rule remained clear where there was black vomit, and the reverse where there was suppression of urine. A peculiar odour of the skin was frequently perceived, and is probably owing to the elimination of ammonia from the system, the urea in the blood being thus converted by "metamorphoses," as it is called. Several recovered after ejecting mere traces of black vomit, but not one when the fluid was brought up in any large quantity. Although yellowness of the skin might not be seen during life, it was nearly always evident after death. In malignant cases of the typhus variety, long shreds of mucous epithelium were either vomited or passed by stool. Although black vomit might not be seen during life, it was sometimes found in the stomach and intestines after death; it was ejected from the stomach in about two-thirds of the fatal cases. Five and a-half per cent. of the men attacked suffered from relapses, which, in almost every case, were brought on by imprudence in eating; any solid food was dangerous, even for many days after the subsidence of fever. Of the cases of relapse among the troops, about one-third died. The fifth day was the most fatal day, and from 25 to 30 the most dangerous age. Plethoric men seemed to be more liable to attacks than thin, and fewer recovered; although many natives and coloured people were attacked, but few died. Boils and abscesses were not uncommon during convalescence.

We consider that no satisfactory conclusion can be arrived at with respect to the question of contagion; no new facts have come to light to solve this mystery; it will be sufficient to state that our opinions differ considerably.

*Treatment.*—Quinine, as a prophylactic, most signally failed; various principles of treatment were adopted during the epidemic; Blair's plan to "abort" the attack seemed to fail; so also did Dr. Stevens' saline treatment. No specific plan seemed to answer; any heroic treatment was actually dangerous; an emetic of ipecacuanha or of warm water was found useful, if given very early, and was generally followed by a mild purgative of castor oil or rhubarb, sometimes with the addition of a few grains of calomel; a warm bath, or even a foot bath, was sufficient to establish profuse diaphoresis, which state was then maintained naturally in most cases; cold applications to the head relieved the severe head-ache; a mustard poultice over the epigastrium gave great relief to the burning pain, and checked the irritability of the stomach; scarcely any other medical treatment was necessary during the stage of pyrexia, which usually lasted from one to three days.

The diet should at this period consist only of liquids, as barley water, iced milk and water, or other bland and harmless drinks. On the termination of the stage of pyrexia, even greater care is necessary, for the stomach then shows increased irritability; but the system at this period requires support; the only chance of nourishment being retained is to administer it in very small quantities, in teaspoonfuls, repeated after short intervals. The value of good nursing is thus evident; beef-tea, milk, arrowroot, and the white of egg, are all recommended by different practitioners. At the very commencement of the stage of remission, great attention must be paid to the state of the stomach and kidneys, this being the period at which dangerous congestions occur. Now diuretics may be necessary, such as liquor potassæ, liq. ammon, acct. potas nit., &c., as well as sinapisms over the kidneys, or blisters, or cupping may be useful. There should be no delay in treating kidney symptoms, as disorganization of the secreting structure takes place very rapidly where no treatment will avail. The same close attention must be directed to the state of the stomach; the application of blisters, or cupping may be found necessary, and frequently useful; great caution is required with regard to cupping; in many cases it is difficult to restrain the hœmorrhage.

The usual after-death appearances were observed on making post-mortem examinations; the connective tissue was universally injected with thin black blood; the membranes of the brain were congested, especially where a state of coma had existed, straw-coloured serum was found in the ventricles; the lungs were occasionally congested; the pericardium might contain also a straw-coloured serum; the heart itself was often flabby or softened and distended with dark thin blood; the fat of the omentum, and in fact the fat generally was tinged yellow; the liver varied greatly in appearance; in some cases it seemed healthy, or was olive or amber-coloured, fatty, or presenting a nutmeg appearance; the gall bladder was frequently half filled with a dark green bile; the mucuous coat of the stomach always presented a diseased appearance; it was rugose and softened, much congested or even inflamed in patches, the colour varying from a bright red to deep brown; shreds of epithelium, and also black vomit might at times be seen; both were found occasionally throughout the whole intestinal tube; the small intestines, especially the duodenum and jejunum, presented much the same appearance as the stomach, but less marked.

The kidneys were always more or less congested or inflamed; this was well marked in the pyramids, and, on pressure, the white creamy substance described by Blair and Lawson exuded

exuded from the papillæ; it consists of broken-down epithelium and granular tube casts from the tubuli uriniferi, the result of a more or less complete disorganization of the secreting structure of the kidney; the bladder was contracted, and its mucous membrane pale.

*T. W. Barrow*,
Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.

*Park B. Tucker*, M.D.

*F. Cogan*, Surgeon Major,
2d Battalion, 2d Regiment.

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(B.)

Bermuda, *alias* Somers Islands.

(GREAT SEAL.)

(signed) *W. G. Hamley*,
Lieutenant Governor and
Commander in Chief.

BY His Excellency Colonel William George Hamley, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Royal Engineers; Lieutenant Governor, Commander-in-Chief, and Vice Admiral in and over these Islands, &c. &c. &c.

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To *Samuel Brownlow Gray*, Esq., Her Majesty's Attorney General for the said Islands; Staff Surgeon *Thomas Walter Barrow*, *Park Benjamin Tucker*, Esq., M.D.; Brevet Major *John Edward Hope*, Royal Artillery; Surgeon *Francis Cogan*, 2nd (Queen's Royal) Regiment, and Captain *Daniel Corrie Walker*, Royal Engineers; greeting.

WHEREAS an epidemic fever prevailed in these islands in the latter part of last year (1864), and was attended with considerable mortality, and I, the Lieutenant Governor aforesaid, have been required, by despatches from the Right Honourable Edward Cardwell, one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, bearing date at Downing-street the 24th of December 1864 and the 11th of January and the 18th of February 1865, to furnish accurate information concerning the origin and spread of the said disease. Now, therefore, know ye that I the Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief aforesaid, have thought fit to constitute and appoint you, and by these presents do constitute and appoint you, the said Samuel Brownlow Gray, Thomas Walter Barrow, Park Benjamin Tucker, John Edward Hope, Francis Cogan and Daniel Corrie Walker, jointly and severally Commissioners, and do hereby authorise and empower you, by all lawful ways and means, to make inquiry into the circumstances and history of the said epidemic fever in accordance with instructions which will be laid before you, and to report to me, the Lieutenant Governor aforesaid, upon all and singular the matters aforesaid. And all officers, civil and military, in these islands, are hereby required to be aiding and assisting unto you and each of you in conducting the said inquiry.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of these islands, this 20th day of April 1865, and in the 28th year of Her Majesty's reign.

By His Excellency's command.

(signed) *Miles Gerald Keon*,
Colonial Secretary.

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Gentlemen, Mount Langton, 24th April 1865.

I HAVE the honor to transmit to you a Commission under the Seal of the colony, authorising and empowering you to conduct an inquiry into the origin and spread of the epidemic fever which prevailed in these islands during the latter half of the year 1864.

Herewith I also send you for your guidance printed instructions which I have received from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Guided by these instructions you will require no particular direction from me.

The manner of obtaining information, whether by printed or written question, or by *vivâ voce* examination, I think it unnecessary to prescribe, believing that you will adapt your method to each particular subject of inquiry so as to obtain the fullest and most valuable information.

Copies of the reports laid before Parliament of the Commissioners who reported on the epidemic which visited Bermuda in 1853, and of those who reported on the fever of 1856, will be furnished to each of you.

One of your requirements has been anticipated, inasmuch as a visitation from house to

house throughout these islands has been made, for the purpose of framing statistical returns of the effects of the late fever. These returns will be laid before you, and will, I hope, assist your inquiry materially and save your time.

You will be good enough to keep an accurate account of necessary expenses arising out of this investigation.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. G. Hamley*,
Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief.

Samuel Brownlow Gray, Esq., H. M.'s Attorney General,
Staff Surgeon Thomas Walter Barrow,
Park Benjamin Tucker, Esq., M.D.,
Brevet Major John Edward Hope, R.A.,
Surgeon Francis Cogan, 2nd (Queen's Royal) Regiment,
Captain Daniel Corrie Walker, Royal Engineers,
&c. &c. &c.

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(C.)

INSTRUCTIONS to COMMISSION of INQUIRY into the YELLOW FEVER at *Bermuda*, 1864.

1. You will inquire into the general health—

*a*. Of the civil population,
*b*. Of troops,
*c*. Of shipping,

since the commencement of the present year, with special reference to the nature of the prevailing diseases which preceded the recent outbreak of yellow fever. This portion of the inquiry should include an account of the various types of fever which may have presented themselves during the above-mentioned period; and any relation which may be found to have existed between these fevers and the yellow fever, either as regards their symptoms, pathology, the localities where and the circumstances under which they presented themselves, should be carefully noted. And it should be stated to what extent yellow fever occurred in localities where the usual endemic diseases of the island present themselves.

2. You will next proceed to inquire into the yellow fever epidemic. In doing so, you will state the symptoms of the disease and its pathology, so far as you may be able to do so.

3. You will ascertain the precise date or dates and locality or localities where the first cases of yellow fever presented themselves—

*a*. Among the civil population,
*b*. Among the troops,
*c*. Among shipping.

It is of the greatest importance that the precise history of all the earlier cases be carefully obtained and the localities stated. It is suggested that a sketch map should be prepared, on which the localities and dates of all these earlier cases, distinguishing the classes of population, as above, should be entered up to the time at which the disease became general.

4. You will prepare statistics of the epidemic, so far as the data at your disposal may enable you to do so. It is suggested that the following forms should be used for the purpose:—

STATISTICS of Yellow Fever among Civil Population.

| Date. | Parish. | Population. | Attacks. | Deaths. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | |

STATISTICS

STATISTICS of Yellow Fever among Troops.

| Date. | Barrack (if possible) where attacked. | Occupation. | | | | | Attacks. | | | | | Deaths. | | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Officers. | Officers' wives and children. | Men. | Men's wives and children. | Others. | Officers. | Officers' wives and children. | Men. | Men's wives and children. | Others. | Officers. | Officers' wives and children. | Men. | Men's wives and children. | Others. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Another table should show the strength of each corps in the island, divided into officers, men, women, children (including Civil Departments), together with a daily return of attacks and deaths in each corps from the beginning to the termination of the epidemic.

STATISTICS of Yellow Fever among Shipping.

| Date. | Name of Ship. | | Strength of Crew. | Attacks. | Deaths. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Her Majesty's. | Others. | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

The statistics of yellow fever at the dockyard should be separately given, and should include the population, together with the dates, attacks and deaths, distinguishing military, naval, civilians, and convicts.

5. If, from deficiency of data, it should be impossible to give the attacks and deaths day by day, in every such case the total attacks and deaths during the epidemic should be given, as, *e.g.* the strength, the attacks, and deaths in each barrack may be given, if the daily returns are deficient.

6. Having ascertained as far as practicable the statistical facts connected with the epidemic, you will proceed to inquire into the circumstances connected with the first appearance of the yellow fever in the islands during the recent epidemic. With this view you will prepare a meteorological table from such data as may be at your command, showing the climatic elements which have prevailed since the beginning of the present year. And you will point out any predisposing climatic conditions beyond those of ordinary years which in your opinion may have acted injuriously upon the health of the population.

7. You will examine and state your opinion as to any influence on the general health of the islands which may have arisen from the additions made to the shipping and population, in consequence of the blockade of the Southern American ports. Under this head will be included inquiries as to the state of the harbour, the general state of the shipping, as regards crowding and sanitary conditions generally.

8. Whether the houses of the civil population have been more than usually crowded in consequence of the increase of shipping.

9. Whether ships with yellow fever on board have arrived during the present year; with any circumstances following on such arrival.

10. You will examine the towns or districts inhabited by the civil population, with reference to the general condition of the surface as to paving, draining, and cleansing. Whether any progress has been made in house drainage and in abolition of cesspits since last epidemic. And state specifically what is the present condition of house drainage and privy accommodation of the population, and the influence it is likely to exert on public health.

11. Connected with this part of the inquiry is the condition of the water in the harbours. Whether the water has been more than usually charged with foul putrescing matters; the sanitary state of the beaches and foreshores; and whether nuisance has been experienced from them among the civil population, in barracks, or on board ship.

12. You will examine and report on the state of the water supply of the civil population, describing its source, mode of collection and storing, its probable amount, and state of purity or impurity; from what source water for the shipping has been derived, and its quality.

13. You will inquire into the amount and kind of influence, if any, which may have been exercised on the general health of the islands, and particularly of the troops, by marshy ground, creeks, &c.

14. With reference to the occurrence of yellow fever among the troops, you will make very careful inquiry into the following points:—

*a.* The extent to which the health of the troops may have been influenced by general defective sanitary conditions, affecting the condition of the air outside barracks.

*b.* State the average cubic space per man in every occupied barrack-room at the time the epidemic appeared, giving the information separately for each barrack.

*c.* The means of ventilation in use at the same period, and the state of the air in barrack-rooms, especially at night.

*d.* The nature and condition of the drainage, latrines, urinals, &c., of each barrack at the same period; and state particularly whether any nuisance was experienced in or around the barracks from any of these arrangements.

*e.* State the condition of the water supply of each barrack at the beginning of the epidemic, its source, amount generally used per man per day, its quality, and whether any influence was exerted by it on the health of troops in particular barracks.

*f.* Endeavour to ascertain whether intemperance prevailed to any extent among the troops before or at the time the epidemic attacked them, and send information as to the numbers punished for drunkenness or admitted into hospital, either directly or indirectly, on account of intoxication.

*g.* State whether attacks of fever were increased by exposure or duties.

*h.* If the troops in any barrack or position suffered considerably above the average, you will inquire particularly into the circumstances, and state your opinion as to the causes.

*i.* In like manner, if troops in any barrack or position have escaped or nearly escaped the disease, you will inquire particularly into the reasons and report them. If any particular portion of a barrack suffered more than another portion, you will inquire into and state the reasons.

*k.* You will inquire into the state of the hospital accommodation as regards the cubic space actually occupied by sick men before the epidemic, and also during the epidemic, stating the cubic space per bed at time of greatest crowding.

*l.* You will also report on the state of the ventilation of the wards, and on the condition of drainage and water supply of the building.

15. You wil next describe minutely the measures taken for preventing attacks of the disease. Under this head you will state,—

(1.) The date when the men in particular barracks were attacked by the disease.

(2.) The date when the men were either wholly or partially removed out of the barrack.

(3.) The position where they were encamped, and the approximate numbers placed on it.

(4.) The class of accommodation provided for camping out, the numbers of men per tent, or the cubic space per man, as the case may be.

(5.) You will carefully describe the effect of camping out on the health of the troops.

(6.) The date at which troops were sent on board ship, the numbers so sent, and the effect on their health.

(7.) State any steps which were taken for improving the sanitary condition of the barracks themselves as regards ventilation, cleansing, lime washing, &c.

(8.) You will state the date at which sick were camped out, the place, the kind of accommodation, the number of sick disposed of in this manner, and the effect of camping out on the progress and termination of the cases, as compared with the results of cases treated in the hospital.

(9.) You will further state whether any particular modes of treating the yellow fever appeared to be more efficacious than others. If so, describe their nature.

16. Describe the sanitary measures adopted for protecting the civil population and shipping from the epidemic.

17. An important part of your inquiry relates to the class of sanitary works necessary for improving the health of the islands and diminishing the liability to fever. Under this head, you will include information as to the drainage and reclaiming of swampy ground, improving the heads of creeks, improving the circulation of water in lagoons, drainage and water supply of towns, improvements in harbours and beaches, general improvements in sanitary police, and any other measures by which, in your opinion, the health of the population would be protected from epidemic diseases.

18. You will report similarly upon sanitary works for barracks and hospital, including drainage, water supply, improved latrines and urinals, improvements in the general construction of existing buildings, their means of ventilation, &c., and the extent of improved barrack accommodation required, in case any of the existing barrack accommodation should be considered unfit for occupation, or where the construction of the barrack is such as to render a large cubic space per man necessary in order to its being occupied with due regard to health.

19. This report is to be in addition to the information already requested by Lord de Grey to be furnished on the printed forms of the "Barrack and Hospital Improvement Commission," which have been lately sent to Bermuda.

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## (D.)

### Bermuda.—Epidemic of 1864.

### Questions, No. 1.

Questions issued by the Commissioners to Civil Authorities, Medical Practitioners, and others, applicable to Civil Population.

1. What is your name, residence and profession, or calling, and how long have you practised it, and where?

2. As far as the same came under your observation what was the general health of—

(*a.*) The civil population,
(*b.*) The troops,
(*c.*) The ships of Her Majesty's navy and the mercantile marine,

from the commencement of 1864 to the time when yellow fever made its appearance?

3. During the period adverted to in the former question was there any peculiar type of fever, or other disease, prevalent in your locality or practice?

4. If any such fever did prevail in your locality or practice, can you trace any, and if any, what, relation between it and yellow fever, either as regards symptoms, pathology, or locality?

5. To what extent did yellow fever occur in the localities where the ordinary endemic diseases of the Colony present themselves?

6. What, according to your experience or means of judging, were the symptoms and pathology of the epidemic of 1864?

7. Did that epidemic differ in any respect from former epidemics of the same name of which you have had personal experience, and if so in what respect?

8. Within your practice or experience, when and where did the first cases of the epidemic of 1864 occur among—

(*a.*) The civil population,
(*b.*) Her Majesty's troops,
(*c.*) The ships of Her Majesty's navy and the mercantile marine, giving the dates of arrival of and ports from which any ships referred to by you arrived;

and what were the histories of those earliest cases? And distinguish as accurately as you can the class of persons first attacked, whether Europeans, &c., or natives, and whether immediately or otherwise connected with shipping.

9. State any circumstances connected with the first appearance of the yellow fever in 1864; and point out any predisposing climatic conditions beyond those of ordinary years which may in your opinion have acted in that year injuriously on the health of the population?

10. Do you consider that the additions made to the shipping and population in consequence of the blockade of the Southern American ports exercised any influence on the general health of the islands? And what circumstances within your experience or practice can you refer to as throwing light on this head of inquiry?

11. What was at the commencement, and during the prevalence of the epidemic of 1864, the state of the ports and harbours, and of the shipping in harbour, as regards crowding and sanitary conditions, generally?

12. Were the dwellings of the civil population in your neighbourhood more than usually crowded at the commencement of the epidemic in consequence of the increase of shipping?

13. State whether any ships with yellow fever on board arrived in Bermuda during the year 1864, and if so when and whence and from what source you derive your information on this point, and also any circumstances following on such arrival which you can connect with the subsequent appearance of the epidemic?

14. Within your observation has any progress been made in house drainage, and the abolition or improvement of cesspits, since the epidemics of 1853 and 1856 respectively?

15. Can you state whether the waters of the harbours were more than usually charged with foul or putrescing matter in the year 1864? And what, according to your observation, was the sanitary state of the beaches and foreshores as regards their influence on the health of—

(*a.*) The civil population,
(*b.*) Her Majesty's troops,
(*c.*) The crews and other persons on board Her Majesty's ships and the merchant shipping?

16. What was the state of the water supply of the civil population, what its source, and what its mode of collection, and storage? What was its probable amount and its quality as to purity or impurity? And how and whence was water supplied to the shipping, and what was its quality?

17. Within your observation what influence was exercised on the general health of the islands, and on the health of the troops in particular, by marshy grounds, swamps, creeks, grave-yards, or other special local conditions?

18. What sanitary measures were adopted in your neighbourhood for protecting the civil population and the shipping from the attacks of the epidemic?

19. Be so good as to furnish any reliable meteorological data or observations of which a cotemporaneous record was kept, during the spring, summer and autumn of 1864.

20. State generally what class of sanitary works you consider necessary for improving the health of the islands, and diminishing their liability to fever; and furnish any information or suggestions which you may deem useful with regard to the drainage or reclaiming of marshes, or swampy ground, the improvement of creeks and circulation of water in lagoons, the drainage and water supply of towns, the improvement of harbours and beaches, the improvement of sanitary police, and other means, by which the health of the population may be guarded against the prevalence of epidemic diseases.

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(E.)

BERMUDA.—EPIDEMIC of 1864.

## QUESTIONS, No. 2.

QUESTIONS issued by the Commissioners to heads of Military and Naval Departments, Commanding Officers, and others, applicable to Her Majesty's Land and Sea Forces.

1. To what extent was the health of Her Majesty's troops influenced in your judgment in 1864, by general defective sanitary conditions, affecting the condition of the air outside of the respective barracks?

2. What, at the commencement of the epidemic fever of 1864, was the average cubic space per man in every occupied barrack-room, giving the information separately for each barrack?

3. What at that time were the means of ventilation in use, and the state of the air in barrack-rooms, especially at night?

4. What were the nature and state of the drainage, latrines, urinals, &c., of each barrack at that period? And state particularly whether any nuisance was experienced in or around the respective barracks from any of these arrangements.

5. What at that period was the state of the water supply of each barrack, what its source and quality, and what the quantity used daily per man? And was any influence exerted by any of these circumstances on the health of the troops in each or any particular barrack?

6. Did intemperance prevail to any extent among the troops before or at the time when the epidemic appeared among them? Furnish any information you may possess as to the numbers punished for drunkenness, or admitted into hospital directly or indirectly from the consequences of intoxication.

7. Were

7. Were attacks of fever increased by exposure or military duties?

8. What was, at the commencement and during the prevalence of the epidemic, the state of hospital accommodation for Her Majesty's troops, as regards the cubic space per men actually allowed the sick? And what was the cubic space per man and per bed at the time of greatest crowding?

9. What was the state of the wards as regards ventilation, and what the condition of the drainage and water supply of the military hospitals?

10. Were the men wholly or partially removed out of the respective barracks, and what were the dates of such removals, and of any subsequent changes of quarters?

11. What were
(*a.*) The respective positions where the troops were encamped?
(*b.*) The approximate numbers placed in each position?
(*c.*) The class of accommodation provided for camping out?
(*d.*) The number of men per tent and the cubic space per man?

12. What was the effect of camping out on the health of the troops?

13. When were the troops sent on board ship? What numbers were so shipped, and what was the effect on their health?

14. On the appearance of the epidemic, what steps were taken for improving the sanitary condition of the barracks, as regards ventilation, cleansing, limewashing, &c.; and what steps for improving the condition of drains, cesspits, latrines, urinals, and collections of stagnant water and other deleterious matter, under or about the respective barracks?

15. When were the sick among the troops first camped out; and what was the number of sick disposed of in that way, and what the effect of camping out on the sick, both generally, and as compared with the results of cases treated in hospital?

16. According to your experience or observation, was any particular mode of treatment of yellow fever more efficacious than other modes? And if so describe its nature.

17. What was the date of the arrival in Bermuda of the troops to which you refer in your answers to these questions or any of them?

18. Furnish, if you can, any reliable meteorological data or observations, of which a cotemporaneous record was made, during the spring, summer, and autumn of 1864, and state where the record was kept.

19. Have you any suggestions to offer for sanitary works, or improvements of barracks, hospitals, and encampments, with reference either to drainage, water supply, latrines and urinals, or other arrangements bearing on the health of the troops? Or with regard to improvements in the construction of existing buildings, their means of ventilation, &c., or the extent of additional barrack accommodation required, in case the existing barracks should be deemed unfit or insufficient for occupation by Her Majesty's troops; or with a view to increasing the number of cubic feet per man allowed the troops, in case a larger space should be demanded, by a due regard to their health? and state generally any other views which experience or observation may have suggested to you, as having a bearing on the means of diminishing the liability of these islands, and especially of Her Majesty's land and sea forces stationed here, to similar visitations in future?

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(F).

ANSWERS to QUESTIONS No. 1 received from—


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| The Mayor and Corporation of the town of Hamilton | 31 |
| Park B. Tucker, Esq., M.D. | 34 |
| Benjamin Burland, Esq., M.B., Surgeon R.A., Health Officer | 36 |
| Frederick A. S. Hunter, Esq., M.D. | 41 |
| Assistant Surgeon Crosbie, R.N., Her Majesty's Ship "Terror" | 43 |
| Surgeon Major Cogan, 2d (Queen's) Regiment | 44 |


ANSWERS of the Mayor and Corporation of the Town of Hamilton, forming also the Board of Health for the said Town.

2. As far as came under our observation, we think the general health of the civil population from the commencement of 1864 to the time when yellow fever made its appearance, was good. That of the troops, and ships of Her Majesty's Navy, and the mercantile marine, we have no reason to think was otherwise during that period.

3. We are not aware of any such having existed during that period.

4. We answer this as No. 3.

5. The yellow fever begun at St. George's, in the months of May and June, and gradually

gradually became very virulent there, thence gradually spread itself over the whole of Bermuda, more or less, as circumstances and density of population favoured it.

6. This can be best answered by medical men.

7. We are not aware that it did; some, however, believe, we had two kinds of fever here at the same time, one the yellow fever, introduced from Nassau, New Providence; the other from Wilmington, called "the Wilmington fever." Whether it were so or not, we cannot positively assert; but we know this, a very large proportion of the fever cases were successfully treated, without medical aid; while the lesser number, even with medical aid, suffered severely, which forcibly argues that two fevers at least must have existed at one and the same time, differing from each other in severity very materially.

8. The first cases of the epidemic of 1864 occurred in St. George's, as stated in answer to No. 5.

9. We know of no predisposing climatic conditions in 1864, beyond those of previous ordinary years.

10. Additions were made to the shipping and population in consequence of the blockade of the Southern American ports, and the number of fever cases was not only increased by them, but such cases exercised a very prejudicial influence on the general health of the islands.

11. During the prevalence of the epidemic of 1864 the state of the port and harbour of Hamilton was good, and were not crowded with shipping, so as to affect their sanitary condition.

12. They were not.

13. Many ships arrived here with yellow fever on board during the year 1864, which occasioned their being sent into quarantine, where they were attended to by a health officer.

14. We have a standing ordinance in the town of Hamilton for sanitary purposes. The houses have cesspools for receiving night soils, which we have reason to think are occasionally cleaned out, or covered with earth mixed with lime or chloride of lime; and in fever time particularly, the Board of Health have required the owners of them to see that was done.

15. The waters of Hamilton Harbour were not unusually charged with foul or putrescing matter in 1864. The harbour has no beaches, nor were its foreshores in a condition to act injuriously on the health of the civil population or crews of merchant shipping being there. There were no troops stationed at Hamilton; nor ships of war.

16. The civil population are always supplied with rain water, and so are the shipping, caught in stone tanks.

17. Our marshes have no deleterious effect on the general health of the islands, or on the health of the troops. Nor have we creeks producing any such effect, at least in the absence of imported yellow fever for 10 or 15 years at times successively. They never have shown themselves capable of generating so foul a disease as the yellow fever.

18. Nothing more than what cleanliness and a strict attention to the preservation of health dictated.

19. We have no meteorological data to furnish for the spring, summer, and autumn of 1864.

20. We answer partly as we have before done to similar questions in 1853 and 1856.

Open air in the day-time and well ventilated rooms in the night are matters of essential importance for preserving the health of the community generally. But with respect to soldiers and sailors living together in numbers, they should sleep in no room, during the summer months in particular, that is not well ventilated. Dispersion as practised in 1843 and 1853, and the removal of the sick from the well. The soldier's tent is ventilated from top to bottom. Besides that, it is made of a material which allows rarified air to escape from it, and because it is so, it becomes perhaps their best refuge from yellow fever; vessels may be ventilated by pipes leading through their decks.

As to our marshes occasioning yellow fever, we have no reason to think them capable of inflicting such an evil upon us. The summer is always the time for ditching them; no one thinks of doing so in winter; the rains prevent it. In summer they have less water in them, and then their flags, ferns and grasses grow with the greatest luxuriance, no way offensive or deleterious. Within the last 25 years much has been done in ditching them, and sometimes the work has been carried on throughout the summer, but in no instance have we known so baneful a disease as the yellow fever to result from it.

In all of our creeks and harbours the tide ebbs and flows throughout the year twice in 24 hours; and the waters of them being thus acted upon jointly with the action of the winds upon them, can in no way become stagnant; in fact, it may well be said from these causes the circulation of their waters is constantly taking place from top to bottom.

The water from the streets of Hamilton is all carried off by surface drains to sunken pits in connection with the sea water, made for the purpose of receiving it. The streets

are

are all 50 feet wide, and are kept clean by corporation regulations. We have no burial ground in the town, and but one slaughter-house in it, where but few cattle are weekly slaughtered. Pigs are sometimes kept in the town, one here and there to a family. There are no lanes, small houses, or back yards, kept in a filthy state that we know of. In the late fever, we found but little to remedy in this way. The inhabitants generally are comfortably situated, and keep all about them clean and in good order. We know of no circumstance bearing upon the probability of fever being engendered or aggravated by the situation and condition of the Town of Hamilton.

The yellow fever not being a fever of our climate seldom appears in Bermuda; when we have it it is brought to us. Treating it then as an imported disease, the best means to prevent our having it is to guard against its introduction by strict quarantine regulations, which, if properly enforced, will in a great measure prevent it.

A year seldom goes by but one or more foreign vessels come here with yellow fever, for medicine, provisions, and other necessaries; sometimes for medical aid. The vessels with their crews are always rigidly quarantined; no one is permitted to visit them but the health officer; and as soon as circumstances permit, they go away without infecting us. We say so, because we know of no case to the contrary; in fact, we benefit them without their injuring us.

Men-of-war steamers also frequently come here with yellow fever, and are also quarantined, but on their wants being supplied, immediately leave us for a more northern climate, as the best of quarantine regulations for the cure and prevention of the yellow fever.

On this principle, the soldiers were sent to Halifax from here in 1864, and the climate of that country did not falsify the expectations of those who sent them there, for although some of them had fever on the voyage, and, it may be said, actually carried it to Halifax, still that climate prevented it spreading by forming itself into a contagious disease.

With respect to quarantine regulations, we may observe, in general terms, that the value of them very much depends on being carried into execution by the health officers. Dr. Hunter, health officer for the Port of St. George, in a letter to Governor Reid, 4 May 1844, states "The 'Trent' Royal Mail steamer arrived on the 22d July 1842, in Murray's Anchorage, with several cases of yellow fever, when the captain and surgeon both assured him, that the cases in question were mere colds, and it was only from personal observation, by visiting the sick bay, that he ascertained the nature of their disease. Two or three of the cases alluded to proved fatal on the voyage to England, which, taken as evidence, clearly shows: first, that interested witnesses cannot be depended on; and second, that health officers, without great care and vigilance, will be imposed on, and innocently assist in introducing yellow fever amongst us."

But let the yellow fever be once established in the island, no matter from what cause it becomes so, the quarantine regulations cease to be of use in arresting the horrors of its attacks upon us on shore; other means and regulations must be adopted for that purpose; but here, again, incidents interpose to thwart our wishes, and render our best arrangements inoperative. The fever spreads and continues to spread in spite of all we can do to prevent it; to wit,—

On the fever of 1864 breaking out in St. George's, the blockade trade there was in full operation; this brought us in connection constantly with persons going to and from Wilmington and Nassau; the price of labour advanced to double and sometimes treble its former rates, which induced a number of our labourers to go there for employment from all parts of the country, and when any of them took the fever, they left St. George's immediately for their homes in the country.

The crews of the blockade runners being only shipped for the voyage round, that is, from Bermuda to Wilmington and back again, were on their arrival paid off, and not reshipped again until the vessel was ready to sail for Wilmington. The interval was seldom less than a week, but sometimes was extended to two weeks, which enabled them to spend as much of their money as they pleased, and to go where they pleased about the island. Numbers, of course, came to Hamilton, and it is not to be wondered at, that a blockade sailor, with his pocket full of money, should be gladly taken in and nursed, as was the case, by those amongst whom he was stricken down with fever, whether in St. George's or Hamilton, or elsewhere.

In this way the fever was spread about the country, and more particularly so in the parishes nearest to St. George's, which furnished the largest number of labourers to the blockade runners; no police regulation could have prevented it; that is, the labourer could not have been kept from his home, nor could the blockade sailor have been prevented going about the country.

Towards the last, several blockade steamers came to Hamilton; also vessels from England with coal and merchandize for them. These steamers paid off their sailors on arriving here from Wilmington, and employed labourers in their stead, not reshipping them again until they were ready for sea; thus establishing at Hamilton the same means for spreading the fever as similar means had occasioned in St. George's.

Although those evils could not be prevented, still much was done to check the progress of the disease, and every one did his best in this respect. But nothing acted with more force and benefit in guarding the health of the public generally from it than the hospitals appointed by the governor and council for the reception of fever patients. The one in Devonshire, near Hamilton, was freely made use of by the Corporation Board of Health, and we take pleasure in testifying to its usefulness; except the appointment of these

hospitals, and the enforcement of particular sanitary measures for inland purposes, we are not aware more was done or could have been done.

The Board of Health could in no way interfere with the shipping in port, except they had fever on board of them, or contained infectious matter; nor could the health officer or any other local authority do so, but in such cases, then they could send any such into quarantine. The Board of Health also had authority to receive persons landed from them with fever, and send them to the public hospital, which they did always without loss of time, knowing full well an enemy like the yellow fever often destroying one in less than three days, was not to be trifled with. As to sanitary measures for the cleanliness of the ship, and health of the crew, the Board of Health had nothing to do with them; the master himself had to devise and execute all that was necessary for that purpose, and to show how well at times he could do so, the following statement can be relied upon.

A large English steamer the "Melita," 853 tons, Captain Higginson.

Captain Higginson states, he left Liverpool the 8th August 1864, arrived off St. George's the 23d August; all well; crew, 37; passengers, 18. On the 26th went to Grapy Bay, lightened ship, and thence to Grinaway's Deep, near Hamilton, on the 9th September; on the 12th September came to Hamilton; hauled to a wharf, where the steamer remained until the 3d October, on which day she left for St. George's; during the whole of this time (38 days) the crew remained healthy and without fever.

Treatment of Ship and Crew.—Captain Higginson was a total Abstinence man himself.

Crew.—Total abstinence, and no liberty allowed on shore.

Vessel.—Fully awned; upper decks washed twice a day, morning and evening; cabins fore and aft, including forecastle, cleaned daily; the latter whitewashed once a week, and bedding aired fore and aft. The fore and after holds whitewashed, the former three times, the latter twice; the engine-room kept quite free from bilge water, and whitewashed. Throughout the whole ship, fore and aft, cloride of lime used daily and plentifully. Crew on fresh provisions the whole time from Grapy Bay, and had the privilege of using salt water baths at their pleasure, such being provided for them on board.

The "Melita" not having fever on board of her while it was raging violently in the town of Hamilton, and on board of vessels near and round about her, shows not only the value of Captain Higginson's sanitary measures, but how much his crew were indebted to him for his care of them; and it is reasonable to conclude, on similar regulations being made by householders and others, and particularly by masters of vessels coming here during the prevalence of a yellow fever, that like benefits would result from them, at least in whole or in part, as the regulations may be put into practice.

By order of the Board of Health, town of Hamilton, Bermuda, 22 June 1865.

*Henry James Tucker*, Mayor.

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ANSWERS of *Park Benjamin Tucker*, Esq., M. D.

1. Park Benjamin Tucker, town of Hamilton, Pembroke parish, private practitioner for the last 22 years in various parts of the Island.

2. The general health of the civil population, the troops, navy, and mercantile marine, was remarkably good from the commencement of 1864 to the time when yellow fever appeared.

3. In my locality or practice, no peculiar type of fever, or other disease, was prevalent.

4. Answer 3 applies to this question.

5. We have no diseases endemic to the colony.

6. The symptoms were generally ushered in by general lassitude, headache and weakness, nausea, white-coated tongue, thirst, pulse from 100 to 120 per minute. These symptoms were generally preceded or followed by rigors, pain of back and limbs, very hot skin. For about 16 hours after that period a disagreeable, warm, sandy feeling of skin was experienced rather than great heat, with pain and sense of weight on the stomach. If no improvement took place within 48 hours from the first, all the symptoms increased with a rapid cleansing of the tongue, which to a stranger often proves very delusive.

I am of opinion that the blood, in yellow fever, is so thoroughly poisoned, and its properties so changed, becoming, as it were, often too thin to be retained by the blood vessels and tissues, that life can scarce be sustained beyond a few days, unless renovated by some remedial agent as yet not discovered. I am disposed to believe that some preparation of iron may prove an antidote, or, at least, a very powerful curative agent. In my own practice I have frequently used, after the second day of fever, the preparation of citrate of iron and quinine with the happiest results.

7. The peculiar symptom of black vomit was, in my experience, more frequently met with.

8. My first case occurred on the 5th August in the town of Hamilton in the person of a seaman (a Swede) belonging to steam ship "City of Petersburg" then lying at St. George's, which town the patient left on 1st August, but was not taken ill until the 3d of that

that month. The persons first attacked were principally Europeans and southerners, chiefly connected with shipping.

The two next cases that came under my notice and practice were at Prospect Hill, Devonshire parish, distant from the first case about a mile a half, in no way connected. The situation is elevated and healthy, nor was there any case of yellow fever in the neighbourhood to my knowledge. The circumstances of these cases were very peculiar. The house is large, well ventilated, and isolated. It was occupied by one Onion's wife and three children. The man is a sapper of Royal Engineers, in charge of Government property. The family were visited on the 11th of August by a patient, one Hill, discharged only the day before from the Civil Fever Hospital at St. George's. Mrs. Onions remarked to her husband how peculiar "Hill smelt," and "hoped that he had not brought them the fever." On the 13th one of the children, a girl nine years of age, who had been sitting on Hill's lap, was seized with severe symptoms of yellow fever, which proved fatal on the 19th, with black vomit. On the 14th of August Mrs. Onions was attacked with the same disease, and recovered. The father and the two other children escaped, although exposed by night and day to any influence that may have existed.

9. The Islands were, in my opinion, very healthy, and no climatic conditions existed beyond those of ordinary years, liable to induce yellow fever.

10. In some measure, as the town of St. George's was very crowded, and accommodations difficult to obtain. The poor strangers and seamen consequently were exposed night and day to influences likely to induce fever. Several of the vessels were reported to have arrived from infected ports.

11. The harbours were very crowded, and St. George's particularly so, both previous to and during the epidemic, and their condition must of necessity have been more or less affected.

12. The hotels and lodging houses were more crowded than usual, not the dwellings generally.

13. I have understood that several vessels arrived at the Port of St. George's from Nassau, where yellow fever was prevailing. One vessel in particular, the steamer "Fanny"; and the first case that came under the public notice, was in the person of a seaman from that vessel, who, I understand, died on the 7th July.

14. No improvement in house drainage, or abolition of cesspits, since the epidemic of 1853 or 1856, has come under my observation.

15. From the great increase of shipping, I have no doubt that the harbour of St. George's was charged with foul matter, and may have, in some measure, affected the health of the civil population, troops, and mercantile marines. The port of Hamilton was not so crowded as, in my opinion, to have been injurious. I do not consider that the foreshores or beaches in the Port of Hamilton influenced the health of population or troops.

16. To the best of my knowledge the water supply was sufficient, and good both for civil and military population. It is rain-water, kept in tanks. The shipping is supplied from the same source.

17. I did not observe any influence exercised on the general health of the Islands, or Her Majesty's troops in particular, from marshy grounds, swamps, grave yards, or any special local conditions.

18. Owing to the prompt action of the Legislature, three charity hospitals were established for the reception of paupers, seamen, and strangers: one in each town, and one in the Island of Somerset. Lime washing, and some attention to cleanliness, were the only other means adopted that came under my notice.

19. I am unable to reply to this question.

20. The draining and reclaiming of marshes would certainly be attended with good results, although I have never noticed that fever was more frequent or malignant in such localities. The marshes are mostly salt, and influenced by the tides, which may account for their being so innocuous.

The town of St. George's in particular may be made much less liable to engender fever by more attention to general cleanliness, and by improving and widening the streets, and enforcement of strict sanitary police. Legislative provision has been made for the above purpose, and is in course of being carried out, though, from peculiar circumstances, such improvement must necessarily be slow.

ANSWERS of *B. Burland*, M.B., Assistant Surgeon, Royal Artillery.
Health Office, East End.

1. Benjamin Burland, M.B., &c., &c., Assistant Surgeon, Royal Artillery. Graduated in Arts and Medicine in the years 1857 and 1858. Entered Her Majesty's service on the 1st December 1858, since which period have been stationed in England, Ireland, and Bermuda.

2. I cannot say, as far as came under my observation, that the general health of the community was peculiarly affected, except that in the spring of 1864, very general lassitude and languor prevailed.

3. After a rainy autumn, an epidemic of "Deuque," or "broken-bone fever," appeared in October 1863, amongst the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, the first case occurred on the 6th October, and the last on the 16th December. During this period, 74 men, 26 women, 19 children, and 16 officers were attacked in the two corps. There was no fatal case. The effects of this fever may have induced debility during the period adverted to in question No. 2. Bilious remittent fever prevailed to a limited extent immediately before the outbreak of yellow fever.

4. Both these fevers closely resembled mild cases of yellow fever, in the mode of invasion, course, and organs affected, but differed in being attended with decided exacerbations and remissions. The immediate relation between these and the yellow fever is not easily determined.
The poison of yellow fever, gradually accumulating, may have developed itself in these fevers, but wanting the peculiar spark, an outbreak did not ensue, until perhaps that spark was introduced from another country.

5. As far as I can judge, yellow fever prevailed universally. Few, if any localities, escaped.

**Symptoms.**

6. Insidious in its invasion, and Protean in form, the symptoms were generally those referable to gastro-hepatic derangement. Constipation, followed by black tarry stools, nausea and vomiting, ushered in by rigors, hot burning skin, with high fever. In many cases, violent cerebral excitement, delirium, and insomnia existed. In other, suppression and retention of urine. Between the mildest form, however, and the most terribly malignant, there was every diversity of grade. The poison, whether arising from a peculiar miasma, or from organic germs, quickly pervaded every structure of the body, through the medium of the blood, expending its force principally on the mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines.

**Pathology.**

7. I have had no personal experience of other epidemics of yellow fever.

8. The earliest *unequivocal* cases are shown by the following tabular form:—

| No. | Name. | Date of Attack. | Date of Death. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | — Alton | 25 June | 30 June | Passenger from Nassau, per S. S. "Fannie." |
| 2 | Geo. Williams | 10 July | 17 July | Passenger from Wilmington, per S. S. "City of Petersburg." |
| 3 | Serjeant Cooper, 39th Regt. | 16 July | 22 July | Living with 39th Regiment at St. George's. |
| 4 | Gunner G. Ross, R.A. | 23 July | 31 July | Hospital Orderly at R. A. Hospital. |
| 5 | Thomas White | 24 July | 30 July | Servant to Captain Lockhart, R.E. |

**Cases of Tucker.**

Three coloured men, named Tucker, living at Harrington Sound, are alleged to have been treated for yellow fever, on the 20th, 22d, and 23d June, by Dr. Outerbridge. I append their statements, *vide* Appendix (A.)

**Cases of Surgeon Major Franklin and coloured female servant.**

The cases of the late Serjeant Major Franklin, P.M.O., and his coloured female servant, both treated by me for bilious remittent, I now consider as having been modified cases of yellow fever, which assumed, as nearly all the early cases did, a remittent type. Mr. Franklin rallied, and was convalescent, but soon fell into a typhoid state from inanition. He was attacked on the 11th July, and died on the 26th July. His servant (subsequently attacked) recovered.

**S.S. "Fannie."**

The first fatal case of fever having been indirectly connected with the steamer "Fannie,"

"Fannie," and a paralytic man having been carried from her on shore, in the presence of numbers, and as she had come from Nassau, report accordingly pointed to her, with many curious and interesting, although unfounded details, as the polluted source of infection.

This vessel, engaged in the blockade-running trade, left Nassau on the 9th June, and arrived in the harbour of St. George's on the morning of the 13th June. As the yellow flag was not hoisted, I did not therefore visit her in my capacity as Health Officer, until in the afternoon I was requested by His Excellency the Governor, Lieutenant Colonel Ord, R.E., to inspect the vessel, in consequence of information he had received, that yellow fever had just appeared in Nassau. I most carefully examined the ship, master, and those of the crew, &c., who were on board.

The majority of those were on shore, and many in Hamilton; I did not therefore see them; I was quite satisfied that there was then no trace of infectious disease on board, and reported accordingly; next day, 14th, Nassau was proclaimed an infected port. The "Fannie" then coaled at Fisher's Wharf, and sailed on the 15th June for Greenock, where she arrived on the 27th June, without fatality or sickness of any description.

Nassau proclaimed 14th June.
S.S. "Fannie" sailed, 15th June.

Nine persons who had come in her from Nassau remained behind, viz., three firemen (deserters from the ship, names unknown), Alton (the first case), M'Kewan, an engineer, paralytic, and who left for America, in the same state as when he arrived; Mr. Clarke, who left immediately for St. John's, New Brunswick; Marshall, a Wilmington pilot, and a W. Fitzgerald, both of whom remained only a few days; and lastly, Mr. Jervay, agent of the "Fannie."

Nine persons remained.

I append extracts from his letter, Appendix (B). Alton was stated to be suffering from chills and fever (intermittent fever), and M'Kewan as paralytic; the latter I saw in the afternoon, by Dr. Hunter's request. The former I did not see at any time; he, however, applied for professional advice to Dr. Hunter, who treated him for intermittent fever, and moreover recognised the type as "tertian." During the interval between the 16th and 23d June, Alton walked about and enjoyed himself, and expressed himself as being quite well.

Mr. Jervay, agent.

Alton's case.

On the 23d June he again applied to Dr. Hunter for advice, and finally, on the 25th June, when nausea, vomiting, &c., came on, febrile symptoms soon appeared, and black vomit (or a fluid very much resembling it, in the opinion of the people of the house, as Dr. Hunter did not see the black matter ejected on any occasion), and jaundice closed the scene. He died early on the morning of 30th June. Dr. Hunter frequently alluded to him, in his last illness, as a suspicious case; but I did not visit him, fearing to convey infection (or the imputation of it) to the troops under my care. During his stay in Bermuda, Alton lodged in the house of a coloured man named Walsh, situated in a remote spot in the valley, between Mr. A. J. Musson's house and Fort George. In this house he died. On consulting with Dr. Hunter the evening before Alton's death (which was then imminent), we recommended immediate burial and destruction of all clothes, &c., in the place.

Died.

Lodged with Walsh.

These proceedings were deferred until the afternoon, in consequence of an inquest, held by order of the coroner, Mr. W. Tuder Tucker, when a verdict was returned to the effect, that Alton had died by the visitation of God; but whether of yellow fever or not the jury could not determine. Alton was then buried with his clothes, &c., in the public cemetery.

Inquest.

Walsh and his family were placed, by my advice, under canvas, and guards posted over them for 18 days, to prevent communication. The house was thoroughly cleansed, fumigated, &c., and no case of fever appeared there again until late in August, when it was raging all through St. George's.

With respect to the second fatal case, that of George Williams, it is clearly established that he arrived on the 10th June, in the screw steamer "City of Petersburgh," from Wilmington and Nassau. But the dates utterly preclude the possibility of infection, or such a protracted stage of incubation. The "City of Petersburg" left Nassau (having been chased back from Wilmington) for Wilmington on the 27th May, took in cargo, and arrived at Bermuda on the 10th June. Thus, as Williams was attacked on the 10th July, 34 days must have elapsed since he left Wilmington, and 45 days since he left Nassau; he lived altogether on board the "City of Petersburg," until she sailed on the 24th June, when he first came to lodge (in a house adjoining the civil prison) with Jones, a coloured man, who states that Williams had no communication directly or indirectly with Walsh, his family, or Alton. He was attacked on July 10th, and died on the 17th July, deeply jaundiced, and having black vomit, &c.; he was buried without any delay.

2d Fatal Case. George Williams.

Died 17 July.

On the morning after Williams's death, the 18th, a man living at Oakley's (near the Wesleyan chapel) was found dead. This case was also reported as another of yellow fever, but the depositions taken before the mayor of St. George's show that death was from intemperance.

Spurious case.

Serjeant Cooper, of the 39th Regiment (third fatal case), lived under canvas at the rear of the Royal Barracks, having had no communication with either of the former cases. He was attacked on the 16th July, and died on the 22d July, with black vomit, and deeply jaundiced. I did not see him during his illness, but he was attended by Assistant Surgeon Everet, 39th Regiment, Surgeon Cogan, 2d Battalion 2d Queen's, and Staff Assistant Surgeon Pennington, all of whom pronounced it to be a case of yellow fever.

3d Fatal Case. Serjeant Cooper, 39th Regiment. Died 22 July.

Gunner Ross, R.A. (4th fatal case), was my hospital orderly, and had been living for a considerable

4th Fatal Case. Gunner Ross, R.A.

considerable time in the Royal Artillery Hospital adjoining the wharf, known as Penno's Wharf. He was attacked, after a debauch, on 23d July, without having had any connection whatever with any of the three former cases.

Although I had never before seen a genuine case of yellow fever, I at once recognised the disease. High fever, white pasty tongue, frontal pain, suffused eyes, &c., pointed but too plainly to the fearful nature of his malady. I did not see him after the 26th July, as, on that day, I was myself attacked, and placed on the sick list. Ross died on the morning of the 31st July, having black vomit, and deeply jaundiced; buried immediately.

Died 31st July.

5th Fatal Case. Thomas White.

Thomas White (5th fatal case), a native of Scotland, and civilian servant to Captain Lockhart, R.E. (with whom he had recently come from Canada), was admitted into the Royal Artillery Hospital, under my care, on the 26th July. He had been living at Captain Lockhart's residence in the town, and greatly feared the fever.

His symptoms, when I first saw him, were more of a typhoid nature, but the disease was recognised, and treated as yellow fever.

Died 30th July.

He died on 30th July, with black vomit, jaundiced; buried immediately.

I think it is by no means proven that yellow fever was introduced from Nassau by the "Fannie" or any other steamer, although it is very probable that such was the case. It may be that the atmospheric condition of the islands was such that, charged with the poison, it required but the peculiar spark which, when introduced from Nassau, caused the explosion. There is some colour given to this theory by the fact that Alton (1st fatal case) worked in Nassau in the same shop with two other carpenters, whose deaths from yellow fever were the cause of his removing to Bermuda.

Did he there contract the disease, landing in Bermuda with true tertian intermittent masking the more deadly enemy; or, did he, in his impaired state of health, after his recovery from intermittent, contract yellow fever in Bermuda? To neither of these questions do I feel myself equal to reply, although I am inclined to the former belief. On the other hand, why did not other passengers by the same vessel, and more exposed in Nassau, contract the disease? Some went to Savannah and other places favourable to the development of yellow fever, having remained in Bermuda for a very brief period, and yet not one of these has been attacked.

Where did Williams (2d fatal case) contract the disease, seeing that he was 45 days from Nassau and 34 from Wilmington, when no yellow fever was there? Did he also carry in his system the poison from Nassau? I confess that the question, a vexed one, is beyond my powers.

9. *Vide* answers 3 & 4.

10. The overcrowding of the town and vicinity of St. George's, together with the notoriously debauched habits induced by high wages, cannot but have acted prejudicially on the general health. Almost every house, overcrowded to an incredible extent, served *pro tempore*, as a lodging-house. Even thus there was not sufficient accommodation, and exposure to the night air in consequence quickly developed, in men of debauched and intemperate habits, the latent seeds of disease.

11. The harbour of St. George's was considerably crowded at the commencement of the epidemic. There has been no change in its general sanitary condition, except the abolition of two slaughter-houses: the one on Market Wharf, the other on Johnson's. An offensive old hulk, also, adjoining Market Wharf, was removed immediately before the epidemic. The sanitary state of the shipping was, as a rule, good, but some instances occurred of overcrowding and neglect of cleanliness. Cases of fever, as they appeared on board were removed to Pendle-hill Hospital, distant about 2½ miles west of St. George's. On the 27th August I visited, in company with a member of the Board of Health, 18 vessels in the harbour of St. George's, and from them had removed men attacked by fever. After this date all infected vessels were moored in the stream, and were not allowed to remain at wharves.

12. Yes, overcrowding was universal.

13. For account of the screw steamer "Fannie" *see* answer No. 8.

Brigantine "Apus."

(*a*) Brigantine "Apus," from Nassau, N.P., arrived in Five Fathom Hole on the 29th June, having had one death from yellow fever on the passage. I placed her in quarantine, and finally sent her on the 6th July to Quarantine Island, in the Great Sound, where, her crew and passengers landing, were further detained, and the vessel cleaned and fumigated. No fresh case of fever occurred whilst in quarantine.

Barque "Mary."

(*b*) Barque "Mary," from Nassau, arrived in Fathom Hole on July 5th, having also had one death on board during the passage from yellow fever. She remained in quarantine until the 9th July, when I induced the captain to sail for St. John's, N.B., taking with him all his crew and passengers and Bermuda pilot, none of whom had been allowed to land. No fresh case of fever appeared whilst she lay in quarantine. After this period, and during the epidemic, almost all the blockade-running steamers plying from Bermuda and Nassau were infected, having carried the disease from this port or Nassau. My information is derived from personal observation as health officer.

14. I cannot say.

15. I think not. I do not consider that the health of the community was in any way influenced by the state of the beaches and foreshores.

16. As

16. As in former years, rain water, collected in tanks from lime-washed falls. I cannot even conjecture the amount. The quality, as far as I have observed, has been for the most part good and wholesome; but in some instances I have noticed a vast quantity of mosquito larvæ, and a considerable trace of organic matter.

Supplied by agents in water boats.

Water obtained from tanks about the vicinity of St. George's and Bailey's Bay.

17. I cannot say.

18. Nuisances were removed; the quarantine regulations were more strictly enforced, and a hospital opened for the treatment of sailors and others.

19. I append a table, extracted from my private diary, showing the range of the thermometer, and the direction of the wind. The observations were taken daily at noon. The thermometer hangs in my quarters.

20. The total abolition of cesspits; a new system of drainage and water supply; as I cannot but think that, owing to the close proximity of some tanks to the cesspits, the sewage must percolate through the porous soil, and thus taint the water.

By draining the pond at Fort Cunningham Island, and clearing between it and the fort, the camping ground might be increased, and the site rendered more healthy for troops.

The streets, also, should be raised, to prevent the water lodging; and the houses should be better ventilated. I would also suggest the appointment of a sanitary director, and the erection of huts on Non-such Island, as a permanent quarantine station; and that all vessels arriving from ports within the "yellow fever zone," between 1st May and 1st November, should be examined before entering the harbour, and, if expedient, be detained under quarantine of observation.

(signed) *B. Burland*, M. B.,
Assistant Surgeon, R. A.,
Health Officer, East End.

St. George's, Bermuda, 1 June, 1865.

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APPENDIX (A.) to Dr. *Burland's* Answers.

STATEMENT of *John Tucker*, and his Sons, *Henry* and *Christopher*, taken on Board Steam Ship "Agnes E. Fry," 20 and 21 October 1864, taken by Dr. *Burland*, R. A.

1. *Henry Tucker* (coloured), states:—I live with my father John, and brother Christopher, near the Devil's Hole, at Harrington's Sound. Was attacked on Sunday, 19th June, with headache, vomiting, pains in the limbs, &c.; was very sick. Dr. Outerbridge attended next day (Monday). Was in bed; had been working with my father at West's Wharf. Had not been for a very long time at Fisher's Wharf. Was not at any time on board the steamer "Fannie." About a week before, had been on board the steamer "Index," from Wilmington. Did not have any communication with the men, &c. of the "Fannie." My father, brother, and myself, always return and sleep at home, except when at night work, coaling. We then work all night and day; brother Christopher sleeps in the same bed with me, has always done so.

2. *John Tucker's* Statement.—Was attacked on the day after the horse races at Shelly Bay, 21st June 1864. Two days after son Henry felt ill at the races. Had been working with son Henry at West's Wharf. Had not been at Fisher's Wharf for a long time. Was not at any time on board the "Fannie." Might have been on board some other steamer, but not the "Fannie." A week before the attack, was very sick, and treated in bed by Dr. Outerbridge; slept every night at home.

3. *Christopher Tucker* (coloured), states:—Was attacked, after my father and brother. Do not know how long afterwards. Was at races at Shelly Bay. Had been working at Fisher's Wharf, wheeling coal on board a steamer; believe it to have been the "Fannie." Felt a headache whilst coaling her; was engaged coaling her one night and two days. Heard that the ship was from Nassau; heard it talked of. Saw two men lying below between decks, beside the hatchway; saw them whilst wheeling the barrow backwards and forwards, coaling the vessel. Do not know whether they were sick or not; heard they were; heard so from people about, who said it was fever; could not say whether they were stript or not; heard of no more sick on board. When taken ill did not go to bed; was not treated in bed during the whole period of attack; suffered from headache and pains in the limbs. Had an attack of fever four weeks ago (this was six weeks after the present attack he speaks of); was then obliged to remain in bed; was very sick. So quite sure the last attack was yellow fever.

(signed) *B. Burland*, M. B.,
Assistant Surgeon, R. A.

St. George's, Bermuda,
21 October 1864.

APPENDIX (B.) to Dr. *Burland's* Answer.

1. Written Replies of Mr. *Jervay*, Agent, of the Steam Ship "Fannie," and Passenger by her from Nassau, 13 June 1864.

"THE 'Fannie' left Nassau on the 9th June, arrived at Bermuda on the 13th idem; I cannot say of my personal knowledge that the fever was prevailing at Nassau during her stay. It was reported that there were a few cases. She arrived at Nassau from Wilmington 28th May. She was alongside the wharf in Nassau; only lay long enough to discharge her cargo; coaled at Hog Island, and from lighters. At the time of our arrival here, I knew of but one case of sickness during the passage from Nassau. This was an engineer, who was on the way to England, to take charge of a boat which was then building; he had had previously an attack of apoplexy, and was threatened with a return while on the passage.

"I have heard, since the 'Fannie' left for England, that one man was landed from her (whether passenger or one of the crew, I am unable to say); he, I learn, has died, but was treated by Dr. Hunter for chills and fever, &c.

"2. There was no death on board the 'Fannie' during her passage from Nassau to this port. A passenger, who left Wilmington in her, died shortly after getting to sea. His disease was consumption, or some organic complaint. The physicians had no hope of his recovery, but advised a change of air, as the only means of averting immediate death.

"I have heard of no death during the passage to England."

(True Copy.)

*B. Burland*, M.B.,
Assistant Surgeon, R.A.

Dated St. George's,
7 October 1864.

Mr. Jervay concludes his statement, by saying, "No pecuniary consideration could induce me to be privy to the introduction of a pestilence which has spread so much suffering and sorrow over the land."

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2. Statement of *Thomas Bostock*, late first assistant engineer of the steam ship "Fannie," 22d October 1864:—"I am chief engineer of steam ship 'Caroline.' Left Nassau on 9th June as first assistant engineer of steam ship 'Fannie'; heard that yellow fever was in Nassau, but saw no case of it. Arrived at Bermuda 13th June; during the passage there was no sickness on board, except Mr. M'Kewan; was not aware that Alton was sick on board. Saw him frequently during the passage; he was a deck hand and worked his passage; he was by trade a carpenter. A case of sickness could not have been on board without my knowledge; there was no death on board. Mr. Jervay, Mr. Clarke, Mr. M'Kewan, Mr. Marshall, a Wilmington pilot, a Mr. Fitzgerald, of Savannah, and Alton, all landed and remained behind. Three firemen (do not know their names) deserted the ship; shipped three others in their place; 'Fannie' left on 15th June; lived on board all the time in port here; did not know or hear of any sick on board whilst in port. If anyone was sick on board must have known it; thinks it impossible for men to be in the place described by Christopher Tucker, during coaling; they would be choked by coal-dust; lower holds, fore and aft, were nearly full of coal on arrival here; balance of coal for voyage to England, filled up hatchway and portion of between decks; all the seamen shipped at Nassau sailed from Bermuda for England; none remained behind, no new hands except the three firemen, were shipped. A man died on the passage from Wilmington to Nassau; he came on board dying. States positively that there was no sickness or death on board the 'Fannie,' after she left Bermuda; arrived in her at Greenock, about 28th June; left her 1st July, all then well."

*J. A. Fraser*, late second officer, "Fannie," states (22d October 1864):—Am chief officer of the steam ship "Caroline," was second officer of the "Fannie," on her passage from Nassau here, on the 9th June. Alton was a deck hand and worked his passage; heard that Alton complained on board; saw him constantly, did not know of my personal knowledge that he complained; heard so, can swear that all the seamen who arrived here from Nassau left again in the "Fannie." No sickness or death either here or on the passage home; had there been, must have known it; arrived at Greenock in the "Fannie"; left all well; a passage between forecastle and "tween decks" was open; a man might lounge there and might not be noticed.

A man wheeling coals could not see another in that place.

Doubts Christopher Tucker's statement, corroborates Thomas Bostocks.

(signed) *B. Burland*, M.B.,
Assistant Surgeon, R.A.

St. George's, Bermuda,
22 October 1864,

ANSWERS of *Frederick A. Hunter*, Esq., M. D., to Questions, No. 1.

1. Frederick Augustus Stewart Hunter, St. George's, physician, practising 15 years in Bermuda. I am the person referred to at p. 55, Report of former Commission, 1853, as Dr. Frederick Hunter, placed in charge of the troops sent to Ports Island.

2. The health of the Colony generally, from the commencement of 1864, had been much as usual, both among the civil population and the mercantile marine. My practice is, and during the epidemic was, almost exclusively among civilians during a crisis, and for the short period of 10 days I was able, with great difficulty, to devote some portion of each day to assisting the insufficient staff of military medical gentlemen in their labours, but I do not consider that, under the circumstances, any information I then derived or observations I made, would be of very considerable service to the Commissioners.

3. None.

4. None.

5. The endemic diseases of the Colony are pretty generally spread over its surface; the yellow fever sprung from an obvious centre, and ramified. Where it prevailed, no particular concentration of endemic disease had been observed.

6. *Symptoms.* The attacks commenced with constipation, nausea, and vomiting, rigors, frontal pains, pain in the back, very often extending down the calves of the legs, pain across the epigastrium, hot burning skin, high fever, pulse quick and bounding; tongue pasty, white, and tremulous; suffused eyes, with a peculiar appearance very difficult to describe, but only too well known, especially in latter stages, as a fatal symptom, to all who are familiar with the disorder.

In some cases, after the first or second day, diarrhœa, which I do not consider a favourable symptom; great central excitement, delirium, and after the second or third day, great restlessness and insomnia in many cases; about the fourth to the seventh day, retention of urine, and very often suppression, a most fatal symptom, accompanied about the fifth day by black tarry stools, very often resembling the black vomit ejected from the stomach. After the third or fourth day the skin begins to assume a yellowish tinge, in most cases deepening in its intensity up to and after death, but I do not consider the tinging of the skin a fatal symptom by any means. About the fourth day, especially in cases about to prove fatal, a great desire to rise from bed. Fatal cases generally terminate on the sixth or seventh day, but I have seen much shorter and some longer cases, even extending to the 12th day.

The final symptoms are constant retching, the ejection of a dark flaky fluid, much resembling coffee grounds. Hœmorrhage in some cases from gums, nose, and ears; tongue dark, dry and brown; hurried breathing, cold clammy skin, a sinking pulse. In some cases the patient dies very quietly, particularly in those of suppressed urine, where death generally supervened in a state of coma; in other cases there is a severe final struggle.

A peculiar odour from the body during the whole attack could invariably be detected on entering the house where the patient was.

*Pathology.* Yellow fever poison, whatever it may be, and in whatever way introduced into the system within, by miasma or otherwise, directs its attacks primarily on the mucous membrane of the stomach and bowels, gradually effecting a complete disorganisation of it. A case occurred on board the blockading steamer "Flamingo," in harbour, where I distinctly recognised the disorganised mucous membrane as ejected from the stomach by a sailor who died an hour after. I also observed, in the case of a southern gentleman, the lining of the intestines passed by the bowels in strips, ending like the former cases in death shortly after.

I have, to the best of my experience, and under the disadvantage of such a constant and unremitting occupation of my time, day and night, during the whole epidemic, in the active duties of my profession, as left me not a moment of time to make any notes, detailed the symptoms and pathology of this terrible disorder, but I wish to add that, in my opinion, it is next to impossible to lay down any one rule or describe any one type for use; no disorder, I know, admitting of so many variations and gradations as yellow fever. In the same house, ward, room, I have seen every degree, from the very mildest to the most malignant, concurrently.

7. In no respect, except that the epidemic of 1853 was more malignant in type.

8. 1st *Case.*—A man of the name of Alton, a passenger in the blockade-running steamer "Fanny," which arrived from Nassau on the 13th of June, came to me on the 18th of June, complaining of chills (tertian type). I prescribed for that peculiar form of fever, and met him a few days afterwards on the Ferry-road, expressing himself perfectly cured. On the 23d he again applied to me, with suspicious symptoms, which I treated as for yellow fever, and attended him up to the time of his death, which occurred on the 30th. In the course of his illness I communicated with Dr. Burland in charge of the Artillery, and Assistant Surgeon Everet, in temporary charge of the 39th Regiment, with a view of warning them of the presence of this disorder.

I, at the same time, took every means in my power to prevent, as far as possible, all communication between the people of the house and neighbours, and, on Alton's death, directed all clothing, &c., used during his illness, to be buried. The house in which Alton was taken ill lies on the hilly range which encircles the town of St. George's on the

north, and in a depression of that range between Fort George, on the west, and the house of the Honourable Augustus Mallow.

The ground is rocky, with a few stunted cedars; it opens to the sea on the north, and the house is isolated from other dwellings.

2d *Case.*—George Williams, a seaman on board the blockade-running steamer, "City of Petersburgh," arrived from Wilmington on the 10th of June; remained on board his vessel until the 24th of June, when he came to lodge in a house situated on the side of a hill westward of the town prison, and separated from the latter by the main road; with the exception of one other house standing close by, it is isolated. He was taken ill on the 10th July, and died on the 17th. The house was distant nearly a quarter of a mile from that in which Alton lodged, but the result of particular inquiries which I instituted was, that no communication whatever had taken place between the inmates of the two.

3d *Case.*—The third case occurred in a house near the Wesleyan Chapel, about 300 yards from the gaol. I was called in to attend the case on the evening of the day on which Williams died; the man was dying when I came to him.

After this, on the 16th July the fever began to attack the garrison, and rapidly spread among both military and civilians, and all over the town and neighbourhood.

It is worthy of record, that out of 17 cases which occurred in the town prison not one terminated fatally. I attribute this strictly to the regularity of the diet, the impossibility of obtaining spirituous liquors, and non-exposure to night air; 10 of these were Europeans, and seven natives.

My observation having been, with the exception before mentioned, exclusively among civilians, I have not troubled the Commission with any replies on heads (B.) and (C.)

9. The atmosphere had been for a considerable time previously in a very dense and oppressive condition; there were evidences of the presence of great moisture, and in general, it appeared to be in so unwholesome a state as to induce me to mention to Dr. Franklin, P. M. O., Dr. Burland, Dr. Everet, 39th Regiment, my conviction that fever would speedily develop itself, an anticipation which, in a few days, was verified. Other predisposing causes will be found in my answers to the subsequent questions.

10, 11, 12. No doubt the additions referred to exercised a serious influence on the general health of the town. The additions to the shipping, consisting chiefly of vessels engaged in the blockade-running trade, and consequently each carrying a larger number of hands than usual, and the trade in question having attracted large numbers of strangers of all grades to the town, the natural consequences were, the constant presence in the streets of crowds of seamen indulging in gross habits of dissipation, numbers of whom spent their nights sleeping in the open air; a vast increase in liquor shops, the conversion of every available dwelling, and every room in it, fit or unfit, even old hulks into lodgings, and the immediate and constant overcrowding of these. The demand for provisions of all kinds increased enormously; meat, in consequence of the high rate of wages, being freely and generally used. The slaughter-houses, therefore, all of which were then within the town, were in constant requisition, and as they, in common with privies and other outlets, drained into the harbour, in which there is very little current, there was a pretty constant presence of floating blood, offal, and other offensive matter, mixed with sea-weed, floating lazily past the wharfs.

13. As far as my personal observation went, I know of no ship that arrived in Bermuda during the year 1864, with yellow fever on board, though I had heard of such from the health officer. All the very numerous cases which I attended on board shipping in the harbour, or at Murray Anchorage, commenced after the arrival of the vessel.

14. None, whatever. The new Sanitary Act of 1864 did not come into operation until late in the year, and after the sickly season had began to pass away, about the month of October.

15. Answered above.

16. Nearly the entire water supply of the islands consists of rain-water collected in tanks. The great increase in the amount of shipping caused a corresponding increase in the demand for water; and during the whole of the sickly season the supply in St. George's was short; water was brought in water-boats from different parts of the islands to supply the shipping. As far as my observation extended, what supply there was, was pure in quality.

17. As far as my observation extended, none of these exercised any influence on the general health of the islands.

18. With exception of occasional visits from the Board of Health, and the removal of some ships and stationary hulks from the wharfs into the stream, none. A local Act prevented the erection of wooden buildings within the limits of the town, which extend to a considerable distance into the country east and west, and from shore to shore, north and south. It was constantly urged to modify the above Act to the extent of permitting the temporary erection of wooden dwellings or shanties for sleeping-places; there were fir trees in plenty, but nothing was done.

19. The

19. The entire absorption of my time, night and day, prevented my keeping any such record.

20. Some of the most obvious sanitary improvements have been already effected by the Sanitary Act of 1864, and certain improvements in progress in the streets will ameliorate the ventilation, but the drainage remains in a deplorable condition; in fact, there is no drainage at all. An effectual system for the whole town is loudly called for as a prominent sanitary measure.

(signed) *Frederick A. S. Hunter*, M. D.,
14 June 1865. St. Georges's, Bermuda.

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ANSWERS of *Alexander Crosbie*, M.D., M.R.C.S.E., Assistant Surgeon, R.N., Her Majesty's ship "Terror."

2. The general health of the civil population of Ireland Island, and of the crew of Her Majesty's ship "Terror," more immediately under my charge, seemed, on the whole, good during the period adverted to, with the exceptions to be made in reply to Question 3.

3. Disorders of the gastro-enteric system (colic, diarrhœa, and dysentery) were very common, and there were occasional cases of endemic febricula.

4. From an epidemic of Denque, or Breakbone Fever, which we experienced in 1863, a series of cases of febricula connected the termination of that epidemic with the outbreak of yellow fever in August 1864. The symptoms, pathology and geographical distribution, I regard as alike, in fact, as mere varieties of the same fever.

5. As far as I observed, the localities of the fever were exactly the same as those of the usual endemic fevers, only more widely spread.

6. The symptoms consisted in pains across the loins, wandering in the limbs, severe frontal headache, pains in the eyeballs, ferretty redness of the eye, hot and dry skin, soon becoming moist, thirst, furred tongue, anorexia, nausea with vomiting, first of mucous then of bilious fluid, sometimes copious, black vomit in bad cases, high pulse (80 to 130), scanty urine, or actual suppression. The pathology was that of an acute blood disease, resembling glanders or poisoning by putrid matter injected into the blood.

7. I have no experience of former epidemics, but, from what I have read on the subject, I should say that that epidemic did not.

8. The first case that presented itself to me among the civilians of Ireland was that of a boy named Tine, residing on board the hulk "Tenedos," in the Camber, on the 16th August.

The first case among the troops occurred, I believe, on the 12th August. In the "Nettle" gunboat on the 20th August. In the "Spitfire" on the 27th August. In the "Terror" on the 28th August.

The first-mentioned, Tine, had come from St. George's on the 13th in good health, and seemed labouring under mild fever, but he died on the morning of the 17th with profuse black vomit and insensibility. The fever appeared among the marines on the 22d August, and among the seamen of dockyard on the 28th. The boy mentioned above was, I believe, a native born of English parents, and the next two cases were of similar description. The others mentioned were of English origin, and they had been some time in Bermuda.

9. For two or three days preceding the outbreak, the temperature was high, there was little or no wind, and the air was loaded with misty vapour obscuring objects at a distance, and rendering the atmosphere insupportably hot and oppressive.

10. Of the conditions implied in Question 10, I have no means of judging, as the blockade running had no effect in this part of the island.

11. The Camber did not differ from the usual condition of cleanliness in which it always is, and there were fewer ships in harbour than usual. The sanitary conditions of the port were very satisfactory.

12. The dwellings of civilians were not overcrowded, and the population was the same as in former years, undisturbed by increase of shipping in other parts.

13. The steamer "Fannie," engaged in the blockade-running, left Nassau on 9th June, and arrived at St. George's on the 13th June; several cases of fever had occurred on board, but the evidence is insufficient to show that the fever was yellow fever, though this has been attempted.

14. I have no information to enable me to give an answer to this question.

15. The shallow water around the shores in this part of the island were more charged than usual with minute molusca and radiata, and the tidal surface emitted emanations easily detected by their peculiar faint nauseous smell, especially at night. These emana-

tions repeatedly produced diarrhœal and dysentric complaints on board this ship ("Terror.")

16. The water supply of the civil population here is collected from the roofs of the houses, or in tanks adjoining the houses, as is usual all over the islands. The quantity was ample and the quality good, unless obtained from tanks situated under the basement of those houses from which the water was collected from the roofs; in this case the water was impure from surface drainage. The shipping was supplied from the Royal Naval Dockyard, and the quality was good.

17. The only special local condition within my experience which influenced the health of the troops, and others situated within the sphere of the same condition, consisted in a surface unprotected by trees, or only by scanty vegetation, from the hot rays of the sun, in addition to the causes mentioned.

18. The working hours of the labourers of the dockyard, and of the men of this ship ("Terror") were shortened, cleanliness was enforced, exposure to the sun discouraged, bedding was frequently aired, and, where exposure to the sun was necessary, awnings were provided; quinine was given twice a-day either in simple solution, or in diluted rum.

19. I have no meteorological data to furnish, in answer to Question 19.

20. The only special condition to which I can refer as likely to improve the health of the islands, and diminish their liability to fever, would be to protect the surface of the soil as much as possible from the direct rays of the sun, by the planting of trees where vegetation is scanty or wanting. The reclaiming of swampy grounds, and the adoption of general or local sanitary measures universally allowed to influence the health of countries and localities, would doubtless improve the general health, and likewise guard against the prevalence of epidemic diseases.

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ANSWERS of Surgeon Major *Cogan* to Questions, No. 1.

1. Francis Cogan, St. George's, Bermuda, Surgeon Major, 2d Battalion, 2d Regiment. Since May 1850 in different parts of the world, particularly in Ceylon for more than eight years.

2. Yellow fever had already made its appearance in Bermuda on our arrival from Gibraltar in July 1864. Previous to the outbreak of fever I have heard that the health of the island was very good.

3. Not being in Bermuda, I cannot answer, but on inquiry, I have heard that no type of fever or any other disease prevailed.

4. Answered in No. 3.

5. My practice was almost entirely confined to St. George's, among the troops, and yellow fever presented itself to an alarming extent.

6. When first attacked, the patient complained of pain in the head, particularly across the brows and eyes, pain down the back and all over the body, with great languor, a hot burning dry skin, tongue generally dry and parched, and varying in colour according to the attack. In dangerous cases the skin continued hot and dry, the urine became scanty, or entirely suppressed, and bilious vomiting would first set in, terminating in black vomit, and the skin and conjunctive presented all the appearance of jaundice.

7. The epidemic of 1864 was the first I ever experienced.

8. The first case of yellow fever that came under my notice occurred to a sergeant of the 39th Regiment, who was taken to hospital suffering from it, two days after the arrival of the 2d Queen's. There was nothing in particular about the history of this man's case.

I have been informed that the epidemic existed among the civil population previous to the arrival of the 2d Regiment in July 1864.

9. The yellow fever had already made its appearance in the island before my arrival in July 1864.

10. I consider that the addition made to the shipping and population exercised great influence over the general health of the island, inasmuch as the houses and streets were overcrowded, and no sanitary precautionary measures taken in most of the houses and streets to prevent or mitigate the spreading of yellow fever.

11. The harbours were generally crowded, but I can say nothing particularly, in a sanitary point of view, against such crowding.

12. They were; some of the low lodging-houses were crowded almost to suffocation.

13. Two vessels arrived from Nassau, supposed to have yellow fever on board, previous to

to the arrival of the 2d Regiment in 1864, according to the information received from the health officer.

14. Having arrived in Bermuda in July 1864 only, I am not aware of any improvements having been made in house drainage, or in the abolition of cess-pits; from their present appearance, I am led to believe that very few sanitary improvements have been made for a long time in the town of St. George's.

15. I am not aware that the water of the harbours were more than usually charged with foul or putrescing matter in 1864. The beaches and foreshores were in a good sanitary state, except along the wharfs, which were so much crowded with cargo, &c.

16. The water supply in the summer time is very limited: its source is rain water, collected in tanks, and these tanks are generally underneath the people's houses, which must act detrimental towards the health of the inmates. Its quality was pretty good, but occasionally it would become a little impure.

17. I have not observed any particular influence having been exercised over the general health of the island, or on the health of the troops by marshy grounds, swamps, creeks, or graveyards, but the very great deficiency of drainage, and the accumulation of soil, must interfere seriously with the health of every one in general.

18. The police were more on the alert, and all strangers, as it often occurred, taking ill with the fever in the streets or houses, were sent off to a civil hospital, about two miles from the town of St. George's, and towards the end of the epidemic cleanliness was more observed throughout the streets.

19. No meteorological data or observations kept during 1864.

20. The principal sanitary works which I consider the most needed in the different towns of Bermuda, is the erection of water tanks on an elevation above the town, to be supplied from the sea by wind mills or small engines, to flush the drains. The drains to be so constructed that they should not all run into one, to prevent too much of an accumulation at its exit into the sea. The police force should be increased, and instructions given to them, to prevent all refuse being thrown into the street, and to inspect occasionally the back premises of houses in crowded localities, that no accumulation of soil be allowed to remain longer than 24 hours, and that scavenger carts be constantly employed in removing such accumulations.

It is almost unnecessary to remark that the town of St. George's is far too much overcrowded with old dilapidated buildings, and all the streets too narrow; consequently the circulation of air is too limited.

*F. Cogan*, Surgeon Major,
2nd Battalion, 2nd Regiment.

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(G.)

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EXTRACTS from Answers of the Worshipful the Magistrates at Ireland Island, to Questions, No. 1.

14. Yes, so far as the dwelling-houses of the dockyard are concerned, considerable progress had been made in this respect, so that little or nothing more was required.

15. The waters, beaches, and foreshores of Ireland Island were cleaner in 1864 than in former years, owing to the absence of the convicts. There was, therefore, no foul or putrescing matter to affect the general health.

16. There was plenty of water for everyone on Ireland Island. It was rain water collected in covered tanks from the roofs of the store-houses, workshops, dwelling-houses, &c.

No restriction was put upon its use, everyone had as much as he required. Its quality was excellent, as regards purity. The same good water was supplied to the shipping requiring it there.

20. Boards of health, or other bodies empowered by the legislature to suppress nuisances, and to prevent over crowding in lodging-houses, or other places. The establishment of public water tanks in each of the corporate towns, and also in each parish (independently of the other), for the supplying of good water (under proper supervision), to the poorer classes; further, a legislative enactment (if it do not already exist), making it obligatory on each builder of a new house to construct a tank in connection with it, proportionate to the superficial extent of the roof.

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Extracts from Answers of the Worshipful the Magistrates of Sandys Parish, to Questions, No. 1.

8. The first case of yellow fever, occurring in Sandys Parish in 1864, was that of a young man employed as a clerk in St. George's, who being there seized with the premonitary symptoms of yellow fever, came up to his friends residing near Somerset Bridge. He, through the skill and attention of his medical attendant, together with good nursing, eventually recovered, but his sister took the fever from him, which terminated fatally. His mother (an English lady), also took the fever, but recovered. The young man and his sister above mentioned, were born in Bermuda, but both their parents were English. Many subsequent cases of fever which occurred in that locality can be traced to the above.

20. Her Majesty's ships of war, and our own merchant shipping, necessarily cause a continual intercourse to exist between our naturally healthy islands and other countries, in some of which, fevers and other infectious diseases are generated. This lays our islands liable to have fevers and other diseases introduced into them, notwithstanding the stringency of our quarantine laws to prevent it. When this unhappily occurs, the only check to the spread of such disease is by enforcing cleanliness before its appearance. The corporate towns of Hamilton and St. George are doubtless under the supervision of their respective police, who attend to their sanitary condition. The rural parishes have not these advantages. On the appearance of infectious disease, the constables, under the authority of the Board of Health, are sent to examine and report upon the state of the parish, in regard to cleanliness, when filth and other nuisances, should such be reported to exist, are ordered to be removed. We are of opinion that an examination of the sanitary state of the rural parishes should be made periodically, more especially before the commencement of summer; and that the constables, or others performing such service, should be remunerated for the same out of the public chest

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Extracts from Answers of the Magistrates of Pembroke Parish, to Questions, No. 1.

8. The first fatal case of yellow fever in this parish, we believe, occurred at one of the hotels in the town of Hamilton, about the 4th of August last; one of the boarders at that hotel, a native of Baltimore, not connected with shipping.

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Extracts from Answers of a Committee of Vestry of St. Peter's Church, St. George, to Questions, No. 1.

10. Yes, to a very great extent the lower class of boarding-houses being over crowded by men from the shipping.

11. The harbour of St. George was very much crowded with shipping during the whole time of the prevalence of the epidemic.

20. We would recommend a good airy comfortable hospital, and a health officer appointed who would be always at hand, one who may be called on at any moment, and the strictest quarantine regulations kept during the summer months.

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Extracts from Answers of the Vestry of Hamilton Parish, to Questions, No. 1.

20. Churches, public buildings, hotels, &c., should be subjected to rigid inspection by some competent person or persons appointed by the Governor, and, reported on as to healthiness of locality, ventilation, adaptability for public resort, &c.; and, if reported on unfavourably in any or either of these respects, immediate remedial measures adopted. Cemeteries attached to churches, or near crowded localities, should, as soon as circumstances permit, be closed up. Interment in vaults, or cased graves, in a climate such as ours, should be prohibited. The reclamation of marshes or swampy ground we regard as of primary importance

portance in a sanitary view, and perhaps no better appropriation of the public money could be made than by offering a liberal bounty for each acre of such land which, in the opinion of competent judges, shall be deemed as being thoroughly reclaimed. In the event of the proprietor or proprietors of such land being unwilling or unable to undertake the work of reclamation, we think such lands should be taken up and purchased by the public, and measures taken for effecting such object. Such land when reclaimed would prove a source of public revenue, to say nothing of the far greater advantages which would undoubtedly result if legislative enactments were adopted for procuring the reclamation of all marsh lands in the Colony. No system for improving the health of the towns, we conceive, could be more judicious than providing for immediate and adequate sewerage or drainage, and ample supply of water. The erection of public tanks in the towns and thickly inhabited localities of the rural parishes, so as to ensure a supply of water in case of continuous drought. The prohibiting wharfs or other places within the limits of the townships from being used for landing lumber, cotton, coal, &c. Proper places on the contiguous shores or islands beyond the limits of the ports appointed for the reception of such articles. We are not prepared to state an opinion with reference to the improvement of harbours, beaches, or of sanitary police, but we cannot refrain from expressing our conviction, that if the salutary enactments of the Act of the Legislature of these islands, entitled "An Act to establish certain regulations for the performance of Quarantine," were rigidly enforced, the health of the population would in a great measure be guarded against the prevalence of epidemic diseases.

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Extracts from Answers of the Vestry of Smith's Parish, to Questions, No. 1.

10. Yes, the great influx of shipping into the harbour, and great increase of population in the town of St. George, we think exercised a pernicious influence, combined with the crowded state of the wharves with cotton, coals, and other merchandise, which greatly obstructed ventilation in that small and confined town.

11. Hamilton Harbour was in a healthy state, not crowded with shipping, whilst St. George's Harbour was over-crowded with steam shipping and sailing vessels, laden with coals and other merchandise from Europe. At that time there were slaughter-houses in St. George's; and large quantities of damaged bacon was stored there.

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Extracts from Answers of the Vestry of Devonshire Parish, to Questions, No. 1.

20. We are not aware of any sanitary works necessary for the improvement of the health of the islands. We would recommend a strict attention to cleanliness, and the removal of all articles likely to produce unhealthy vapours, and a rigid enforcement of the quarantine laws, and as before remarked, we do not consider our marshes unhealthy.

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Extracts from Answers of the Vestry of Pembroke Parish, to Questions, No. 1.

20. We are not aware of any sanitary works necessary for improving the health of the islands. They are all narrow, and washed on every side and in every creek by the sea water. Rigid quarantine should be observed, and constant attention during summer to the removal of every thing putrescent, or likely to exhale unhealthy vapours, especially in the towns. In answer to Question 17, we stated that the marshes here are not considered prejudicial to general health, nor have we ever heard of fever originating at or near them. A measure of paramount importance is dispersion; that is, not to keep together a number of persons (soldiers in barracks or others) after a single suspicious case of fever has occurred. The many small islands here, some of them not inhabited, afford facilities for effecting this. As a proof that such insulation has been in Bermuda an effectual protection, we would mention that in the epidemic of 1864, and in a former year, seamen not allowed to go from their vessels have entirely escaped the fever. The steamer "Melita," 853 tons, 37 men, from Liverpool, England, lay in the harbour of Hamilton a considerable time during the epidemic last year, most of it within stage distance of a wharf. The master of this vessel adopted measures which effectually prevented his men from going on shore, or persons from going on board, the consequence was complete protection from the disease.

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Extracts from Answers of the Corporation of St. George, to Questions, No. 1.

8. The first case that we are aware of occurred and terminated fatally on 30th June, at the house of Edward Walsh, situated at the North shore, and nearly an isolated position. The patient was an Englishman (a carpenter), and arrived in the steam-ship "Fannie," from Nassau, as a passenger, a few days previously. By direction of the Board of Health,

 a coffin

a coffin was procured, and the body taken to the Cemetery by a short road across Mr. Meepon's hill, without passing through the town (as is usual). The Coroner thought it his duty to hold an inquest, which caused the body to remain unburied for a much longer time than was necessary. The Board of Health caused the house to be vacated, the bedding, clothes, and even chest, of the deceased to be buried. The house was thoroughly fumigated with black manganese, salt, and sulphuric acid, and afterwards closed, with tubs of ice and salt placed in each room. The inmates were placed in tents, with both civil and military police in attendance to prevent communication. They were kept in this way for about 15 days, the house was thoroughly white-washed and cleansed by the tenants, without any communication with the town's people.

One of the inmates, a boarder of Walsh, was a white female of European birth, who subsequently had the fever during the prevalence of the epidemic in August. The second case that came to the knowledge of the Board was reported to the Mayor by Drs. Hunter and Lough, on the evening of the 16th July. A man by the name of Williams, in a house near the gaol and in the road leading to Walsh's, but some distance from it; this case terminated fatally on the morning of the 17th. The mayor took prompt action and caused the body to be buried immediately, the same course being taken with the bedding and house, as in the previous case, July 17th, 10 p.m.

The Mayor called on Dr. Hunter, and having been by him informed of a case in the blacksmith's shop near the hotel, and also of a suspected case on board the steamship "Lilian," reported the circumstance immediately to Major Pedder, for the information of the governor. At 2 a.m. 18th, the mayor was called on by Reverend Dr. Murray, who informed him that a man had just died in the road opposite the hotel; the mayor notified the coroner and Dr. Hunter. Dr. Hunter looked at the body, and informed the coroner that it was the man who was ill in the blacksmith's shop, and that he had died of yellow fever. The coroner handed the body over, and the mayor had it immediately taken to the cemetery at 3¼ a.m. Mayor summoned the Corporation as a Board of Health, and they met at 5 a.m. Mayor notified the Board of the suspected case on board the "Lilian," and also information he had received of a case of sickness on board brig "Caraccas." Committee of Corporation appointed to wait on Dr. Burland, health officer, the Mayor, Mr. Trott and Fox. The Committee called on Dr. Burland at 5.30 a.m., and requested that he would visit the "Lilian" and the brig "Caraccas," both of which vessels were suspected of being infected, and desired them to be removed from the harbour and placed in quarantine. At noon Drs. Burland and Hunter reported that there was a case of intermittent fever on board the "Lilian," and one on board the "Caraccas," and the Board presented to the view of Dr. Hunter a person lying under the verandah in the Market Square. The three patients were promptly despatched to the quarantine station at Darrell's Island, by Richardson's boat, no other place being within reach of the Board of Health.

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EXTRACTS from Answers of the Reverend *Joseph F. Leghtbourn*, Rector of the Parishes of Pembroke and Devonshire, to Questions, No. 1.

20. Doubtless the drainage and cultivation of the marshes and swamps would be beneficial for general purposes. I do not consider that marshy lands and swampy grounds are injurious to health where there is verdure. Stagnant lakelets and pools may be deleterious. I have always thought that the marsh near Warwick might possibly be as hurtful as it is at times disagreeable.

It is said by an old author, "*in rebus dubiis plurima est audacia.*" I do not wish to confirm the maxim by any remark of mine; yet, with the respect for and deference to the opinions of others, I venture to say, that neither can I persuade myself nor be persuaded by any one, that yellow fever or any other epidemic originated in Bermuda.

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EXTRACTS from Answers of the Rev. *Richard Thomas Tucker*, D.D., and Ecclesiastical Commissary for Bermuda, Rector of the parish of St. George, to Questions, No. 1.

10. Certainly they acted most prejudically by introducing or spreading the fever.

The shipping being crowded to excess, the blockade-runners reckless and abounding in money, the lodging houses and taverns became crowded beyond any possibly decent accommodation. The drunkenness, filth, and exposure by day and night, were in every sense alarming.

11. Ships not being intended for stationary habitations, when at anchor in a land-locked harbour, or at a wharf, assumed the character of sick-wards, or pest-houses, which could not be relieved until the establishment of the fever hospital at Pendle Hill.

12. The removal of persons from the crowded shipping to board in private houses, occasioned unhealthy closing up and partitioning of already confined apartments, and the reduction of every kind of convenience and comfort.

20. I think the erection of cottages to reduce the crowding of the poor in hovels and cellars, the dispersion and encamping of the military, the widening of the streets and lanes

of

of the old town, and a stringent enforcement of quarantine and sanitary police regulations, highly beneficial and necessary for a community which is brought into more frequent communication with infected ports, than was contemplated in former days.

In an island whose soil is so sandy that water cannot be retained on its surface, absorption into the earth would appear to be the proper mode of drainage. Any drainage into the harbour would be counteractive of all sanitary rules and principles. The removal of animal and vegetable refuse, and its return to the soil in gardens and fields, is on every account desirable, and the system of purifying the town by the periodical visits of the scavenger, adopted of late years, has been successful and beneficial in proportion to the extent to which it has been adhered to.

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Extracts from Answers of the Rev. *John F. B. Lumley Lough*, Rector of Hamilton and Smith's Parishes, to Questions No. 1.

5. From my own experience as well as from the published returns, I gather that a larger number of cases of yellow fever appeared in Hamilton parish, than in any other parish in Bermuda, in proportion to the population. I believe at the "Crawl" there was not a house where there were not several cases, many of them fatal.

7. I may perhaps be allowed to say, in answer to this question, that the mortality arising from the epidemic of 1864 was, in Hamilton parish, very much larger than in previous visitations, as shown by the parish register of deaths. For instance in 1843 the total number of deaths in the whole year was - - - - 26

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 1853 it was | - | - | - | - | 16 |
| In 1856 it was | - | - | - | - | 19 |
| In 1864 it was | - | - | - | - | 52 |

of the last, 31 died of yellow fever.

8. Within my experience the first case of the epidemic of 1864 occurred at the Flatts. A young coloured man named Robert Dickenson, aged 24 years, had been at work at St. George's, and had received a severe injury in raising a bale of cotton. He came home ill, and died after eight or nine days with evident symptoms of yellow fever. He was buried on the morning of August 13th.

August 19th died Robert Dutton, aged seven years, son of Captain Dutton, an American who had charge of the wharf used by Messrs. Crenshaw, in St. George's. Captain Dutton's family had removed recently from St. George's to Shelly Bay, in Hamilton parish. August 20th, James Albany, a young coloured man, was buried. He had been brought to his home in Smith's parish, from St. George's, two days before, having been found in a state of insensibility, with all the symptoms of the fever then prevailing in St. George's. From this date the appearance of the epidemic became very general throughout Hamilton parish, and was prevalent, though to a less extent, in Smith's. I can scarcely recall a family in which there was not a case, and in most more than one.

10. I have no hesitation in stating my belief that the additions made to the shipping and population, and the peculiar nature of the trade at that time, exercised a material influence on the health of the parish of which I am rector. Nearly all the first cases and deaths were in families, some of the members of which were at work in St. George's, on board the vessels, or at the wharves where the cargoes were stored. The proximity of Hamilton parish to St. George's afforded great facilities to labourers and others for reaching the latter, and the large wages offered there tempted many of the inhabitants to leave their ordinary employments at and near their home, and resort to St. George's for the day or week, as they saw most to their advantage. In many cases the first symptoms of the sickness appeared in St. George's, and the persons were brought home ill. Of these other cases some occurred in the same family.

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Extracts from Answers of *Thomas W. Hunt*, Physician and Surgeon, Sandy Parish, to Questions No. 1.

2. The general health of the population in this district was not below the average; indeed, I do not remember a more salubrious season than the spring and summer of 1864, up to the month of August, when the yellow fever made its appearance. As regards the troops, the ships of Her Majesty's Navy, and the mercantile marine, I can say nothing.

6. The symptoms varied remarkably in different individuals, according to age, temperament, nativity, &c. In the European the attack was often sudden, the patient having felt quite well a short time before. Slight chills, with great weariness and prostration, pain in the fore part of head and eye-balls; pain in the loins and lower extremities; pulse rapid and small at first, afterwards broad and fuller, rarely hard or tumultuous; tongue moist, and covered with a creamy exudation which now and then presented streaks of a bluish or purple hue; this pasty appearance of the tongue was a never-failing symptom. Skin,

burning hot, sometimes dry, but as often exhibiting a clammy feel. In a few hours, or sometimes on the second day, there came on pain at the epigastrium, with acrid burning, and the patient would often complain of this distress more or less through the whole course of the disease. As the disease advanced, the face became puffy or bloated, and, in severe cases, the eyes would exhibit that peculiar winking so often seen in a man intoxicated. The skin and conjunctivæ assumed a dingy yellow about the third day, sometimes earlier, and generally we had at this stage, vomiting and much gastric disturbance; and when the disease proved fatal, which was generally on the third, fourth, or fifth day, singultus, hœmorrhages, suppression of urine, vomiting, the injecta thrown up with a gush, and, as Dr. Copeland expresses it, of inky blackness, resembling the juice of the cuttle fish. In this disease I could detect no distinct remissions. A few cases presented evening exacerbations. The bowels, if confined in the first stage, were easily moved by the mildest means, and subsequently would often become so relaxed that great caution was needed in the administration of medicines.

The poison, whatever it may be, acting on the blood through the medium of the lungs, destroys the crasis of this fluid, all the vital tissues become impaired, and the mucous surfaces of the stomach and alimentary canal in an intermediate degree.

7. It differed very materially from the epidemic of 1856 in many essential points. In the latter there were distinct remissions, with more marked exacerbations; in this, too, the type was more sthenic than in the fever of 1864. In the former all the functions were deranged in a larger number of instances, the bowels were more torpid, the skin was drier and diaphoresis more difficult to excite. It resembled more a severe form of bilious remittent, and, like this, it was not in my opinion contagious or infectious, and, in my practice, it was more virulent in its attack and more fatal in its results than the fever of 1864. The late epidemic was undoubtedly infectious, and herein it differed substantially from its predecessor, which I am confident was not so to any appreciable extent; and this leads me to the conclusion that different types of this fever produce different effects, one type being contagious, another non-contagious. Hence, also, we may account for that difference of opinion which has agitated the profession and the community at large for nearly a century with regard to the infectious and non-infectious character of this pestilence.

My experience teaches me that such as suffer from this distemper, if they recover, and have had the disease "well marked," enjoy an immunity from a second attack. In 1856, the first cases of the epidemic that occurred in the colony appeared in this district, among a family of young children who had been nowhere to contract it. That that disease was of local origin I had then, and have now, no manner of doubt. About 500 cases came under my view. Among the English residents who held situations at Boaz, and Ireland Island, and who had the fever of 1853, and who resided with their families in this parish in 1856, not one was attacked; they went about and nursed the sick, and when their own families were stricken down, as happened in several instances, the husbands acted as chief nurses, yet they all escaped. On the other hand, a few who had not suffered in previous years took the fever in 1856, and some died. So again, in 1864, I had occasion to notice that those who had had the fever in a severe form in 1856 were protected.

8. The first case occurred on the 5th of August in a young gentleman who was employed in a mercantile firm in St. George's. He returned home on the evening of that day with fever on him. He experienced a very severe attack, with vomiting, epistasis, &c., &c. Between the 14th and 20th I visited five children labouring under a low form of fever, with evening exacerbations; two of these lived in the next house to the first case, about 150 yards distant, the three other children nearly a mile distant. On the 28th, a sister of the first case contracted the fever, and died on the 4th of September.

On the 29th and 30th, three more cases occurred in the same district, in different houses, two native and one English; they were all females of 19, 16, and 12 years respectively; they had all associated with persons from St. George's, but had studiously kept away from the sick and the first house infected; they occupied cleanly dwellings, spacious and airy, and the persons themselves were "well-to-do." The five children alluded to occupied low, damp, ill-ventilated apartments, but they all recovered, as well as their richer brethren. No further case occurred until about the 8th of September, and after this date the fever made its appearance in different parts of the parish, particularly where there were children who had not suffered in 1856.

On the 16th September I began to receive patients at the temporary hospital, and from this date to the 12th October inclusive, 22 men were admitted from ships lying at Her Majesty's dockyard. What was the sanitary condition of these ships, I am unable to say. Two of them had arrived from England some weeks before laden with coal.

10. I consider the state of St. George's, overcrowded as it was with a filthy, reckless population, in consequence of the blockade, to have been the sole cause of the outbreak of the epidemic. There the first case appeared, whether brought ashore from a blockader or not; and it is a notorious fact that, long before the authorities would admit the existence of fever, it had been more than once stated in their local public journal that fever did exist. Whether the first cases were imported, or whether they originated in the town, it would be presumptuous in me (not living on the spot) to give a decided opinion, but, having had some experience as to how *ex post facto* cases are got up, I receive all such with due caution. It will

will be remembered that the fever of 1856 broke out in two or three different parts of the island nearly about the same time. The first cases occurred in this neighbourhood (where the late epidemic first prevailed) on the 5th day of August. That eruption was predicted by some. The bays and naked strand, owing to excessive low tides, had their organic matter operated on by a piercing hot sun, which organic matter emitted its foul and poisonous emanations to the surrounding district, and it was here the fever first fastened.*

But, as usual, there were not wanting those who would make it appear that the fever of 1856 was brought to this neighbourhood by a young sailor who had lately arrived in a merchant vessel from the West Indies. Fortunately, for his peace of mind, he himself was seized with the epidemic, and had it in a severe form; his laundress, and the family with whom he resided, did not contract the disease until the epidemic became general, but even this did not satisfy the dissentients.

* *See* Report on Fever Commission, 1856.

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Extracts from Answers of *Frederick Rees*, Physician and Surgeon, in practice in Bermuda from 1840 to present time, with brief intervals, to Questions No. 1.

2. The sanitary condition of the civil population of the parishes falling within the range of my daily practice, was, up to the occurrence of cases of the severe kind of remittent fever, usually good.

3. As in former years of my experience, occasionally cases presented of a decidedly remittent type.

4. The relation between the cases referred to, and those of the epidemic of last year, I believe to be close and inseparable, differing in intensity only. The symptoms and pathology are identical. The number of cases and severity of each increasing with the progressive development of favourable circumstances and epidemic constitution of atmosphere.

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Extracts from Answers of *Thomas C. Higgs*, Esq., M.D., R.C.S. Edin., one of the Health Officers of Bermuda, Fifteen Years a Practitioner in Bermuda, to Questions No. 1.

7. Yes, some were covered with an eruption very like prickly heat, others had spots like the petechiæ of typhus, and others blisters of matter over them; the two last varieties I noticed chiefly amongst the troops and cases I had in quarantine.

8. The first case I treated in private practice was at Hamilton, July 29th. This man arrived here from Nassau about the 1st of July, in a vessel that was quarantined on account of a death on board, of yellow fever. After his release from quarantine he lived principally in St. George's. He died August 2d. He was a foreigner, and had lately arrived at Nassau from Wilmington.

The second case. Foreigner lately arrived from Halifax, lived in St. George's a week, arrived in Hamilton August 2d, attacked with fever the 3d, and died on 8th.

Third case. Master of small schooner, sailing between St. George's and Hamilton, came up August 27th, and died August 29th.

In my practice, natives and foreigners were attacked equally. I do not think they had connection with the shipping.

13. On the 18th of July a man was sent up to the quarantine station from St. George's with yellow fever. He stated to me that he was taken off the ship "Lillian," which steamer had lately arrived from Wilmington, I think, and that he had been ill from port to port.

20. I would recommend a strict quarantine, every vessel arriving from Southern and West India ports should be boarded by a health officer, and, unless clean bills of health are produced, should be placed in a quarantine of observation.

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Extracts from Answers of Dr. *T. A. Outerbridge*, of Hamilton Parish, Eighteen Years a Practitioner in America and Bermuda, to Questions No. 1.

2. Remarkably good; had not seen a case of typhus fever for a year or more, which was quite unusual, having treated a number of cases every year since I practised in the colony.

8. I was called on the 20th June to treat Henry Tucker, a coloured man, living in Mrs. Slater's cottage, in Smith's parish, and the following day his father was taken with the same disease. I believe these were the first cases in the islands; these men had been employed on West's wharf in St. George's.

13. I believe the steamer "Fanny" had the yellow fever on board when she arrived in Bermuda on the 13th June. The man Tucker said he had worked on board that steamer, and saw two persons ill with fever, as he supposed, on board of her.

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EXTRACTS from Answers of *Benjamin Henry Stamers*, M.D. L.R.C.S., Edin., of Paget Parish, Practitioner of Ten Years standing, of which four have been passed in Bermuda, to Questions No. 1.

20. I should say that, if it were practicable to drain the marshes, it would cause the islands to be less liable to attacks of epidemics of yellow fever. I think the indiscriminate cutting down of trees, which has been of such general practice of late years, has an injurious effect on the health of the islands; I think there are many sanitary measures which, if carried out, would greatly improve the health of the islands.

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EXTRACTS from Answers of *Inglis Lough*, Esq., Doctor of Medicine, to Questions No. 1.

13. No less than six steamers and one sailing vessel arrived from Nassau, where the fever was known to be raging, between June 13th and July 17th 1864, these being the dates between arrival of vessels with supposed cases on board, and death of undoubted case of yellow fever with black vomit, George Williams, July 17th 1864. Besides these arrivals from Nassau were 10 steamers from Wilmington, N.C., which latter port had daily communication with Nassau, N.P. My information as regards entries of vessels is derived from the Custom House, St. George's.

20. I would respectfully suggest quarantine of the strictest description during the summer months, towards vessels arriving from West Indian ports; every vessel from any part of the world arriving off Bermuda during those months, to be boarded by the health officer; the health officer to go on board said vessel, the crew and passengers to be mustered and inspected by health officer; the health officer to be a local medical man, known to be experienced in the diseases peculiar to the Western Hemisphere; and an efficient quarantine establishment. Widening the streets of the ports, great cleanliness in the houses, yards, streets, wharves, and waters of harbours; legislative enactments with regard to supply of water to every house, house to house visitation by sanitary police endowed with sufficient power to enforce the law.

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EXTRACTS from Answers of *Frederick J. Brice*, M.D., Surgeon Royal Navy, to Questions No. 1.

8. 1st Case.—Matthew Tynes, æt. 7, was brought from St. George's on the 13th of August and taken on board H.M. hulk "Fenedos," moored in the dockyard Camber. On the afternoon of the 16th, this child was attacked with yellow fever, and died at 2·15 a.m. on the 17th.

2d Case.—Frederick Grote, æt. 18, dockyard labourer, residing at Portland-square, was attacked on the 17th of August and recovered,

3d Case.—Wm. Can, æt. 18, also dockyard labourer, was attacked the same day, residing at No. 21, Victoria-row. This patient also recovered. The above patients all Europeans.

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EXTRACTS from Answers of Captain *Pullen*, R.N., in charge of Naval Survey at Bermuda, to Questions No. 1.

9. My experience is hardly sufficient to give an opinion further than the months of August, September, and October; indeed nearly to the end of the year the weather was particularly calm and still, in comparison with what it was the previous year at the same time.

10. I do, and the crews of the blockade-runners generally were in appearance a dirty, desperate set. These men, let loose on shore from their ships and crowded together in the low common lodging-houses, with their bad and immoral practices, was sufficient to exercise not only a prejudicial influence on health, but on the morals of those who at all came under their influence.

11. Bad. I should say from what I have witnessed, particularly St. George's, at the latter part of 1863. I have found in the course of my survey operations, several rotting, festering, dead cattle on its shores, four one day within an area, of at least 100 square fathoms, the stench from which was detected a considerable distance. Also long streams of coal-dust across the harbour, dirt and every sort of filth thrown overboard from the shipping, and streams of blood, which, I believe, came from the shore. And on one occasion, in the outer part of Hamilton Harbour, on one of the islands have I seen rotting carcases of dead cattle; and this isle got its name in the survey "Stink Island" from the circumstance.

What the sanitary conditions were I cannot say; but there was much crowding in St. George's, and many sick I believe landed from the vessels.

20. I would strongly recommend the town of St. George being opened out by widening the streets, and not that dense crowding of houses and population so prevalent. All the underbush

underbush and rank vegetation cleared about and near the town, and thin out the cedars. Good drains established everywhere, and the mouths of them to terminate well out at the low-water mark, or beyond it, and there the filth would be certain of being carried off by the tide; means of obtaining a plentiful supply of water, not only for every use of inhabitants, bathing included, but for the shipping; flush drains, and use of engines in the event of fire. Indeed for that great necessary, where the supply so entirely depends on rain, it should be an established law that every house should have a tank of a size sufficient to hold water enough for the number of persons the house will accommodate. And in fact all the churches and public buildings might have one of large size attached for use of all in the event of drought, and to be the charge of some responsible body.

All privies and cesspools to be frequently emptied. A plentiful use of lime and the white-wash brush inside the house as well as out. Domiciliary visits to be frequent, and without warning, and fines inflicted for the non-observance of such rules as the sanitary commission have laid down. Swamps drained off and the mangrove trees cut down, those at het head of Hamilton Harbour certainly, and that branch might be filled in and recovered so far as the low-water mark. The harbour to be under strict supervision of a properly appointed officer, and heavy fines imposed for infringement of the Port regulations, particularly that of throwing overboard anything but water. Strict quarantine laws, more landing-places required, particularly at St. George's, and they should not be so crowded as they now constantly are, boats, &c. having discharged their freight or passengers to shove off clear. The wharves too to be kept clear and clean.

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Extracts from Answers of *James Henry Thies*, Esq., Mayor of the town of St. George, and President of the Board of Health of that town, to Questions No. 1.

13. On the day that the steamship "Fannie" arrived at Bermuda, F. B. Stacey, Esq., a merchant of Liverpool, informed me that a certain gentleman passenger by the "Fannie," from Nassau, in New Providence, had told him that yellow fever prevailed at Nassau at the time of the ship's departure for Bermuda, which information I immediately communicated to the Officer Administering the Government, and on the following day Nassau was proclaimed an infected port. F. B. Stacey in about two hours after giving me the information told me that the person from whom he obtained it requested that he would not make it known.

14. No improvement has been made in house drainage. Cesspits have not been improved or abolished since the epidemic of 1853 and 56.

15. The waters of the harbours were not, in my opinion, more than usually charged with foul or putrescing matter in the year 1864. The sanitary state of the beaches was of an ordinary character.

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Extracts from Answers of *Joseph M. Hayward*, Esq., Merchant, St. George's, to Questions, No. 1.

10. I do. The arrival of so many ships from southern ports, each with large crews' caused a brisk trade in washing clothes; most of these clothes were washed in the town in crowded localities. From the nature of the trade, the majority of the men employed in it were of reckless habits, addicted to intemperance, leading most licentious lives, and destitute of that attribute of health, cleanliness, all of which would exercise an unfavourable influence on the general health of the island.

11. Crowded at St. George. The steamship "Powerful" lost many lives, and was in a very dirty state; on the contrary, the steamer "Hawk" was remarkable for cleanliness, but suffered greatly during the epidemic. The shipping generally were far from being clean.

20. Believing yellow fever "to be imported," I would suggest a strict observance of quarantine regulations, and a careful examination of all ships arriving from southern ports between 1st May and 1st November; the establishing a good hospital under proper medical supervision for the reception of persons affected with yellow fever, small pox, &c., on any isolated position where ships may perform quarantine, and, at the same time, land their crews for the purpose of thoroughly fumigating the ship. Drainage and sewerage through the town; if the large supply of water that accumulates on the barrack square, vicinity of the mess, and prison and western redoubt, instead of its washing into the town could be arranged to flow to the north side, it would greatly facilitate the corporation in arranging sewers, &c. An Act to compel landlords to furnish tanks to their premises, and keep them in order, would also be a good sanitary measure.

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EXTRACTS from Answers of *W. H. Gosling*, Esq., Merchant, Justice of Peace and Member of Assembly for Parish of Pagets, to Questions No. 1.

4. Yellow fever never becomes epidemic here until a few days before or after the first day of August, and disappears about the 31st December, except, of course, a sporadic case or two before or after.

9. An absence of the usual tropical rains, a total absence of thunder and lightning from the overcharged state of the earth with electricity, the low and dry state of the marshes, the prevalence of weather unseasonably warm and damp in the month of May, and cool, dry winds the latter part of July, increasing the evaporation greatly.

10. None whatever; and I firmly believe that an epidemic was never imported any more than influenza, but arises from a certain atmospheric and telluric condition combined; on the contrary, I have frequently known ships arrive with cases of yellow fever without its spreading.

14. Sanitary conditions but little attended to and sanitary improvement but little understood. Certainly no improvement in that respect since former epidemics, not even in Government buildings or hospitals as to extra accommodation.

15. I did not accurately observe this in 1864; in former epidemics I had satisfied myself that a species of decomposition was going on in the bottom about the shores in shallow salt water, a bubble of gas being easily descernible, slowly ascending to the surface.

16. Water exceedingly scarce, except among the very provident; it is caught in tanks, many of which were very low from the absence of the usual rains; it would probably be more impure when drawn near the sediment usual in the island tanks.

17. No influence by graveyards, but by swamps and creeks for reasons before stated; I must add that no residence is much more than a mile from the sea, and that well wooded places were comparatively exempt; deciduous trees being rare.

20. The same sanitary improvements as have been found serviceable in England for the prevention or mitigation of zymotic diseases. I do not think unless we could govern the atmosphere and the condition of the earth, and regulate the tides, that epidemics can be altogether averted, but they may be much mitigated by sanitary attention, such as avoiding excess, cleanliness of dwelling and person, sleeping on upper floors, supply of pure water, dispersing bodies of men in small detachments to places not previously occupied, &c., &c.; drainage into the sea I would warn against, as refuse left on beaches, or even deposits, are fruitful sources of aggravation to epidemics which occur at a high temperature.

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EXTRACTS from Answers of *Morris A. M. Frith*, Esq., J.P., Police Magistrate, Hamilton, to Questions No. 1.

5. Yellow fever prevailed generally in my neighbourhood; one or two families, and in some instances, one or two members of a family only escaping its attack. This circumstance seems peculiar to this disease, the same having come under my observation during the fever of 1856.

7. I noticed that the exhalations from the bodies of the patients were very perceptible and offensive, which was not so much the case in the epidemics of 1843-53 and 56; and that the fever of 1864 was more sudden in its results, than the fevers of former years. I would add, that it has been stated from a most reliable source that the epidemic of 1864, was the same fever which was then prevailing in Wilmington, N.C., and in Nassau, Bahamas.

20. That all vessels arriving in Bermuda between the months of May and November, in every year, from any port where yellow fever has been known to have prevailed, should be visited by the health officer before allowed to enter any port, and if deemed requisite from any circumstance, should be placed in quarantine, and there kept until allowed by that officer to be discharged. A strict observance of quarantine.

The sanitary measures already provided for under Act No. 15, passed by the Legislature in 1864, if properly carried out would, in my opinion, have a most beneficial effect.

The Legislature by offering a premium for every acre of reclaimed marshy land, may have some good effect.

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EXTRACTS from Answers of *Ralph Higinbotham*, St. George's, Pharmaceutist, to Questions No. 1.

10. Undoubtedly the class of people, added to our population, was composed chiefly of the lowest sort. Intemperance was universal among them; cleanliness and the ordinary principles of decent living, seemed utterly disregarded. I have repeatedly seen some of these

these people lying about the streets insensible from the effects of liquor, sometimes half-naked, and exposed to the rain and the hot sun. With such material to work on, it is no wonder that the fever raged so violently.

12. Not in my neighbourhood; but I have reason to believe that the houses to which the crews of vessels and the negroes resorted, were unusually crowded.

15. I do not know much of the condition of the harbours during the epidemic, but towards the end of the year a slaughter-house was erected which discharged its offal into Mullet Bay. There being no current nor outlet to this bay, much decomposed matter is likely to be retained in the harbour, and to prove detrimental to the public health.

20. I can suggest nothing better than the strict enforcement of the Amendment of the "Act to establish certain Regulations for the Performance of Quarantine." This Act appears to include all the requirements necessary to preserve the health of the towns; but, as I believe, yellow fever has never originated here, being in each instance spread amongst us from abroad. Our preventive measures should be directed primarily to the proper inspection of vessels arriving from suspected ports. Each quarantine station, which should be in the most isolated position possible, should have an hospital attached, to which the whole attention of an experienced surgeon should be directed; thus affording the chance of detaching and confining disease to certain limits.

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## (H.)

ANSWERS to Questions No. 2, received from—


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### Answers of Colonel *Hamley*, Commanding Royal Engineers.

1. I do not regard the barracks themselves, nor the space immediately surrounding them, as having in any degree influenced the health of Her Majesty's troops.

2 From 600 to 1,000 feet. I am not prepared with the exact calculation for the period named.

3. Louvred ventilators on the roofs, and ventilating openings in the walls and under floors. But the above means were not universally in use. In some cases the doors and windows were the only means; and this applies particularly to the casemated keeps of the forts. The air at night was tolerably pure.

4. The barrack latrines in the command are of defective construction, being, with few exceptions, placed over cess-pits. Their condition was as good as such an arrangement in this country admits of. Nuisance was and is occasionally experienced from them.

5. The water supply was good and abundant. Each man probably consumes about five gallons. I do not believe that the health of the troops was in any barrack influenced by the water.

6. It did. There was a great deal of drinking from September 1863 (the date of my joining the station) up to the outbreak of the epidemic.

7. I think not, except when the exposure resulted from a visit to the town of St. George, or some infected district.

8. The hospital accommodation at St. George's was and is inadequate. The hospital will only accommodate 23 patients properly. At the time of the greatest crowding the cubic space per patient was about 500 feet.

9. Good at first; but as the epidemic advanced the wards were overcrowded, and the water scarce.

10. The 2d Battalion 2d Regiment did not go into barracks at all. Such of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers as were in barracks at St. George's vacated them on the 14th August. The 2d Regiment head-quarters moved from camp at the Naval Tanks to Camp Ferry Point, 1st August.

11 (*a*). 2d Regiment, Naval Tanks, Ferry Point, Boaz Island, Royal Artillery, Fort Cunningham, Royal Engineers.

(*b*). Can be ascertained from the returns of corps.

(*c*). Officers' marquees, bell tents for soldiers, hospital tents, iron bedsteads, barrack bedding, wood floors.

(*d*). Three men per bell tent, and cubic space per man 159 feet.

12. It did not arrest the fever.

13. 9th September:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Field Officer | 1 |
| Captains | 2 |
| Subalterns | 5 |
| Sergeants | 12 |
| Drummers | 4 |
| Rank and File | 185 |

23d September:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Subalterns | 4 |
| Sergeants | 3 |
| Drummers | 3 |
| Rank and File | 182 |

One or two died on passage, and a few had fever at Halifax; but, on the whole, the effect was salutary.

14. The 2d Battalion 2d Regiment, as has been said, never took possession of the barracks. The barracks, at first, were constantly cleaned and whitewashed, and the cess-pits emptied. After a short time the troops vacated the barracks.

15. About the middle of August. I cannot state the numbers. My impression is that, except in regard to hospital discipline and to relapses occurring from breaches of it, the result was satisfactory as compared with those cases treated in hospital.

16. Treatment by stimulants, in the early stages of the fever, appears to have been unsuccessful. Great care, constant watching, avoidance of chill, and very little medicine, seem to have answered best.

17. Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, 1862; 2d Battalion 2d Regiment, 1864.

18. I cannot.

19. As I have before said, I believe the barracks to be wholly guiltless of the late fever. Improvements in plenty are necessary on general grounds, and many of these have been already recommended; such as drainage of the town of St. George and of all the barracks, increased accommodation for officers and men, and for the sick.

Although I have thought anxiously on this subject, and have had the best opportunities of acquiring information, I have no suggestion which I can with any confidence put forward. It is a disputed point, whether the fever is brought hither from beyond sea, or whether it breaks out in the Colony. If the former, quarantine regulations are the remedy; if the latter, I may safely say that means of prevention are unknown. Ordinary sanitary precautions are, of course, advisable; such as draining, flushing, ventilating, and preserving dwellings from damp. I think the Bermuda slate an objectionable material for roofs; and I think that the soft stone of the islands should not be used for dwelling-house walls, unless they are lined with brick.

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Answers of Lieutenant Colonel *Rose*, Commanding 2d Battalion 2d Queen's Royal.

1. The battalion under my command was encamped, and for the most part removed from the proximity of the barracks during the epidemic, and consequently were not much affected by the impurity of air in and around the barracks.

2. Encamped.

3. Ventilation in tents good.

4. The drainage was good, but there is a defect at the end of the drain. A sort of trap-door should be placed there to prevent the foul air being blown up to the barracks. The latrines and urinals were not in use, the troops being under canvass. A very great nuisance existed from the extremely bad drainage of the officers' privy.

5. Rain water alone is used in the islands. It is generally good, but the quantity depends upon circumstances. The quantity used by each man is unknown. There was no deficiency in this respect, the supply being unlimited.

6. As a body, the men were temperate. Intemperance prevailed in St. George's to some extent during the epidemic, and beyond what is ordinarily the case.

| | |
|---|---|
| Numbers punished, about | 110 |
| Admitted into hospital | 1 |

7. Certainly.

7. Certainly.

8. The cubic space in the hospital for the 2d Regiment would have been sufficient during the epidemic, if half of the building had not been handed over to the Royal Engineers and Artillery. There was much overcrowding from this cause.

9. Ventilation in hospital appears almost perfect. There are windows in front and rear of the building; doors and ventilators on a level with the floor, and also on the roof. Drainage pretty good. Water supply limited, but deficiency supplied by means of carts.

10. Replied to in Pars. 1 and 2.

11. St. George's:—
At Naval Tanks, from 16th July to 30th July, 290.
from 30th July to about 9th August, 60.
Afterwards encamped in rear of Royal Barracks, but were shortly removed to the north shore.
At Ferry Point, from 1st August to 24th January 1865; average number, 260.
At Boaz Island, from 16th July to 9th September, 380.
from 9th September to 23d September, 179.
from 9th September to 9th January, 128.
Number in tent, 3.

12. The men not having been quartered in barracks, it cannot be judged. There is every reason, however, to suppose it was highly beneficial.

13. On 9th September, 201.
On 24th September, 50.
The effect was good.

14. The usual care was taken to preserve the cleanliness of the barracks handed over; but no decided measures could be undertaken.

15. At Ferry Camp, 1st August.
At St. George's.
Sick not encamped at Boaz.

17. 15th July 1864.

18. None.

19. The removal of the head-quarters of the 2d Regiment to Ferry Point was beneficial in the highest degree. This site would appear, from all circumstances, to be well suited for a sanitary camp; and I should, therefore, suggest the erection of a building, however light in construction, to serve, as far as possible, in case of need, as an hospital. The want of one was a source of considerable difficulty during the last summer, when a shelter, even for cooking food, heating hot water quickly, &c., was of great moment. The officers' quarters and sergeants' mess-house in St. George's are evidently so faulty in construction, as to require either demolition or very extensive alterations. These buildings are sunk beneath the level of the adjacent ground, and, being shut in and enclosed by walls, more particularly the latter, are deprived of a free circulation of air. The officers' rooms are low, small, and dark; and, although the ventilation has been attended to, it is found necessary to keep the windows and doors open night and day, to permit the air to enter freely and the officers to breathe.
The barracks are good, but too limited; the forts are consequently used to increase the accommodation. These works are placed on high ground, and might be healthy, but being sunken, and the barrack-rooms thereby built low in the ditches, a contrary effect results.

*James Rose*, Lieutenant Colonel,
Commanding 2d Battalion 2d Regiment.

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ANSWERS of Lieutenant Colonel *Robinson*, Commanding Royal Artillery.

1. I was not in Bermuda during the epidemic, and therefore cannot say what was the state of the air at that time; but, from what I find now existing, I should judge that the latrines and cess-pits must have had a deleterious effect on the atmosphere surrounding Fort Victoria, the head-quarters of the Royal Artillery.

2. Fort Victoria - - - - - - - - - - - - 600 feet.
Fort Catherine - - - - - - - - - - - - 1,474 „
Fort Cunningham - - - - - - - - - - - - 517 „
Fort George - - - - - - - - - - - - 708 „

3. At Fort Victoria there are two rows of casemates, with a long corridor throughout the entire length. No doors, except at the ends of this passage. The windows look into the ditch.

ditch. The foul air from the lower tier passes through iron gratings into the upper floor, instead of being properly carried away. The state of the air, particularly in the lower rooms, is muggy, and at night very bad.

4. At Fort Victoria there was and is no drainage; the latrines and urinals flow into a cess-pit, and are so offensive that they cannot be used in hot weather. No change has taken place in these arrangements since the epidemic, and it is therefore concluded that they were in a bad state at the outbreak of the fever.

5. The supply was plentiful. It was obtained from tanks. The quality was good, and the average quantity consumed daily per man about four gallons. No evil influence on the health of the troops could be attributed to defective or bad water supply.

6. At St. George's, intemperance prevailed to a very considerable extent; 38 cases of drunkenness were recorded between the 1st January and 30th June preceding the epidemic, in a detachment averaging 110 men; four were admitted into hospital directly, and five indirectly, from the consequences of intoxication.

7. I am given to understand that the extra duties imposed on the men at this time, such as burial parties, hospital orderlies, bakers, &c., caused numerous attacks.

8. At St. George's accommodation is provided for about half a dozen men of the Royal Artillery, giving upwards of 1,500 cubic feet per man. At the time of greatest crowding the cubic space per man was reduced to 363 feet.

9. Under ordinary circumstances the ventilation is good; but the drainage is defective, and the supply of water insufficient.

10. Wholly. The Royal Artillery at St. George's were placed under canvas on the 18th July, and the camp was moved on the 17th August.

11. (*a*) The glacis of Fort Victoria, 2d Artillery, that of Fort Cunningham.
(*b*) At Fort Victoria, 82; at Fort Cunningham, 67.
(*c*) Double bell tents, with single curtain.
(*d*) Three men per tent; cubic space per man, 167.

12. I believe fewer indigenous cases occurred amongst the men when under canvas at Fort Cunningham.

13. On the 23d September 1864. The numbers were—two officers, one sergeant, 69 rank and file. As only sound men were shipped away, I cannot see how this question applies.

14. The ventilation was not, and has not yet been improved. I cannot learn that any extraordinary measures were adopted as regards cleansing. Lime-washing is at all times frequently resorted to, and well-kept barracks are usually sweet and clean. Disinfecting fluids were freely used, and the cess-pits emptied just prior to the outbreak; but the latter are always offensive, and an ash-pit near the entrance to Fort Victoria is, in my opinion, a nuisance.

15. The sick of the Royal Artillery were not camped out. A camp for convalescents was established at Fort Victoria on the 18th August, which was afterwards removed to ground adjoining the hospital. A few patients were treated under canvas at Fort Cunningham, but with no better result than in the hospital.

16. I can form no opinion on this point.

17. The greater part arrived on the 26th January 1862. A draft of 32 men came out on the 25th October 1863.

18. I am unable to furnish any meteorological data or observations.

19. I consider that the casemates of Fort Victoria, the head-quarters of the Royal Artillery, should not be occupied except in time of war; or, if it be absolutely necessary to put men into the upper tier, the lower tier, which are many feet below the surface of the ground, should be given up. The rooms are exceedingly damp, ill ventilated, and so depressing, from their gloomy situation, as to drive the men out to drink. The foul air from below is dispersed over the upper flat by means of iron gratings, instead of being carried away by air shafts. The latrines and urinals should be improved and properly drained; and cheerful recreation and reading rooms, as well as a comfortable canteen provided. Increased washing accommodation and baths I consider necessary.

The following is the opinion of a Board of seven officers, of whom four were medical officers, assembled in April 1854, to report upon the state of the barracks in Bermuda. A copy of the proceedings of this Board is in my office: "The detached forts, consisting of West Redoubt, Forts Victoria, Albert, Catherine, and George, in the opinion of the Board, come under one category, the want of due cubic space, the average for each man being only about 370 cubic feet. Forts Victoria and Catherine are extremely damp, and the ventilation of the former very defective: the construction of the rooms faulty for habitable purposes, the officers' quarters small and gloomy, and the whole, especially during the summer months, very unfit for the accommodation of men, and should not be occupied by such

such numbers, except under military emergencies. The privies are at times most offensive owing to their position and construction, the soil being received in cess-pits."

I would suggest hut barracks, containing lofty and well-ventilated rooms, constructed like the American ice-houses, *i. e.*, with double walls, the space between filled with saw-dust, as a non-conductor of heat, until good barracks could be built for the troops.

I would further beg to recommend that, on any future recurrence of yellow fever, the men should be at once moved out under canvas; that a sanitary cordon be formed round each camp; that all commissariat duties, such as baking, carrying rations, &c., be performed by natives, and the rations, &c., delivered at certain points outside the camps, there to be received by fatigue parties. No soldier should be allowed to go into the infected towns, and public property should be guarded by paid native watchmen, or, still better, by black troops from the West Indies.

As it is understood that the officer commanding Royal Artillery at Ireland Island has received copies of these questions, I have thought it unnecessary to make any observations connected with the troops there; my replies have reference only to St. George's, the head-quarters of the Royal Artillery.

*J. Robinson*, Lieutenant Colonel,
St. George's, 12 June 1865. Commanding Royal Artillery.

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Answers of Mr. Barrow, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.

1. The health of all the troops either quartered in barracks or living under canvas in the vicinity of the town of St. George's suffered, in my opinion, from the unwholesome condition of the atmosphere, engendered by the wretchedly defective sanitary state of the town.

St. George's lies in a hollow, surrounded by high land on the north, east, and west, the harbour forming the southern boundary; but even from this quarter the sea breeze is to a great extent shut out by high buildings on Ordnance Island. This island is of small size, and separated from the town by a very narrow channel, where refuse matter and filth of all kinds may be seen floating about. The streets of St. George's are merely narrow filthy lanes; the houses (built of the porous conglomerate stone) are generally of small size, and the flooring is scarcely ever raised above the level of the ground; the ceilings are low, and the state of ventilation almost invariably most defective. There is almost a total absence of sewers; abominable cess-pits abound in all directions.

Unventilated rain water tanks are placed underground in close proximity to the houses, and privies; in some instances they are situated directly under the flooring of dwelling rooms, giving rise to damp unwholesome exhalations. Refuse animal and vegetable matter was often allowed to accumulate and become offensive during the process of decomposition. Butchers' shambles were situated near the centre of the town for more than a month after the outbreak of fever. The wharves were lumbered with coal and cotton, and as a general rule were in a filthy condition; in addition, many of the houses were overcrowded to excess by sailors and others engaged in blockade running, the population of the town being thus increased by at least one-third. In the suburbs a free circulation of air is greatly impeded by high walls, thick hedges of Oleander bush, or Cedar trees. With so many defective hygienic conditions it is not surprising that yellow fever, one of the most destructive zymotic diseases, showed such malignancy in this locality, and in epidemic seasons the troops quartered in the neighbourhood can scarcely avoid suffering from the extreme neglect of proper sanitary measures on the part of the civil authorities.

2. I was not in Bermuda at the commencement of the epidemic.

3, 4, 5 and 6. Same answers.

7. They were increased by military duties in two instances. Soon after the commencement of the epidemic outbreak, parades, drills and nearly all guards were discontinued, and the troops were encamped with promptitude. The head quarter wing of the 2/2d Regiment evacuated St. George's, and was encamped on the peninsula at Ferry Point, three miles south-west of the town; but it was not foreseen, unfortunately, that the hospital establishment should have been moved at the same time, and also the commissariat chest and supplies. The consequence was that a continuous drain had to be made upon the force at Ferry Point; soldiers were sent to St. George's for multifarious fatigue duties, such as drawing rations, attending the sick, burying the dead; they were also required to pitch hospital marquees, act as boatmen, officers' servants and orderlies in the very locality where the epidemic influence was most intense. In most instances they resisted this influence for not more than five or six days, and were then struck down by the disease, to be replaced immediately by other men from the healthy camp; this impressed me forcibly on the day of my arrival in Bermuda;* I at once represented to the officer commanding the troops, the necessity of preventing soldiers entering St. George's, which could only be done at that late period by employing black labour. There was some difficulty in following out my recommendation, as so many blacks were engaged in coaling blockade-running ships, at very high wages; but by degrees black labour was obtained; there were then no more requisitions on the 2/2d Regiment at Ferry Point for duties of fatigue, and consequently the admissions into hospital ceased at St. George's after the 13th September as far as the

* The 26th August 1864.

2/2d Regiment was concerned, with the exception of one or two cases of relapse. A few coloured nurses had been employed in the general hospital as early as the beginning of August; their number was gradually increased until about the 7th September, when nearly 50 were employed in the hospital building and marquees, and others were attending sick officers, their wives and families. This measure was without doubt the means of saving the lives of many soldiers. To show the amount of sickness and mortality produced by fatigue duties, I traced the history of 143 men of the 2/2d Regiment either left in St. George's when the head quarters marched to Ferry Point, or sent in from the camp; 103 of these men were seized with fever, and 55 died, being at the rate of 384·61 per 1,000. The 40 men unattacked were fortunately relieved in time, and owed their escape only to the limited period of their exposure to the miasmatic influences.

A second instance occurred at Ireland Island, where military duties undoubtedly caused many attacks of fever. I found on my arrival, that with the exception of camp sentries, all guards had been abolished which were under the control of the military authorities. One guard, composed of 26 men, was, however, still considered necessary at Ireland Island for the protection of the naval hospital, spar yard, and dockyard, which latter contained stores of immense value. This guard was under the orders of the senior naval officer on the station, he being responsible for the safety of the public property. I lost no time in protesting against the continuance of the guard, for it was either necessary to march the men daily from the camp at Boaz, a distance of nearly two miles, to Ireland Island, where the men occupied a hot, badly-placed guardroom in an unhealthy locality, or else to form a camp in the immediate neighbourhood of the dockyard, from which the guard could be furnished. The records in the medical office showed very plainly the loss of life resulting from the continuance of this guard during the epidemic of 1853. The officer commanding the troops acted upon my advice, and strongly urged, upon more than one occasion, the necessity of withdrawing the guard. After some delay the sentries were gradually reduced, and the guard was finally abolished on the 1st October.

On the 30th August nearly 100 men were moved from Boaz, and encamped on and near the glacis at Ireland Island. Not much was gained by this step, for although it saved the troops a march of two miles to the dockyard the locality was not so advantageous for the formation of a camp as Boaz Island.

A tent was pitched outside the hot guardroom in the dockyard for the use of the men on guard.

8. At St. George's the sick of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers were, at the commencement of the epidemic, treated in a hired building at the base of the hill on which Fort George is situated, in the western suburb of the town. The cubic space of the wards was a little over 10,000 feet, the accommodation, therefore, at 1,500 cubic feet per man, would be for seven men. By the returns I find there were 26 men in hospital on the 24th June. They were not all, however, in the building, eight men being treated in a marquee. Each of the remaining 18 had, therefore, only about 560 cubic feet of space. This hospital was given up on the 2d August, the site being very unhealthy, and the sick (then only seven in number) were treated in a marquee near the military hospital. This is now the only military hospital in Bermuda. It is situated near the sea on the north-east shore of St. George's Island, about one-third of a mile from the town. The wards contain 36,000 cubic feet of space, and the building was intended for 48 patients at 750 cubic feet per man; but as in this climate at least 1,500 feet should be the allowance, it would barely accommodate 24 sick. The greatest number in hospital on one day was 103, and it occurred on the 2d September. Of this number, 24 were treated in four marquees, eight or nine were placed under the hospital verandah, and 70 were in the wards; each man had, therefore, only 514 cubic feet within the building. This very over-crowded state continued for only a few days after the 2d September. I requested the commanding officer to collect an additional supply of marquees, and pitch them near the General Hospital. By the end of the first week in September, eight marquees had been erected, and all men fit to be moved were placed under canvas; this measure eased the hospital building greatly. On the 17th September there were only 25 men in the wards, and shortly afterwards the ground floor was not even required.

At the camp, Ferry Point, there was ample hospital marquee accommodation, admitting of only seven or eight sick being treated in each marquee. Each man had at least 420 cubic feet, if the total cubic space in a marquee is estimated at 3,366 feet. The ground was generally planked, and each man had an iron bedstead, horse-hair mattress, and pillow.

At Ireland Island the sick were treated by the navy medical officers in the Royal Naval Hospital, where there is excellent accommodation for 80 patients.

9. The wards in the General Hospital are well ventilated; they have air inlets and ventilating shafts, and the windows are of a good height. In this climate it is necessary to keep the windows open during the greater part of the year. The drainage is tolerably good; a new system is about to be introduced generally. All drains will then be flushed several times daily by means of sea water, to be raised by steam power. This scheme will entirely do away with cess-pits in the neighbourhood of the barracks. The hospital is supplied with rain water, which is collected from the roof and stored in tanks. The supply is not sufficient when the demand is great, or in dry seasons, because the tank water is used in the water-closets; over these closets there are reservoirs, which are filled daily by means of a force-pump. Sea water could easily be made use of for this purpose, and might be raised by a windmill, as at the Naval Hospital; but larger reservoirs would have to be provided.

10. The

10. The head-quarter wing of the 39th Regiment marched out of the Royal Barracks, St. George's, and was encamped at Ferry Point on the 23d July. The 2/2d Regiment arrived in Bermuda on the 15th July, and disembarked on the 16th; the head-quarter wing landed, and was encamped at the Navy Tanks, and the left wing at Boaz Island.

The right wing was removed to the camp at Ferry Point on the 1st August, the 39th Regiment having sailed for England on the 27th July. This wing remained at the Ferry until the epidemic ceased, not returning to the Royal Barracks, St. George's, until the 24th January 1865. The left wing remained at Boaz until it embarked for Halifax on the 10th and 24th September. On the 18th July the Royal Artillery marched out of Fort Victoria, and was encamped on the glacis.

On the same day two-thirds of the Royal Engineers were encamped outside their barracks, followed shortly afterwards by the remainder of the men. Both the Royal Artillery and Engineers were removed on the 15th, 16th, and 17th August to the glacis at Fort Cunningham, which is rather more than a mile south-east of St. George's. The Royal Artillery at Ireland Island moved out of the Casemate Barracks on the 25th August, and encamped on the glacis. On the 14th September they shifted their camp, but were still on the glacis.

11. The respective positions of the camps, and the approximate numbers in each locality, are given in the table annexed. Bell tents, of double canvas, were issued to the troops at all the camps; they have a few small ventilating apertures in the canvas, near the top of the pole, and two or three still lower down; three men lived in each tent. If we estimate the cubic space of a bell tent at 513 feet, each man would have 171 cubic feet. Every man had an iron bedstead, and a horse-hair mattress and pillow.

| ENCAMPMENTS. | 2/2d Regiment. | | 39th Regiment. | | Royal Artillery. | | Royal Engineers. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Officers. | Men. | Officers. | Men. | Officers. | Men. | Officers. | Men. |
| The Peninsula, Ferry Point - - | 10 | 276 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Ditto - - - ditto - - | – | – | 17 | 483 | – | – | – | – |
| Boaz Island - - - - - | 9 | 379 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Glacis, Ireland Island, 30th August - | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Glacis of Fort Victoria - - - | – | – | – | – | – | 82 | – | – |
| Ditto - Fort Cunningham, 16th Aug. | – | – | – | – | 3 | 67 | 2 | 76 |
| Ditto - Ireland Island - - - | – | – | – | – | 1 | 80 | – | 15 |
| Camp near Royal Engineer Barracks | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 119 |
| Ditto - Walsingham - - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 9 |

12. The effect of encamping the troops was, without any doubt, most beneficial, when its full influence was in action. But, as I have stated, in answer to Question No. 7, the good effect was most materially diminished at Ferry Point by the system of sending in large fatigue parties to St. George's, the very locality where the danger was greatest. Directly this was prevented, both the sickness and mortality ceased; not one combatant officer of the 2d Queen's contracted fever at this camp, and only one of the bandsmen. This is accounted for by the fact that the officers and the bandsmen kept closely to the camp. Three medical officers who had recently arrived in Bermuda were doing duty at Ferry Point; two never left the camp, and escaped fever; the third (Assistant Surgeon Lodge, 2d Queen's) frequently visited St. George's; he was soon attacked, and died. After the epidemic the convalescents at this camp were paraded at my request, and questioned.

It appeared that out of 61 men attacked, all except seven had marched to St. George's on duty a short time before being seized with fever. Several even of the seven had, in all probability, contracted the fever at St. George's previous to the formation of the camp. It was also discovered that the whole of the 17 men who died had been employed at St. George's a short time before being attacked.

At Boaz Island the good effect of encamping the troops was never properly experienced, as there also the same system was in force of sending away men from a healthy camp to mount guard in a dangerous locality, such as the dockyard at Ireland Island.

There was abundant proof of the danger of this measure, too plainly demonstrated by the sad records of the epidemic of 1853. Directly an opportunity offered, on the arrival of Her Majesty's ship "Galatea," I urged the necessity of at once sending away these men to Halifax, in preference to any stationed elsewhere, and this was carried out as far as possible. Nineteen officers were living at Boaz, eight of whom contracted fever, of a mild type in nearly every instance, and no death occurred: 99 men, out of 379, of the 2d Queen's, contracted fever at Ireland or Boaz, and 33 died. I am unable to determine how many died through mounting guard in the dockyard, but the proportion is large. Had the guard

not been required, there was no necessity to keep troops during the epidemic at either Ireland or Boaz, and had the latter island proved unhealthy, Prospect Hill could have been occupied as a camp ground; but, judging by the nature of the fever type among the officers, women, and children, I think but few grave cases originated at Boaz. There are, certainly, too many buildings on the island, and the drainage is somewhat defective.

The men of the Royal Artillery were moved out of the Casemate Barracks at Ireland, and encamped on the glacis, as they also furnished a certain proportion of men for the dockyard guard.

When the "Galatea" returned after taking the first detachment of the 2d "Queen's" to Halifax, I recommended all the remaining healthy artillerymen and engineers to be sent to Halifax, both from Ireland and Fort Cunningham, together with the unattached men of the 2d "Queen's" at Boaz and Ireland.

This was carried out on the 24th September, although not entirely according to my suggestion, for a detachment of the 2d "Queen's" of about 50 healthy men was still left behind in order to furnish the dockyard guard. At this period some convalescents from the earlier cases had recovered sufficiently to be placed on guard, and were so employed, but they could not be obtained in any great number. The men of the Royal Artillery and Engineers, after being placed under canvas at Fort Cunningham, never experienced the full benefit of the change from the camp near Fort Victoria. The results of the first 20 days were not encouraging, the men had unfortunately been kept too long under canvas near Fort Victoria, and consequently in the vicinity of the town of St. George's. Their systems had become saturated with the blood-poisoning influences pervading the atmosphere, and numerous severe cases of fever appeared. Some of the men had also to proceed to St. George's occasionally, in order to draw rations, and this kept up the disease. It was necessary to employ them on this duty, on account of the extreme difficulty in procuring sufficient black labour. The cause of the delay in moving the artillery and engineers from the glacis of Fort Victoria was owing to the want of medical officers, three of whom were prostrated with fever at St. George's during the first half of August. When the "Galatea" returned from Halifax on the 24th September, the remaining healthy men were, as I before stated, sent away to Halifax. On the whole I consider the camp ground to be a healthy one; it is about one mile and a quarter distant from St. George's town; the land is well elevated and exposed to the wind from every quarter.

13. On the 9th September eight officers, and 201 non-commissioned officers, rank and file, of the 2/2d regiment, sailed for Halifax in H. M. steam frigate "Galatea."

On the 24th September a second detachment, composed of two officers and 70 men of the Royal Artillery, one officer and 67 men of the Royal Engineers, and one officer and 51 men of the 2/2d regiment, also sailed for Halifax in the same ship. This was done at my recommendation, as I consider it the most effectual way of saving the men's lives. Four cases of fever appeared among the troops, either during the voyage, or at Halifax, three of which terminated fatally. The disease then altogether ceased, and I have no hesitation in declaring my opinion to be that the measure of removing the troops to Halifax was the means of saving many lives. Had it not been done the epidemic would probably have been as destructive as that of 1853.

14. I was not in Bermuda at the time.

15. On the 2d August the sick of the Royal Artillery and Engineers were moved out of the hired hospital building in the town of St. George's, and were placed in marquees near the General Hospital.

Seven patients were treated there, three of whom soon contracted fever, and were removed to the hospital building. Two out of the three died. On the 18th August a few convalescents of the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, and the 2/2d regiment, were encamped on the glacis of Fort Victoria. On the 26th August, and the following seven days, additional marquees were set up near the hospital. By the 27th August there were 20 convalescents of the Royal Artillery and Engineers under canvas, and nearly the same number of the 2/2d regiment. No acute cases of fever were treated at St. George's in tents, but directly men were sufficiently recovered they were placed under canvas, and in this way greatly relieved the overcrowded hospital. The medical officers did not treat acute cases in tents, as an inconvenience would be experienced in procuring hot water for fomentations, and there was a possibility of improper articles of food and drink being introduced. The latter did occur in several instances. There was a marked difference in the death rate among the sick at St. George's and at Ferry Point, as the following table clearly indicates:—

| Locality. | Number of Cases. | Number of Deaths. | Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 Sick. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fever Cases treated in the Hospital Building, St. George's. | 291 | 107 | 367·69 |
| Fever Cases treated in Marquees, Ferry Point | 61 | 17 | 278·68 |

Thus

Thus the ratio of mortality among the sick at St. George's exceeded that at the camp, Ferry Point by 89·01 per thousand, and this was owing to the purer atmosphere of the camp, as would be expected from the natural advantages of the position, and the unpolluted state of the ground. It must be remembered that nearly all these cases originated at St. George's. A few days after my arrival in Bermuda I was very anxious to get the entire hospital establishment removed from St. George's. An effort was accordingly made to send all the sick to Port's Island, where there is an old Quarantine Hospital. The plan, however, could not be carried out; there was a very great difficulty in procuring labour and transport; the sick, also, began to increase rapidly in numbers, many of the cases being of so grave a character as not to bear removal; and lastly, all the medical officers lately arrived at St. George's, from Canada or Halifax, were struck down with fever. Six were attacked between the 29th and 31st August, four of whom died. A few sick men were treated under canvas, both at Fort Cunningham and Boaz Island, but their number was too small to be of value statistically. If I were asked whether it would be better to treat yellow fever patients under canvas or in the airy wards of a well-constructed hospital, in a locality with no sanitary objections, I should, without hesitation, declare my opinion to be, that the hospital offered the greatest advantages.

16. I cannot pronounce in favour of any particular course of treatment. Specific yellow fever belongs to the zymotic class of diseases, and is produced by the action of a specific poison on the blood; it assumes different types, and the treatment must necessarily vary accordingly.

An attempt was made in several instances to "abort" the attack, as it is called, by Dr. Blair's treatment of administering large doses of quinine and calomel; a scruple of each repeated after an interval of a few hours. This treatment was not found successful. Quinine in large doses checks the secretions, and tends to produce congestion both of the brain and abdominal viscera. Large doses of calomel are apt to create an irritable state of the bowels, followed by a frequent and exhausting discharge of thin, watery stools, which by degrees assume the appearance of black vomit. All "heroic" treatment is dangerous in this disease. A modification of Blair's treatment was tried in some cases. After the action of a warm water emetic, eight or ten grains of calomel and the same quantity of quinine were given in the form of soft pills; this seemed to answer in my own case, but failed in many others. I believe we have no more power to cure yellow fever than we have to cure typhus, or typhoid fever. They all run a specific course, and any very active treatment is injurious or positively dangerous. We know exactly what symptoms to expect, and what organs or structures are likely to become affected. The safest course to pursue is to carefully watch the progress of the disease, and treat symptoms as they make their appearance. The mucous coat of the stomach and bowels becomes more or less congested or inflamed from the third to the fifth day; the kidneys are similarly affected about the same time, their secreting structure is then very liable to become clogged up with epithelium and tube casts, causing suppression of urine. Urea, the principal constituent of this secretion, instead of being eliminated, remains in the blood, and is circulated through the brain, on which it acts as a poison, producing coma and death. Our efforts should, therefore, be directed towards the elimination of urea from the blood, and this is principally accomplished by keeping up a free action of the skin. Diaphoresis was easily established by means of pediluvia. The warm bath was generally found to be too exhausting; sinapisms over the kidneys, dry cupping, or the abstraction of blood by cupping, relieved the congested state of the kidneys; the same applications also relieved the congestion of the stomach, and checked vomiting. Black vomit was most frequently seen on the fifth day, when death resulted from syncope. Stevens' saline treatment was tried in some cases, but with no good result. Chlorate of potass was tried by itself, on account of the large proportion of oxygen it contains. Turpentine was also administered, morphia, &c., without a salutary effect. During the hot stage only the blandest drinks should be given, or small pieces of ice may be sucked. When the circulation begins to flag, iced milk in teaspoonfuls, with the addition of a few drops of brandy, is perhaps the best form in which to administer support. No solid food of any kind must be taken into the stomach, the danger would be excessive; in all probability it would be quickly followed by a discharge of black vomit. Even during the early period of convalescence there is great danger in eating solid food; relapses are brought on, in most cases, by this imprudence, and frequently prove fatal. The hæmorrhagic type of the disease prevailed to an unusual extent in St. George's. Nearly all the fatal cases were accompanied with black vomit, and Dr. Parke Tucker informs me he remarked the same fact in his practice. The fifth day was the most fatal, and from 25 to 30 was the most dangerous age; convalescence was protracted, without any exception.

17. No. 34 company Royal Engineers arrived 6 December 1861.
No. 5 company Royal Engineers arrived 16th January 1862.
Nos. 2 and 3 batteries Royal Artillery arrived 23d January 1862.
A draft of 31 men, Royal Artillery, arrived 25th October 1863.
The 2/2d Regiment arrived 16th July 1864.

18. For some time previous to my arrival the Observatory had been out of working order. The barometer was broken, and the thermometers were unreliable. I am able to state that the disease was materially affected by atmospheric changes. Violent southerly gales set in on the 1st September, accompanied by torrents of rain; this had a marked effect over the progress of the disease. The admissions at St. George's and the camp at Cunningham,

which had the day previously amounted to 17, dropped to eight, and next day to five; on the 3d, there were eight; on the 4th, three. The mortality, however, was not influenced. The effect was very marked also at the camp Ferry Point, but not to the same degree at Boaz and Ireland. This is at once seen on reference to the table of daily admissions from fever at all stations. Violent thunderstorms also occurred during the night of the 7th September and the whole of the 8th, the force of the south-west wind reaching 10, very heavy rain fell at intervals. During the three following days there were only five admissions at St. George's, while at Ferry Point there were no admissions for a week afterwards, and only five at Boaz and Ireland during the same period. Mr. Lawson (Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals) calls yellow fever a "disease of fine weather." He observed that in November 1856, yellow fever almost disappeared for three weeks at Newcastle, Jamaica, during wet weather, but it commenced again as soon as the season became settled and fine. The fact of heavy rain stopping epidemics of yellow fever and of cholera has been often observed by army medical officers and others in different parts of the globe.

During the early part of November 1864, the temperature was lower than in ordinary seasons, and fever seemed to have disappeared altogether; but after the middle of the month southerly winds prevailed, and the air became sultry and oppressive. On the 20th November there was a sudden reappearance of fever at St. George's, Hamilton, Mount Langton, Ireland Island, and several other places simultaneously. Dr. Hilditch, R.N., remarked a similar circumstance during the epidemic of 1853. The cool weather of December quite destroyed the vitality of the disease. The last case amongst the troops appeared on the 12th of that month, but in the town a few cases were seen up to the 5th January 1865.

19. Before I submit any sanitary suggestions, I must briefly touch upon the question of the origin of this epidemic outbreak.

The earliest cases observed by any one occurred in a coloured family, named Tucker, living at a place called "Devil's Hole," south of Harrington Sound, in Smith's Parish, about six miles south-west of the town of St. George's. The father and two sons came daily to the town of St. George's, and were employed on the wharves in coaling ships. One of the sons, named Henry, was the first attacked. He was seized with fever on Sunday the 19th June, and next day was visited by Dr. Outerbridge, a civil practitioner, residing at Bailey's Bay. The father, John Tucker, was next attacked on the 21st June, two days after his son Henry, and was seriously ill for a fortnight. These men were employed in coaling vessels at West's wharf. Neither had been on board the steamer "Fannie," which ship was said to have brought cases of yellow fever from Nassau, where the disease had just appeared, nor had they had any communication with either the crew or passengers. Henry, the first attacked, had been a week previously on board the "Index" steamer, from Wilmington, a healthy port. Lastly, the other son, Christopher, contracted fever a few days after his father; he cannot remember the exact date, but it would probably be about the 24th June. This man had been employed coaling the steamer "Fannie," which left Nassau on the 9th June, reaching Bermuda on the 13th. He believed he contracted fever while on board. The attack was so slight that he was not confined to his bed.

Dr. Outerbridge declares that the three men suffered decidedly from yellow fever.

In December 1864, I examined these men in presence of Dr. Burland, R.A., the health officer of the port, who fully confirms what I now state. If the two men first attacked did really suffer from specific yellow fever, the evidence would be sufficient to establish the fact that the disease originated in Bermuda, either at Devil's Hole, or at St. George's. No other ship besides the "Fannie" had arrived from Nassau (the only infected port) during the first 19 days of June.

As regards the "Fannie," it has since been proved that no case of yellow fever had appeared on board, either during the voyage from Nassau, her stay at St. George's, or on the voyage to England. The history of the first undoubted and also fatal case of yellow fever, is as follows: A man named Alton (a European), engaged in "running the blockade," left Nassau on the 9th June 1864, in the steamship "Fannie," at which period there had been several cases of fever in the island. During the four days' voyage to Bermuda Alton suffered from tertian ague. The "Fannie" anchored in St. George's harbour on the 13th June. On the 18th, Alton applied to Dr. Hunter of St. George's for medical advice; this gentleman found him to be suffering from intermittent fever, and recognised the type as tertian.

During the intervals of the paroxysms, Alton felt quite well, and walked about the town and country. He slept at a Mrs. Walsh's, on high land, to the rear of the gaol, and had three attacks of intermittent fever while living there, which were observed by Mrs. Walsh. On the 23d June he was again seen by Dr. Hunter; continued fever set in on the 25th, and he died jaundiced and with black vomit on the 30th June. The medical question then arises, could this man while suffering from intermittent fever, have contracted yellow fever at Nassau, and the latter disease remain in a state of incubation for 16 days, when the intermittent type suddenly changed, and decided yellow fever made its appearance? It is contrary to all medical experience that two distinct fevers can remain in the system at one time; one lying dormant, or in a state of incubation, and the other being in activity. But we do not unfrequently see in Jamaica an intermittent suddenly change its type, when the epidemic wave passes over a district; the disease may then quickly assume the essential yellow fever characteristics on being subjected to a new specific influence. There is no doubt but that Alton did suffer from tertian ague, both Dr. Hunter and Mrs. Walsh, his landlady, give satisfactory evidence on that point. Mrs. Walsh states that Alton knew to an hour when to expect a seizure, and was perfectly well between the attacks. The house

was

was situated in a hollow, with many shrubs and dense bush in the immediate neighbourhood obstructing a free circulation of air, and the general sanitary state around the house was decidedly bad. The next case appeared not very far off, but at a lower level to the south-west of the gaol, in a small house cut off from all winds, by high land and trees. Three privies were close to the lower side of the house; a horse and pigs were kept in rear, and the sanitary state was altogether exceedingly defective. George Williams was a passenger in the steam-ship "City of Petersburg," which vessel left Nassau on the 27th May, bound for Wilmington, and arrived at Bermuda on the 10th June. Williams was attacked on the 10th July, 45 days after leaving Nassau, and 34 after leaving Wilmington, a healthy port, consequently he must have contracted the fever in Bermuda. No communication with Alton can be traced.

Other cases soon followed in this outskirt of St. George's. The disease then became pretty general; by the 16th July it had reached the eastern portion of the town. On this day, the first soldier (a sergeant of the 39th Regiment) was attacked. Fever soon extended to the men of the 2/2d Regiment, who were encamped at the Navy tanks; the first case occurred on the 23d July, and next day two others appeared. Curiously enough, the first case at Boaz appeared in the left wing of the regiment on the very same day as the first case in the head-quarter division at St. George's. Corporal James Moffatt, 2/2d Regiment, had been on guard in the dockyard, Ireland Island, on the 22d July; he slept in the unwholesome guard-room, and next day was seized with fever. He had never been in St. George's. On the 24th and 26th July, Privates Bartlett and White were attacked; they had not been at any time in St. George's, nor been in communication with anyone from that town. A few cases continued to appear until the 15th August, when the disease became general at the camp. The men of this regiment were highly susceptible of yellow fever, having just arrived from Gibraltar.

On reference to the daily return of admissions it will be seen that the more acclimatised men of the Royal Artillery and Engineers were not attacked until much later, both at St. George's and Ireland. The dockyard people at Ireland did not begin to suffer until the 15th August, on which day the first case appeared, followed by two others on the 17th. The first person attacked was a child, on board the "Tenedos" hulk, named Matthew Tynes, aged seven, son of a soldier of the 39th Regiment. The child and his mother had left St. George's on the 14th August; he was seized with fever the next day, and died on the 17th. The next two attacked were dockyard labourers (Europeans) living in Victoria-row and Portland-square. They had never been near St. George's; both were seized on the 17th August and recovered. The disease became intense by the end of August, and continued so all September. The first case at Hamilton appeared on the 29th July; the patient was said to have been lately at St. George's. The disease gradually increased in severity, and arrived at its height about the 13th September.

In St. George's the greatest intensity was reached about a fortnight earlier. The fever thus first appeared on the 19th June at St. George's. After 34 days it travelled to Boaz Island; reached the city of Hamilton in 40 days; the parishes of Smith's, Sandy's, and Warwick, in from 45 to 48 days; Ireland Island (in Sandy's) in 57 days; and Paget's in 65 days. There was far more general communication with the town of St. George's than usual during the entire epidemic, as so many people were attracted there by the high rate of wages, and yet the epidemic travelled slowly among the islands in spite of the free intercourse. Between St. George's and Hamilton there was constant free communication, but 40 days elapsed before the fever appeared in the latter city. It must, however, be acknowledged that 14 days after fever had fairly set in at St. George's (which was about the 23d July) it soon became pretty general, few places not having been attacked by the 6th August. It reached the town of Hamilton six days after the 23d July. I saw nothing to convince me that the disease was spread by means of contagion.

As usual, the inhabitants believe, generally, that the fever was introduced from without, and did not originate in these islands; they therefore have a strong disposition to put their entire trust in a strict system of quarantine, rather than direct their attention to the wretchedly defective, or, I may say with truth, the utterly neglected sanitary condition of the islands. There was every essential condition in Bermuda necessary for the development of yellow fever, such as geographical position, the proper degrees of heat and humidity, and a susceptible population; the latter was greatly in excess of ordinary years at the time of the late visitation. There has never yet been any proof of the introduction of the disease into these islands, but several commissions have determined the contrary, that it spontaneously originated in the Bermudas. Quarantine has most signally failed to ward off the pestilence, and this will ever be the case. Let us inquire, on the other hand, what benefits may be expected to follow a proper application of the laws of sanitary science. First, look at Gibraltar; fearful epidemics of the same pestilence were by no means uncommon in the days of sanitary neglect. It was observed they always commenced in the filthiest and most crowded localities. The epidemic of 1828 brought this fact so prominently to notice, that much attention was directed to the subject, and very great improvements were carried out, especially as regards drainage. The results were highly satisfactory, and now epidemics of yellow fever are unknown. The Danish island of St. Thomas suffered some years back, perhaps, more severely than any other country in the world; scarcely a year passed without an epidemic visitation. The harbour of St. Thomas is almost completely land-locked. On the shores there were vast accumulations of coal; all the filth and sewage matter from the town found its way into the harbour, drifting about with the tide, and giving off most offensive exhalations. It was not to be wondered at that the crews of the overcrowded

steamships exposed to such influences in a high temperature suffered greatly from year to year visitations. The foul state of the harbour was the cause of an experiment being made, the result of which was very satisfactory. It was determined to cut a canal through the narrowest portion of the land encircling the harbour, as near the town as possible, and thus to open a communication with the sea outside. As the tide then entered the harbour, a current would be established, and the foul water be effectually cleared out. The plan succeeded, but not exactly in the manner expected; for the current set in through the canal, still more effectually clearing out the body of water.

Since this canal has been cut (which was about three years ago) there has not been any severe epidemic outbreak.

New Orleans suffered annually from more or less severe epidemic attacks, until the United States' army occupied it three years ago. Great sanitary improvements were then energetically carried out, and there has been no epidemic visitation since. Professor Parkes, in his work on "Practical Hygiene," declares that the accumulation of "excreta" around dwellings, and overcrowding, are evident causes of the localisation of the disease. He adds, "It is now coming out more and more clearly that, to use a convenient phrase, yellow fever, like cholera and typhoid fever, is" a fæcal disease.

The enforcement of proper sanitary measures is greatly needed in Bermuda. At present the vestries of the different parishes act, or are supposed to act, as Boards of Health. The action is, however, very "spasmodic," and seems to me to be on the principle of shutting the stable door when the horse is stolen.

I believe there is a "nominal central" Board, composed of the Governor and Council. The Central Board should be composed of men of position in different parts of the islands, selected on account of their ability and knowledge of sanitary science. They should be a paid and responsible body, composed largely of medical men; and I suggest that the senior medical officers of both the army and navy are at all times members. They should make regular visits of inspection throughout the islands, and co-operate with the local Boards of Health. An amended Public Health Act came into operation on the 25th August (more than a month after the outbreak commenced). It gives additional powers to boards of Health, and contains regulations respecting the removal of nuisances, burials, slaughter-houses, manufactories, infected vessels, cleansing of houses, lodging houses, &c., also appointing inspectors of nuisances. The first desideratum and matter of the greatest importance is the total abolition of cesspits in the towns of St. George and Hamilton, and the construction of sewers. Sea water can be obtained in any quantity for the purpose of flushing, and it can be raised into tanks by windmill or steam power at no great cost. There may be some little engineering difficulty at St. George's to find out the most suitable place for the escape of the sewage matter, so that it may be quickly carried out to sea; but this will not be unsurmountable. The next question of importance is the water supply, which is very deficient generally. Rain water is caught from the house tops and stored in underground tanks, but very many houses have no tank whatever. In some instances the rain water is caught in barrels, where frequently it quickly decomposes. An enactment should provide that every house has a water-tank of sufficient size, and properly cemented. It should never be placed under houses, nor in contiguity with privies, and it should be thoroughly cleaned out at least once a-year. The narrow streets of St. George's should be widened, and "gaps" left to admit the south wind. The streets, back premises of houses, and pieces of waste land should be kept thoroughly clean; ashpits and dust heaps frequently cleared out; dwelling houses should be efficiently ventilated and kept clean, and no over-crowding allowed. Cemeteries and butchers' shambles should be situated at a considerable distance from towns.

As regards the troops many sanitary improvements are required. The barrack accommodation is too limited, not only in St. George's, but throughout the command.

Allowing 600 cubic feet per man there is only barrack room for 757 men, while the average strength may be estimated at 1,150. In this climate every man should have at least 750 cubic feet of air; this would further reduce the accommodation, and 606 men only would be properly housed. But the two lower floors in each redoubt should not be occupied by troops in time of peace. They are excessively close and unwholesome, quite cut off from any circulation of air, being near the bottom of dry ditches from 30 to 35 feet in depth.

At present a system is in force of encamping one-third of the troops during the summer months. This certainly eases the barrack-rooms, but is a cause of great discomfort to the men encamped, and, I believe, injurious to their health to a slight extent, for the heat in a tent during the daytime is excessive. I am not prepared to state that the sick list shows an increase among those men living under canvas, but their systems become debilitated from the continuous heat; a tendency to visceral congestions is promoted which may, at some future period, result in actual disease.

I therefore think that the plan of encamping one-third of the troops in summer should only be adopted as a palliative measure until sufficient barrack accommodation is provided for the whole force. At the present moment about 200 men of the 2/2d Regiment are housed in the convicts' old prison houses at Boaz, which are fitted up as a temporary barracks, and answer tolerably well; but it is quite possible the convicts may again be sent to Bermuda, in which event the prison houses would be re-occupied by them. The cess-pit system is still in force; but a scheme of sewerage is in contemplation which, I trust, will be quickly carried out at St. George's. It is intended to construct the sewers so that the contents of every privy will be carried off into a main sewer, the outlet of which will run

run into the sea to the north-east of St. George's Island. Steam power is to be used for raising salt water, by which means the whole extent of sewers can be flushed daily. Either Jenning's or Macfarlane's privies should be introduced for the use of the troops, and Captain Galton's urinals, if it be found possible to maintain a continuous stream of water through them. The privies inside the various redoubts should, in times of peace only, be made use of during the night time. The cesspits should be filled up and tubs placed under the seats. They could be emptied every morning, and when not in use might be kept filled with water. A separate privy is required for the women and children. At a suitable distance outside each redoubt latrines should be provided for both men and women; they should be placed over sewers, and flushed from tanks in the vicinity. Ashpits ought invariably to be placed outside redoubts.

Much improvement is necessary as regards the ventilation of barracks, &c. The state of ventilation of the Royal Barracks, St. George's, is very defective; the windows require heightening, and ridge ventilation should be carried out along the entire length of the roof. Better under-floor ventilation is also required. The military prison is so surrounded by trees, buildings, and walls, that there is but little circulation of air within the structure. An additional storey is being built on the east side, which will cause an aggravation of the evil.

The officers' quarters to the east of the Royal Barracks proved very unhealthy during the epidemic. Of eight officers occupying these quarters, not one escaped fever, and three died. Two officers' wives and two children were also living in the quarters, and of these only one (an infant at the breast) escaped an attack. They are not sufficiently raised above the level of the ground, the rooms are very small and close, and the ceilings very low. Each officer is allowed only one room.

The ceilings might be heightened; and every officer should be allowed a front and back room. If the top of the partition wall were pulled down there would be a good draft of air through both rooms. A door would be required in the partition wall. The windows want heightening; they should be carried up to the roof.

The ground to the west end, in front of these quarters, should be lowered about two feet. The boundary wall keeps out a good deal of air; it might with advantage be replaced by an iron or wooden railing. Additional officers' quarters would be required, including quarters for field officers.

The main-guard building in the town is very badly ventilated; additional windows are necessary, and ridge ventilation. The upper rooms in the Casemate Barracks, Fort George, and also in the western redoubt, can be improved as regards the state of ventilation; circular openings could be made through the walls at the ends of the rooms, close to the arched ceilings. The lower rooms should not be occupied, except in time of war. The same applies to the lower rooms in Fort Victoria. The basement of the military hospital is made use of as a purveyor's store; this is very objectionable in a semi-tropical climate. There is not sufficient hospital accommodation in St. George's; the present building is only calculated for 24 patients, at 1,500 cubic feet per man. Two wings might be added to the existing structure. There is a deficiency of water in the hospital; this arises from the rain water being used to flush the waterclosets. Sea water might easily be raised, by means of a windmill, as at the Naval Hospital, Ireland Island. The outbuildings to the rear of the hospital, are all on too small a scale, and there is a great want of storeroom. The space enclosed is much too limited; the wall keeps out air; it should be replaced by high wooden railings.

The Royal Barracks are too closely surrounded on three sides by outbuildings, many of which could be removed with advantage. Some of them, moreover, are much too small for the purposes intended. The buildings I would recommend to be removed are the canteen, regimental orderly-room, barrack-office, sergeant's messhouse, bakery, and a few cottages for married men, near the military prison. Close by the prison also are some highly objectionable stables, which should certainly be removed. The regimental recreation-room is most uncomfortable, and far too small. The disreputable looking wooden theatre should be pulled down, and blocks of large, airy, wooden buildings constructed on the site, extending northwards towards the sea; but they should be well raised from the ground on stone arches or pillars. Another block of outbuildings could be erected more to the east, and running parallel to the first I have proposed. They might commence below the lowest cottage to the east of the engineer's wood shed, and extend northwards in the direction of the hospital. The trees to the east would have to be cleared away, and the two upper cottages, near the officers' privy, should be pulled down. They are very small, below the level of the road, too close to the privies, and in so unsanitary a state that in both the epdiemics of 1853 and 1864 there was great sickness and mortality among the inmates, which was certainly not to be wondered at. It would be better that these two proposed blocks of buildings should run east and west; but there is no site available, without obstructing the sea air from the barracks or officers' quarters. The recreation-room in Fort Victoria is more like a dungeon than a place of amusement.

The canteen is in Fort Albert; it is very small, uncomfortable, and inconvenient.

A suitable wooden structure for both canteen and recreation-room might be built outside, in a situation midway between both fortifications. No baths are furnished for the troops; there should be one for every 100 men. Water to an unlimited extent can be supplied from the large well in rear of the barracks. This water is scarcely brackish.

Quarters for staff sergeants and married men are greatly needed at St. George's for all corps. Regimental cells should be built in some airy situation; the present cells ought not to be used; they have no free circulation of air, are too small, and placed at the bottom of

sloping ground, so that the rain water accumulates under the building. The same objection applies to the regimental strong-room, which is a kind of cellar under the guard-room. The guard-room itself is commodious, but requires ridge ventilation.

The graveyard is badly placed; it is too near Forts Victoria and Albert, and another site should be chosen. I suggest that land for this purpose be purchased between the hospital and Fort Cunningham.

The dockyard guard-room at Ireland Island is most objectionable; it is situated at the entrance gates, below the level of the road, with high walls to the rear, so that fresh air can scarcely find its way into the building. It should be pulled down and rebuilt on a higher level on the opposite side of the road. The married men's quarters attached to the casemates require better ventilation. An additional supply of tank water is required for the troops in several localities. The supply failed at Fort Cunningham and Ferry Point when the camps were there established; neither would there be enough at Prospect Hill in the event of a camp being formed. At the western redoubt the rain water is caught from the parapet, and, after passing through a filter in the ditch, is allowed to enter the same tank as the water from the roof of the redoubt. It is all but impossible to prevent men at night voiding their urine on the parapet. The filter may separate the organic matter, but allows the various salts to pass through, on which account it is advisable that the water should enter a separate tank, when it might be used for washing purposes. The water caught on the parapet of the other redoubt might be stored in the same way. Wherever rain water tanks are found to be constructed under dwelling houses, they should be removed; they are found to be a source of great danger in yellow fever countries, owing principally to the state of dampness which they engender. In every instance where such tanks existed under military quarters, I found there had been great sickness and mortality among the residents both in 1853 and 1864.

Diet of troops.

Some change is necessary in the dieting of the troops. Salt pork should not be issued twice a-week during the summer season. Mutton might be issued one day in the week. So much fish is caught in summer that, I believe, an arrangement could be made to provide one company every day with a fish dinner, or if the men had nets they could catch the fish for themselves. About one and a-half pounds would be sufficient per man. Vegetables are scarce, and, consequently, dear. Every encouragement should be given to the men to form vegetable gardens. Many acres of Government land are available for this purpose.

Fuel.

Sufficient fuel is not issued to the troops to enable them to effectually make use of the ovens. This should be attended to, as it is of great importance that their diet should be varied.

Games, &c.

There is a great want of rational amusement for the troops, so necessary in this climate, and it in some measure affords an excuse for the intemperance which is found to exist in the Bermudas to a considerable extent. There are libraries, but the books are, in many instances, not well selected. There should be several covered-in skittle grounds and American ball alleys, racket courts, and fives courts, and more comfortable recreation rooms. Cricket and quoit playing should be encouraged.

Reduction of white troops.

I strongly recommend that Bermuda is made a three years' station like the West Indies. It is also highly advisable that the strength of the white troops should be reduced as much as possible, and black troops substituted. In this case, bearing in mind the past history of St. George's, I suggest that the black troops are concentrated at the east end of the group of islands, and that proper barracks are built in a healthier locality for the European troops. A certain proportion of the Royal Artillery must, however, be quartered at St. George's on account of the fortifications. I would keep scarcely any of them in the redoubts in times of peace; it would be better to erect temporary wooden barracks in airy situations near the base of the hills on which the forts are placed. These could be cleared away in war time, when the redoubts must be necessarily occupied. The old engineers' wooden barracks might answer the purpose, but they are so old and worn out that it would be better to pull them down and reconstruct them in a more open locality, and on a more modern system. As defensive works, on a large scale, are contemplated in the vicinity of Hamilton, I recommend that the Royal Engineer barracks are constructed at Prospect Hill, as well as barracks for the head quarters of a line regiment. After an examination of the ground, I am able to pronounce it eligible in many respects. Prospect Hill lies about a mile to the north of the town of Hamilton, the distance being a decided advantage. The open sea is seen about half-a-mile to the north. The Devonshire marsh is situated to the east, and the Pembroke marsh to the west. The proximity of these two marshes constitutes the principal objection to the site. With a proper system of drainage, however, the area might be greatly reduced, and there is no doubt but that much of the marsh land could be brought into profitable cultivation. The medical practitioners in the neighbourhood declare that intermittents are unknown, and that other fevers are rarely found in this locality, certainly not in greater proportion than elsewhere. The water in the marshes is brackish, and sensibly affected by the tides. The highest ground at Prospect Hill is about 150 feet above the level of the sea. The soil is scanty; there is a little grass land, but the Bermuda rock is seen on all sides.

At the present moment there is far too much bush and too many trees about the hill, but these objections can be easily remedied. If barracks are built in this situation, they must be raised from the ground on pillars or on open arches; broad and lofty verandahs should surround each block of buildings; every man should have at least 50 superficial square feet of space, and from 750 to 800 cubic feet of air. The windows ought to be carried up to the ceilings, which is by no means usual in Bermuda. Exceedingly small windows appear

to

to be the rule in these islands. I am unable to give my opinion as to the requisite accommodation of these barracks. It will depend upon the strength of white troops the military authorities decide upon keeping in the Bermudas in future. If it be again intended to introduce convicts, a larger number of white troops would probably be required. Under any circumstances, I would recommend the concentration of the white troops at Prospect Hill and Boaz Island. In this case the military head quarters would, no doubt, be removed to Hamilton. For the above reasons, I would not urge the necessity of largely increasing the hospital accommodation at St. George's, but a hospital would have to be constructed on Prospect Hill, and, like the barracks, must be well raised from the ground, and be surrounded by a broad and lofty verandah. It should be calculated to hold at the least ten per cent. of the force in barracks.

I now beg to state what in my opinion is the best course to pursue in the event of a future epidemic visitation. On the appearance of the first case of yellow fever, either in a town or in any barrack, the whole of the troops in the vicinity should be instantly removed, and placed under canvas, at a distance of at least two or three miles, if possible. Experience has proved that of all camp grounds, that situated at Ferry Point is the healthiest; it therefore should always be the first occupied, and the troops should be impressed with the necessity of keeping the ground perfectly clean and unpolluted. The privies must be placed over the sea, so that the excreta are at once carried away. This matter was very carefully attended to during the late epidemic, and I believe it was greatly owing to the watchfulness of the medical officers, that the camp proved so healthy.

On the appearance of a second case anywhere, instant steps should be taken to remove the white troops to Halifax, beginning with such portions of the force as appear to be in the greatest danger. It would be an excellent measure if a man of war steamer were kept off Ireland Island every summer, in case her services should be required. The defence of the islands during the absence of the troops might with safety be entrusted to the Royal navy. The withdrawal of the white portion of the garrison is by far the most prudent arrangement, particularly when we consider that there are no mountainous districts, as in Jamaica, to which the troops could be removed, and where they would be almost beyond the reach of the epidemic influence. But if convicts are again sent to Bermuda it might be said that it would be impossible to send away the white troops.

This difficulty is not insuperable. It may be considered cruel to send convicts to a place where they stand a chance of being more than decimated by epidemics, but it is equally or more cruel to keep soldiers in such a climate merely to guard the convicts. I therefore propose to remove both in the event of another visitation. Instead of sending out the convicts in old rotten hulks, I would transport them in sound wholesome ships, possessing good sailing qualities, and take care that they are maintained in proper sailing trim. It would entail some additional expense, but to this the English nation would never raise objections. It must never be forgotten that whenever an epidemic drives the troops out of St. George's or elsewhere, the hospital establishment, and, in fact, every one connected with the military, must leave at the same time. The sad experience of the late epidemic must not be thrown away. The necessary arrangements must be made quickly, for the pestilence may fall upon us when we least expect it. A temporary wooden structure should be built near the camp-ground at Ferry Point, to be used as a hospital for 30 patients; the best site would be on the high ground to the north of the peninsula. A bakery near the same spot, a commissariat store and office, and also a purveyor's store and office, would be necessary. All might be built of wood at a small expense. I recommend that the actual camp ground is kept clear of buildings.

Dockyard guard.

We must not forget the mortality among the troops at Ireland Island during the epidemic of 1853 and 1864 caused by the continuance of the dockyard guard. A provision should be made, so that the guard may be instantly abolished on the demand of the senior medical officer, and the officer commanding the troops.

Period of the year to send out drafts.

It is a matter of considerable importance to determine the best period of the year at which to send out "drafts" from England to this Colony, or regiments from any other station. If the "drafts" left England in the beginning of November, it would be fully known at home whether there was any epidemic prevailing in Bermuda. The troops would also, on arrival, have the cold season before them.

Printed instructions.

Printed instructions should be sent from England, pointing out exactly what course is to be pursued by officers of all departments, both in the anticipation, and in the event of an epidemic outbreak. It is of the greatest importance that every thing should be systematically arranged beforehand; for it is found that when the pestilence suddenly appears, a state of excitement and confusion prevails by which individual judgment is apt to be influenced, and perhaps overawed. The instructions should be so framed as to relieve officers from responsibility as much as possible, and every officer on arrival in Bermuda should be furnished with a copy.

The Reports of the Commissioners on the outbreaks of yellow fever in 1853, 1856, and 1864, should be supplied to officers commanding corps, or in charge of Civil Departments. Each medical officer should also be furnished with them on arrival in this command.

(signed) *T. W. Barrow*,
Deputy Inspector General
of Hospitals, Bermuda.

18th June 1865.

ANSWERS of Surgeon Major *Grant*, Principal Medical Officer.

1. There is reason to suppose that an unfavourable influence was exerted on the military station at St. George's, by the extremely unsanitary condition of the town, which lies immediately under it.

2, 3, 4. These can be best answered by medical officers of regiments.

5. The supply of water was from rain collected in tanks; its quality was good, and its use unrestricted.

6. No information.

7. It appears that they were. Men sent from the Ferry to St. George's were attacked in large numbers; and the dockyard guard at Ireland Island, which was kept up long after Surgeon-Major Barrow had recommended it to be discontinued, was the cause of many lives being sacrificed. There ought to be a proportion of black troops in this command.

8. The cubic space per man in hospital, allowed by regulation in this climate, is 1,500 feet, and by that measurement the military hospital at St. George's is capable of accomodating 23 patients, or 3·9 per cent. of the strength. This proportion is much too small, 10 per cent. being allowed by regulation.

At the time of the greatest crowding, the highest number in hospital was 103, and the cubic space per man 349 feet. This does not include the verandah or tents, which relieved the pressure a little; but during the height of the epidemic the pressure was extreme.

9. During such overcrowding, ventilation was of course imperfect. The ventilation of the hospital is chiefly effected by doors and windows placed opposite each other, and these means could not, I believe, be fully used, as it was found that the sick could not be exposed to draughts without injury.

There is not sufficient force of water to flush the water-closets and drains of the hospital properly, and this defect could be best remedied by having a force-pump, worked by a windmill, to raise water from the sea.

The sea water thus obtained might be also advantageously used for baths. The latrine of the hospital is badly constructed; it is built over an open drain leading to the sea, and washed by the tide. The foul air is thus forced backwards, and taints the surrounding atmosphere.

The water supply is from the rain-fall, and is of good quality, but insufficient in quantity, having become exhausted during the late epidemic, and again during the drought of this year, when no unusual demand was made upon it.

10. No information.

11. No information.

12. Most beneficial.

13. No information.

14. No information.

15. No information.

16. I have no experience in the treatment of yellow fever, but from what I have read of its symptoms and pathology, two remedies suggest themselves to me. The first of these is sulphuric acid, properly diluted, and applied to the surface. Used in this way, I consider that it might keep the pores open by its action as a topical application, while it exerted its therapeutic influence as an antiseptic, and restrainer of exhausting perspiration by absorption.

The other remedy is oxygen, freely mixed with the atmosphere, inhaled. This gas, which is the acknowledged vivifier of the blood, is easily prepared, and might, without difficulty, be made to bubble through one or more pneumatic troughs placed near the patient's bed, or it might be administered at intervals in a more or less diluted form by inhalation.

17. No information.

18. The meteorological observations which are generally recorded in the principal medical officer's office were unavoidably suspended during the epidemic, owing to the illness of the meteorologists, and from other causes.

19. In reply to this question I append the recommendations which I have lately made to the Commanding Royal Engineer.

The sanitary condition of towns must of course affect that of neighbouring military stations, and in this command attention to cleanliness, drainage, ventilation, and the general sanitary condition of towns, requires to be strictly enforced by municipal legislation. The chief improvements required to the towns in Bermuda, and especially to St.

St. George's, are, wider and more regular streets, scavengerage, drainage, both deep and surface, and the strict prohibition of accumulations of filth in ashpits, cesspits, pigstyes, stables, cellars, &c.

But it is unnecessary to particularise; sanitary science is now so generally understood, that it requires only well-directed legislation to enforce its requirements.

I must not omit to notice defective water supply as most deleterious to the health of the community. With ordinary foresight, the towns of Bermuda ought never to suffer as they do at present from scarcity of water. One or more large public reservoirs should be made, and no dwelling-house, however small, should be allowed to be built without a tank of proportionate size being attached to it.

Besides the state of the towns, it may be a question whether the aspect of the country at large might not be improved; whether these large lagoons that are met with, especially in Hamilton and Somerset Islands, might not be reclaimed by erecting sea-walls, as is done in many of the low-lying districts in England.

Experience shows that febrile affections, particularly those of an intermittent and remittent type, diminish in the ratio of cultivation, and it might be well to bear this fact in mind when legislating for the healthiness and general prosperity of these islands.

*J. M. Grant*, M. D., Staff Surgeon Major,
Principal Medical Officer.

St. George's, Bermuda,
10th June 1865.

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RECOMMENDATIONS of *J. M. Grant*, Esq., M. D., Staff Surgeon Major, Principal Medical Officer at Bermuda.

1. As there is no land in Bermuda sufficiently elevated to be beyond the influence of miasmatic poison, it is very desirable that immediately on the appearance of yellow fever the whole of the white troops should be moved to Halifax, sufficient naval transport for that service being detained every summer.

To carry out this measure it would be necessary to have a sufficient number of black troops in garrison; and they might, in ordinary years, be advantageously employed, to spare the Europeans fatigue, messenger duties and the like, during the hot season.

2. Increased accommodation in Royal barracks for officers and men.

3. The wall in front of officers' quarters, Royal Barracks, to be pulled down, and the ground lowered so as to improve the ventilation of the basement.

4. A new barrack for the Royal Engineers, and additional quarters and mess accommodation for officers, Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers.

5. Married soldiers' quarters much required.

6. Additional tanks in Royal Barracks, or a communication between the existing tanks and the large reservoir at Fort Victoria.

7. A prisoners' room in Royal Barracks, that under the guard-room being damp, and unfit for use.

8. An improved system of drainage, capable of being regularly flushed, and the abolition of cesspits.

9. A new site for the cemetery; the present cemetery is over-crowded, and in objectionable proximity to the Royal Barracks, the hospital, and Fort Albert.

10. Increased hospital accommodation, including space for wards, surgeries, stores, kitchen, bath and ablution room, dead-house, &c. The present hospital arrangements are most defective.

11. A larger airing ground, furnished with seats for the patients; the adjoining cedar plantation might be made available.

12. The removal of the present rifle-butt, which is too near the hospital; the firing disturbs the patients, and there is a risk of accident.

13. Hospital privy badly constructed; the sea wash being upwards through the soil-pit, the foul air is forced back, and even the waste paper is blown upwards and scattered about in all directions. The soil-pits should be flushed downwards, and its orifice contracted, and fitted with a hinge-valve, to prevent the back current through it.

14. A windmill is required, to pump water from the sea into a tank sufficiently large and elevated to flush the water-closets, drains, and privies of the hospital, and to supply water for baths, which there should always be the means of heating. I consider this work most urgently required. A sufficient number of hot and cold baths is essential to an hospital at all times, but especially during epidemic visitations.

15. Additional tanks much required for the hospital. The present tanks have been empty for about 14 days.

*Ireland Island.*

1. Ashpits required at different places near the quarters.

2. Married soldiers' quarters too small; two rooms should be thrown into one, and additional windows opened at the back.

3. A verandah is very much required along the front of the married soldiers' quarters.

4. The urinal at Casemate Barracks to be lowered, and the waste water from the ablution room made to flush it.

5. The women's privies should be thrown out about 10 feet farther, and the soil should fall upon an even surface, sloping towards the sea, not into a shallow pit, as at present.

6. A better aired and lighted canteen required.

*Boaz Island.*

1. A windmill to pump water into a tank sufficiently large and elevated to flush all the drains and water-closets much required. The drains should also be fitted with hinge-valves, where they open above low-water mark, to prevent the foul air being blown backwards. This work is most urgently required, Boaz Island being so flat that it is impossible to flush the drains without a full stream, and considerable pressure of water.

2. A women's wash-house and drying ground much required.

3. An ablution room for men, and one for women, required.

4. A cook-house attached to married soldiers' quarters much required.

5. Wooden bed-cots required in the cells. At present the prisoners lie on the floors, the cells having been originally constructed for hammocks.

6. A verandah required in front and rear of medical store and storekeeper's quarter.

7. A door to be opened in the wall nearest the landing-place, for the convenience of receiving and issuing stores.

8. A kitchen range required in the storekeeper's quarters, and fireplaces in the two rooms set apart for surgical instruments and materials.

9. A verandah required in front and rear of the hospital, also an enclosed airing ground (furnished with seats) for the patients, and a privy overhanging the sea.

10. A sergeants' quarter, orderlies' room, and dead-house required. The present dead-house is too distant.

11. Gas should be introduced into the canteen, and all barrack rooms and officers' quarters.

*Note.*—Recommendations 6 to 11 have no special bearing upon the healthiness of the locality.

*Watford Island.*

1. Guard-rooms and prisoners' room too small; the two should be thrown into one, and another prisoners' room built.

2. The cook-house requires an open ridge at the roof.

3. The gas-works are unwholesome in their present state. The retort room requires to be enlarged and heightened, and it should have an open roof ridge, to allow the escape of noxious gases when the retorts are cleaned.

4 A larger tank is required, with a pipe to carry the overflow of foul water into the sea; and arrangements should be made to barrel off and remove the tar.

5. A stage is required from which to empty the ashes into the sea.

6. The old gas-holder should be refitted, and kept as a reserve, or removed altogether. It is offensive and unwholesome in its present condition.

General Recommendations.

1. Bathing houses at the edge of the sea, and as near the barracks as they can be conveniently placed, should be erected for the men, officers, and women and children at all stations in the command.

2. A skittle alley, properly roofed, and a double racket court, also roofed (one compartment for officers and the other for men), required at each station.

3. Stoves or fireplaces should be put into all barrack-rooms. Fire is often necessary to comfort, and it is much required to air the rooms, clothing, and bedding, when the atmosphere is loaded with moisture, although the temperature may be high. This should be kept in mind when constructing new barracks.

4. A temporary hospital and purveyor's stores should be built at Ferry Point, and at such other sites as may be selected for sanitary camps during epidemics. Water tanks would also require to be made, if not already constructed.

5. The manufacture of gas, and its use for lighting barracks at all stations in the command, would be of very great advantage to the troops.

This recommendation has an indirect bearing only on the health of the troops. It is presumed that by making barrack-rooms more cheerful, the attraction to low pot-houses might be diminished.

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ANSWERS of Surgeon Major *Cogan*, 2d Battalion 2d Regiment.

1. ON the arrival of the 2d Queen's at this station from Gibraltar, on the 16th July 1864, the general sanitary condition in and about the town of St. George's was most unhealthy. In the first place, the police force was very defective, there being only three or four men in commission to suppress riots and other irregularities taking place consequent on the extraordinary number of drunken blockade runners who infested the streets, both by day and night. Very little attention was paid to the cleaning of the streets, and the odour emanating from all this refuse matter lying about was most unhealthy for the troops.

2. The barracks were vacated on our arrival, the 39th Regiment having gone under canvas previously. The 2d Regiment also went under canvas at St. George's, and remained so until the 1st August, when they were removed to Ferry Point. Each barrack-room was, a short time ago, supposed to contain 23 inmates, giving a cubic space of 500 feet per man. Sixteen men is the regulated number now for each room, giving a cubic space of 750 feet per man, which is not sufficient.

3. The means of ventilation consisted of two windows and a door in front and rear of each barrack-room; three open windows in the wall or partition separating one room from the other, and ventilators on a level with the floor and ridgeway. The men not having slept in the barrack-rooms during the epidemic, no notice was taken of the state of the air.

4. The drainage, sewerage, &c. were and are at present in a very defective state, chiefly in consequence of the constant supply of water for flushing; the air about the barracks was and is most unhealthy and disagreeable, the wind at the outlets of the drains blowing up all the foul air collected in them.

5. The water supply, at the commencement of the epidemic, was sufficient, and of pretty good quality, there being very little demand for it, as the troops were out at different encampments where there were tanks. It is rain water, collected chiefly from the house-tops in tanks, which are generally very badly constructed, under the barrack-rooms, guard-rooms, and officers' quarters.

6. Intemperance in general did not prevail among the men before leaving Gibraltar. On arrival at that station, there was not one man admitted into hospital arising from drunkenness before the appearance of yellow fever, as almost all of them had been sent away from St. George's, and no case was reported for a long time after.

7. I regret to have to state that the exposure the men of the 2d Queen's were put to on our arrival at this command was most injurious to their health; they were for several days employed in carrying their own and the officers' baggage from the wharf to where their tents were pitched, and they were engaged in erecting these tents throughout the entire day, under the influence of a hot burning sun, being the means of occasionally causing them to resort to dram drinking, chiefly rum, which was cheap and nasty, and which acted in a most deleterious manner on their constitutions. There were many of these men, employed as above mentioned, reported themselves to me in the morning at the hospital, soon after our arrival, suffering from the same primary symptoms as those of yellow fever; but I treated them as if the cause was from exposure to the sun and too much rum.

8. The hospital accommodation, previous to the epidemic, was ample for our regiment; but soon after its appearance the old artillery hospital was given up, and half of the present building handed over for the use of the Royal Artillery and Engineers, which allows of only 12 patients, with the orderlies, in each division. The cubic space allowed to each man before the epidemic was 1,296 feet; during the greatest crowding it was 363 feet per man, many of the men having to lie on the floor and in the verandah.

9. The means of ventilation were perfect in the wards, but, unfortunately, there was a great deficiency of circulating air during the time the epidemic existed. The drainage was not at all good, particularly in the privy, there being no spare water to flush the drains.

drains. The water supply is seldom sufficient in the summer months, when carts are employed for its conveyance.

10. All the men were sent out under canvas immediately on disembarkation, consequently the barracks were not occupied by them. They were first encamped about half a mile to the north of the town, and remained there a fortnight on the appearance of the fever. I recommended their removal to Ferry Point; that is, when there was no doubt about the nature of the epidemic. The date of encampment at St. George's was the 16th July, and the 1st August at Ferry Point. The reason the 2d Regiment first went under canvas was in consequence of the 39th Regiment having vacated the barracks a few days previously, for the purpose of having them cleaned out for our reception.

11. (A.)—The 39th men encamped immediately at the back of the barracks, facing north-east; the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers and the 2d Queen's were about half a mile to the north of that, a very healthy and airy locality, all about the different forts, which were well elevated.

(B.)—There were 82 men of the Royal Artillery, 119 men of the Royal Engineers, and 280 men of the 2d Queen's; the ground was spacious, and there was no overcrowding.

(C.)—Bell tents, most of them with double lining.

(D.)—There were three men for each tent, each man having an iron bedstead. The cubic space in each tent was 157 feet.

12. When they were first encamped near the town the same regularity could not be observed as in barrack rooms, consequently the men had greater advantages of going into town after hours, and drink. The effect of encamping at Ferry Point was most sanitary, as there was not a case that occurred out there but could be traced to St. George's, many of the men having to come in for duty at first, but afterwards for provisions, &c.; no case occurred amongst any of them who did not visit St. George's after encamping at Ferry Point; that of the bandsmen is a good proof, as they were never sent into St. George's on such fatigue duties.

13. There were nine officers and 253 men sent on board ship in September for Halifax, which had a most beneficial effect, as no case of fever occurred among them.

14. The barracks were undergoing sanitary improvements at the outbreak of the epidemic for the occupation of the 2d Queen's, such as lime-washing, painting, cleansing, &c. The drains, cesspits, urinals, &c. could not be much improved without making them all new. There was no stagnant water, and the cesspits were kept constantly cleaned.

15. On the first appearance of the yellow fever in the hospital I had all the patients not suffering from it sent out under canvas. There were 15 patients sent out, but as they were almost all minor cases of surgery, no particular notice was observed.

16. The best plan of treatment that I observed was good nursing and little medicine. The first symptoms to be attended to were to clean out the bowels, and if the stomach was any way irritable, to use the enema; a warm bath at the commencement, and to keep up the action of the skin with small doses of James' powder and nitre; the latter also acted on the kidneys, which should be always particularly inquired about regarding the quantity of urine passed. The patient should not be allowed anything in the shape of food, except cold and mucilaginous drinks. No solid food of any description should be allowed to them, although they will beg and entreat of you to give them something to eat, the desire of food being so great: a great number of cases of deaths occurred by the injudicious administering of food before convalescence properly set in. In the after treatment, citrate of quinine and iron was one of the best tonics, and I have known patients to improve wonderfully on beer, and to like it better than wine or any other stimulant. Light and nourishing diet to be gradually given as the case required it.

17. The 2d Battalion, 2d Regiment (Queen's), I am alluding to in particular, were landed at St. George's, 16th July 1864.

18. I cannot furnish any meterological data.

19. Barracks of a different description to those at St. George's should be erected for troops in such a warm climate as Bermuda; they should be large and lofty, with large windows, and well ventilated, not to have the barracks in one long row of buildings, but more separated, and the spaces between them a good distance, to allow a thorough circulation; the outbuildings should also be more separated from the barracks. I would also suggest that no inhabited building should be placed over water tanks.

A great improvement could be made in the officers' quarters. What I would suggest first, I am afraid would not be attended to, namely, pull them all down and build new ones, or allow the old ones to remain for some other purpose. There should also be more married officers' quarters, as the present accommodation is not sufficient.

The quarters at present occupied by the officers are of the same height and on a line with the barracks, and are most defective and injurious to health; each officer is entitled to only one room; the front rooms are bad enough, but the back rooms are so small and badly ventilated that I consider it most dangerous for any one to continue living in them, particularly during the summer months.

The hospital accommodation is entirely too limited; an addition of two wings have been

been recommended, but they have not yet been commenced. I consider it very necessary that the works should go on at once. There is a great deficiency in the medical officers' department, the surgery being so small that the room is insufficient to contain the ordinary amount of medicine in general use, and when the annual supply arrives, everything has to be thrown on top of one another. I must state that in this same surgery the medicine is compounded, all returns and reports made out, all minor surgical operations are made, and if a large or great operation were to take place it should be done in one of the wards in front of the patients'; the out-door patients have also to be attended to in this surgery. About one-third of the men should be encamped at the beginning of every summer at the usual camping ground near the town; to be regularly relieved; and in the event of better air being required, they should be sent to Ferry Point; but if an epidemic of any description should again visit us, I would strongly urge the necessity of having as many of the men as could possibly be spared sent out to sea. In general, the drainage and water supply are very good when the men have been encamped; this subject does not require any recommendation.

In conclusion, I would strongly recommend that no European troops of any description should be allowed to remain in Bermuda longer than three years.

(signed) *F. Cogan*, Surgeon Major,
2d Battalion 2d Regiment.

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Answers of *B. Burland*, M.B., Assistant Surgeon, Royal Artillery, in Medical Charge of Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers.

1. I cannot say to what extent, but I can easily conceive that the close proximity of latrines and cess-pits, especially at Fort Victoria and the Old Sappers' Barracks, may have acted prejudicially on the health of the men.

2. Royal Artillery:—

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| Fort Victoria, average cubic feet per man | = 600 |
| Fort Catherine | = 1,474 |
| Fort Cunningham (guard-room) | = 517 |
| Fort George | = 708 |

Royal Engineers:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Old Sappers' Barracks | = 748 |
| Fort Albert | = 751 |

3. Windows and doors. In the forts, in addition, gratings in the upper floor; in all, more or less foul; in Fort Victoria almost intolerable.

4. Drainage very imperfect; cesspits with urinals leading to them. At Fort Albert, a privy, flushed by the overflow from a tank; the sewage being carried by a drain leading into the sea. All the cesspits were thoroughly emptied in the spring, and lime and other disinfectants daily used. Their sanitary state was much more satisfactory than in any former year, but notwithstanding every care, owing to the nature of their construction, considerable nuisance was experienced, more especially at Fort Victoria, where a privy and urinal, within the outer walls, on the south side, is always offensive, and particularly so during the prevailing S. and S.W. winds.

5. As in former years, rain-water collected in tanks; quality good, quantity ample, used by the men *ad libitum*. No influence exerted by these circumstances.

6. I do not think that intemperance prevailed, before the epidemic, to any greater extent than usual. During its prevalence, and afterwards, drunkenness and its consequences were more general; at this station spirituous liquors are very freely consumed by the troops.

Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers' Admissions into Regimental Hospital for Intemperance to 30 June 1864.

| | For the Year ending 1863, 31 December. | | | For the Half-year 1864, ending 30 June. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INTEMPERANCE. | Royal Artillery. | Royal Engineers. | Total. | Royal Artillery. | Royal Engineers. | Total. |
| Directly | 8 | 21 | 29 | 4 | 19 | 23 |
| Indirectly | 8 | 7 | 15 | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| Total | 16 | 28 | 44 | 9 | 21 | 30 |

7. The constant exposure of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers in the execution of the various garrison and regimental duties, such as grave-diggers, orderlies, bakers, bargemen, carters, &c. &c. must have added fearfully to the number of attacks and deaths, as these duties necessarily detained the men more or less in St. George's, the very focus of disease.

8. Miserably insufficient. In the Royal Hospital (the only hospital at St. George's) accommodation is provided for only 12 sick of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, including two orderlies; and the same amount on the other side of the building for the infantry. On the 27th August there were no less than 62 Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers (Royal Artillery 33, and Royal Engineers 29), on the sick list, of whom 42 were then under treatment in the three wards allotted to the two corps (independent of the sick of the 2d (Queen's) Regiment on the opposite side), and 20 were under canvas. At this period, the cubic space per man was about 363 cubic feet.

| WARD. | Cubic Space. | Constructed for. | No. of Patients 27th August. | Nurses, &c. 25th August. | Total Nurses and Patients. | Cubic Space per Man. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Left Wing of Hospital: | | | | | | |
| No. 2 (large) - - - | 10,768 | 7 | 25 | 4 | 29 | 371 |
| No. 4 - - - - - | 5,820 | 4 | 15 | 3 | 18 | 323 |
| No. 2 (small) - - - | 1,569 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 523 |
| TOTAL - - - | 18,157 | 12 | 42 | 8 | 50 | 363 |

18,157 ÷ 50 = 363 cubic feet per man.

9. The system of ventilation was good, but the over-crowding was too great to allow under almost any circumstances, a constant change of air. Drainage and water-closets very defective. The water supply failed altogether in August. The tanks are too small, so that after a long drought, water for hospital purposes must be carried in barrels from the naval tanks.

10. On the 18th July Fort Victoria was evacuated, and the Royal Artillery encamped on the glacis. On the same date the permanent camp of the Royal Engineers, adjoining their barracks, was increased to two-thirds of their strength, and shortly afterwards the remainder of the Royal Engineers in St. George's were also under canvas. On 15th, 16th and 17th August the Royal Engineers and Royal Artillery encamped on the glacis at Fort Cunningham. The Royal Engineers' convalescents returned to St. George's on the 9th November, the Royal Artillery returned to Fort Victoria the 17th November. The Royal Artillery at Ireland Island moved out of the Casemate barracks, and encamped on the glacis of the works, on the 25th August.

11.—

| (*a*) ENCAMPMENTS. | (*b*) Royal Artillery. | (*b*) Royal Engineers. |
|---|---|---|
| | *No.* | *No.* |
| Glacis of Fort Victoria - - - - | 82 | — |
| Glacis of Fort Cunningham - - - - - - - | 67 | 76 |
| Glacis of Ireland Island - - - - - - - | 80 | „ |
| Permanent Camp near Sappers' Barracks - - - - | „ | 119 |
| Permanent Camp near Walsingham - - - - - | „ | 9 |

12. (*c*) In each encampment double bell-tents were provided for the men, and marquees for the officers. (*d*) Three men in each tent, cubic space per man 157 feet. I believe that many lives were saved by this measure, by preventing exposure to the deadly atmosphere of St. George's, and I consider that when the disease was contracted at St. George's the cases were more malignant and fatal. The site at Ferry Point was most healthy, as I believe it can be proved that few, if any, indigenous cases of fever occurred there. The cases of Assistant Surgeons Killery and Lloyd, as compared with those of Surgeon Clarke, and Assistant Surgeons Millroy and Youell (all of whom arrived in Bermuda under the same circumstances), serve as an illustration of this fact. The former, stationed at Ferry Point, were not even attacked, whilst the three latter all contracted the disease in St. George's, and died. That fatal cases occurred in the camp at Fort Cunningham, does not, I think, prove the insalubrity of the site, as the men before encamping there were already saturated with the poison, and their trying and arduous duties necessarily exposed many of them daily to the infection of St. George's.

13. On

13. On the 9th September, eight officers and 201 rank and file of the 2d Queen's sailed for Halifax in Her Majesty's Ship "Galatea."

On the 24th September 70 Royal Artillery and two officers, 67 Royal Engineers and one officer, and 51 second battalion second Regiment, and one officer, again sailed in the same ship. On the passage four men died, one Royal Engineers, one second battalion second Regiment, and two seamen, and one Royal Engineer died in a week afterwards in the Royal Naval Hospital, Halifax. The voyage must have had a most beneficial effect, if only in cheering the drooping spirits of the men, and sparing them a repetition of the sickening sights which they had been daily called upon to witness. No sick embarked; those who died were attacked after embarkation.

14. The barracks which had been regularly lime-washed were evacuated, disinfectants were freely used (the cesspits had been emptied in the spring), and all ash-pits and urinals were closely looked after, so that no stagnant water should collect. Coffee was served out to the men early in the morning, and at the suggestion of Surgeon M'Swiney, Royal Navy, rum and quinine were also administered.

15. Convalescent patients only were camped out about the 18th August on the glacis of Fort Victoria. This encampment was broken up on the 26th August, and the marquees removed to the former site at the hospital, as many relapses took place in consequence of the indiscretion of the patients, and the want of proper surveillance, owing to the insuperable difficulty of procuring assistance. On the 27th August there were 20 convalescents of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers in this camp. No acute cases were treated in this camp, but the results at Fort Cunningham, where a few cases were treated, were quite the same as in hospital.

16. No special mode; the treatment was most varied, each case requiring different remedies, as different symptoms demanded; as a rule, the treatment commenced with warm baths or pediluvia, with castor oil, followed by mild vegetable diaphoretics. To sustain a mild diaphoresis was the general indication. Segregation and judicious nursing were of the first importance.

17. Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, January 1862.

A draught of 32 Royal Artillery on 25th October 1863.
Second battalion 2d Queen's Royals, 15th July 1864.

18. *Vide* answer No. 19, question No. 1, as health officer; east end.

19. I consider the barrack accommodation totally unfit for a climate such as Bermuda; barracks should be built on arches, lofty, and as detached as possible. to ensure a thorough ventilation, All the forts I consider as utterly unfit for habitation, except in time of war. The system of cesspits is most objectionable; privies might be flushed by sea water, raised by steam or a windmill, or the soil might be removed in trays, moving on a tramway, as in the camp at Aldershot. Ash-pits should be covered from the sun, with free access to them, and should be emptied more frequently than at present; 700 cubic feet per man is the least which should be allowed in barracks. Proper lavatories and baths, with water laid on, should be provided.

The hospital accommodation is altogether insufficient; provision should be made for at least 10 per cent. sick; proper married quarters and means of rational amusement, such as a good racquet and fives court, and a well-ordered institute, should also be provided, which I am convinced would much reduce the tendency to habits of intemperance and consequent disease and crime. On the earliest appearance of yellow fever, I consider that the troops should be removed to Halifax, and that, failing this, they should be immediately encamped on the most favourable sites, and all communication with an infected district strictly cut off.

Finally a detachment of coloured troops stationed in St. George's, would, in the event of another epidemic, garrison the Islands, and in ordinary years undertake the various fatigue duties now performed by European troops.

(signed) *B. Burland*, M.B., &c. &c.,
Assistant Surgeon, Royal Artillery.

St. George's, Bermuda,
1 June 1865.

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Gentlemen, St. George's, Bermuda, 28 June 1865.

After mature deliberation, I beg to enclose, for your consideration, a few suggestions submitted on the 17th July (the day on which Williams, the second fatal case, died) to my commanding officer, Col. G. Graydon, Royal Artillery, and request that you will be pleased to add them to my answer to Question 10, No. 2.

I have, &c.
(signed) *B. Burland*, M.B.,
Assistant Surgeon, Royal Artillery,
In medical charge of Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers.

S. B. Gray, Esq.,
and Fever Commissioners.

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ANSWER to Question 10—*continued.*

On Sunday, 17th July, the day on which Williams (second fatal case) died, Col. G. Graydon, Royal Artillery, commanding at St. George's, consulted me as to what steps should be taken in the event of an epidemic then imminent.

I strongly recommended—

1st. That the 2/2nd Regiment should be removed from the naval tanks, and be encamped at Ferry Point, as suggested by Dr. Hunter, civilian practitioner.

2dly. That the 39th Regiment should leave St. George's without delay, and be encamped on the glacis of the works, Ireland Island.

3dly. That the women and children of the 39th Regiment should be removed at once from St. George's. This was done next day, Monday, 18th July.

4thly. That the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers should be placed under canvas on the glacis of St. Cunningham.

5thly. That all communication with the town of St. George's should be cut off, and sentries posted for that purpose.

6thly. That all the patients of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers should be removed to the Royal Hospital from the old Royal Arsenal Hospital, ordered by the Home Authorities to be vacated in any case by 1st September 1864. This was done on August 2d.

7thly. That all garrison guards should be done away with.

8thly. That the public works should be suspended.

9thly. That all regimental sentries should be supplied with coffee during the early morning.

These nine suggestions, were, I believe, submitted to Col. Munro, C.B., Commandant and Lieut. Governor, then residing at Mount Langton.

*B. Burland*, M.B.,
St. George's, 28 June 1865. Assistant Surgeon Royal Artillery.

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ANSWERS of Lieutenant *Gorham*, Royal Artillery, Acting Barrack Master.

1. It is scarcely possible to say to what extent the health was injured; but, doubtless, the filthy state of the town of St. George's aggravated, if it did not originate the disease.

2. The cubic space per man for which the barracks are constructed can be most correctly furnished by the Royal Engineers. The rooms were not occupied by anything like the number authorised by the construction.

3. I think all the barracks sufficiently ventilated, except the Royal Barracks. The married quarters in 1st Bastion, Ireland, are too small, and require extra windows at back, to improve ventilation.

4. The latrines, with few exceptions, fall into cesspits, which are emptied as required, by a contractor. The drains at Boaz caused great annoyance.

5. The water supply consisted of rain water collected in tanks, and was fairly good. There was an abundant supply last summer. Such, I believe, is not always the case. To the latter portion of this question I would reply in the negative.

6. I do not think so. Habitual drunkards appeared to escape. Those suffered most who either drank more or less than they had previously been accustomed to take.

7. Yes.

8. Notoriously insufficient at St. George's. At Ireland they were, with very few exceptions, sent to the naval hospital.

9. Unanswered.

10. Wholly, with exception of some men kept at the Royal Barracks for necessary duties; these were afterwards removed.

11. *a.* The Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers at Fort Cunningham Head Quarters;

2/2d Regiment at Ferry Point; Royal Artillery on glacis, at Ireland, afterwards moved to Gilbert's Store, and thence to Boaz. Detachment of 2/2d Regiment at Boaz.

*b.* Numbers roughly estimated at—

| | |
|---|---|
| Fort Cunningham - - - - - - - | 190 |
| Ferry Camp - - - - - - - - | 350 |
| Ireland - - - - - - - - - | 80 |
| Boaz - - - - - - - - | 250 |
| Total under canvas - - - | 870 |

*c.* Bell tents without floors. Barrack bedding, and bedsteads or trestles and boards.

*d.* Three men per tent.

12. Beneficial. I think that, when practicable (as at Boaz), the barracks should be used as day rooms and for meals, and the tents to sleep in only, as, when the sun is on the tents, they are most oppressive. I think sleeping out is beneficial.

13. September and subsequent trips. The removal doubtless saved a great number; some who probably had been impregnated with the poison before leaving took fever on the way, and these, I believe, generally died; but most of them came back looking uncommonly well.

14. Barracks and quarters were lime-washed; ash and cesspits were kept as clean as possible, but great trouble was found in making the contractor do his duty. A new contract has been made, which is working better.

15. Unanswered.

16. I believe if the first symptoms of attack be attended to, most would recover. As an unprofessional observer, I should say the best treatment is,—take a hot hip bath, with mustard in it, keeping the body well covered with blankets; take an opening dose or an enema; get into bed, and cover with blankets till a profuse perspiration breaks out; continue this some time, and to relieve thirst, drink warm sage tea or barley-water, in small quantities and frequently. Iced drink is bad; so is an acid drink, like lemonade. Wet cloths will relieve pain in the head, and an iced sponge passed over the face gives great relief. The blankets must be very gradually diminished in number. When recovering, be particularly careful not to eat any solid food, however great the craving, as the stomach cannot bear it, and the worst results follow.

17. The Royal Artillery and Engineers had been here since 1862. The 2/2d Regiment arrived in July 1864.

18. Unanswered.

19. More hospital accommodation is required. Cottages required for married soldiers at St. George's. There is no gymnasium or similar place of amusement for the men. One at each end of the islands would be desirable. Officers' quarters are much required at St. George's for all branches of the service. In the Royal Barracks there are only small, low, ill-ventilated rooms, all on the ground floor, and only one allowed to each officer. In Fort Victoria there are only single rooms, with stone floors, no kitchens; access is gained to the officers' rooms by passing through the soldiers' barrack rooms, and the windows open on a blank wall at a very few feet distance.

The drainage at Boaz Island is very bad indeed, and requires immediate attention. There is no fall in the drains, and they do not fall into the sea by the shortest route, by which fall might be gained. In the time of the convicts they used to be flushed by manual labour every afternoon. This being now impracticable, they do not act. Good tiles should be used for the drains, and not porous stone. Some means of flushing them is required. I have heard a windmill suggested for raising sea water for this purpose. Water is raised at the naval hospital close by in this manner. There is a drain connected with the urinals and washhouse at the Casemate Barracks, Ireland, which requires alteration; it becomes stopped, and very offensive every summer.

I think the best thing would be to have a summer barrack built on the most healthy site that can be found, say Prospect Hill, to which the troops could be moved during the summer months.

(signed) *C. A. Gorham*, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery,
1 June 1865. Acting Barrack Master.

ANSWERS of *Park Benjamin Tucker*, Esq., M.D.

1. The sanitary conditions of the barracks and outbuildings are very defective, and liable to prove injurious to Her Majesty's troops, as will be proved by the report of Fever Commissioners.

4. Defective.

7. Yes.

8. Too limited.

12. Very beneficial.

16. I can only answer this question, after many years' experience, as the most successful in my own practice. As a general rule, for adults, in the first instance, a warm bath, for the purpose of softening and cleansing the skin; at the same time keeping the head cool by removing the hair, and cold applications. Should the headache not be relieved, and the subject a plethoric one, leeches may be applied with a very good effect to the temples or behind the ears. After the bath, the body to be carefully covered with blankets, at the same time attending to free ventilation. If the patient is seen within 12 hours after the attack, an ipecacuan emetic relieves the stomach of any foul matter that may have been retained, as digestion is entirely suspended. The emetic has also a tendency to induce perspiration, relax the bile duct, and often acts as an aperient, which is to be desired. After the action of the emetic, if the bowels have not been acted on, an enema of soap and water, varying at times the potency of same as circumstances may demand. Should the enema not act sufficiently, and the stomach be retentive, a small dose of castor oil or rhubarb should be administered. To allay thirst, water, barley-water, or a beverage of cream of tartar, sweetened, may be allowed. Should pain in the stomach or bowels be complained of, warm mustard or bran poultices afford great relief. Frequently, after the second day, a sense of hunger, with sinking, is felt, for which thin arrow-root and the white of raw egg prove efficacious and grateful.

Often great irritability of the stomach is present, and much to be dreaded. For relief of same, five-drop doses of laudanum, in a teaspoonful of cold water, given every hour, has proved more efficacious than any other drug. It acts as a sedative to the stomach, stimulant to the system, promotes perspiration, and often relieves the watchfulness so frequently complained of. Larger doses would be injurious. On the third and fourth day of attack, hæmorrhagic symptoms frequently appear, indicated by swollen and scurvy-like looking gums, and great prostration. In this stage I have administered, with great success, two-grain doses of citrate of iron and quinine, in a teaspoonful of water, every second hour; at the same time carefully supporting the system with wine whey or small quantities of beef tea. Profound quiet, both of mind and body, is much to be desired throughout the treatment.

Should cerebral disturbance supervene, the application of a blister over the entire scalp will often relieve.

I do not presume to infer that the above is the only proper treatment; but having observed in this colony and British Guiana how very injurious heroic treatment by bleeding, purgatives, and calomel in particular, has proved, induces me to condemn it it as malpractice, and warn young practitioners accordingly. I trust, ere long, that by analyzing the blood during the various stages of yellow fever, an antidote may be discovered for yellow-fever poison. I am inclined to think that some preparation of iron may prove a powerful curative agent.

(signed) *Park B. Tucker*, M.D.

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## (I.)

EXTRACTS from ANSWERS to Questions No. 2, received from—


| | Page. |
|---|---|
| Captain Wainwright, R.N., Superintendent of Her Majesty's Naval Establishments at Bermuda | 80 |
| Henry J. Domville, Esq., R.N., Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals and Fleets | 81 |
| Deputy Commissary General Goldie | 81 |
| Captain Cromartie, R.A. | 81 |


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EXTRACT from Answers of Captain *Wainwright*, R.N., in charge of Naval Establishments at *Bermuda*, to Questions No. 2.

20. An ample supply of water. Drainage to be by means of glazed earthenware pipes, and not soft stone, care being taken that the drains are carried below low-water mark, and means provided for flushing them.

Provision

Provision also to be made that barrack refuse be cast into the sea (if taken to sea in boats constructed for the purpose, all the better), and not suffered to accumulate on the shore.

*Ventilation.*—When there is more than one floor, to have a straight shaft from the lower rooms to the roof, which, in all cases, should be provided with ventilators. To have the ceilings of the verandahs level, the verandahs themselves shaded by jalousies. To take care that the upper sashes of barrack-room windows be made to open.

*General.*—To keep the men out of the sun as much as possible during the hot hours of the day, and clothed with reference to the existing temperature.

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EXTRACTS from Answers of *Henry J. Domville*, Esq., Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals and Fleets, in charge of Naval Hospitals at Bermuda, to Questions, No. 2.

20. I have no opportunities from personal observation of replying to the foregoing questions, but from their tenor I presume that all that had been formerly recommended with a view to diminishing the liability of the troops stationed here to the recurrence of a yellow fever epidemic was fully carried out, and that the attention of the authorities is unremittingly directed to proper ventilation, ample sleeping room, cleanliness, both personal and in and around the barracks, efficient drainage, the daily airing of men's bedding, camping out in summer, a good supply of water, the avoidance of unnecessary exposure, and the encouragement of temperance. I would suggest in furtherance of the latter, both as a moral and sanitary good, that a restriction should be placed on the sale of ardent spirits and that the obstacle now existing to the substitution of malt liquors occasioned by the heavy import duties should be removed.

I am of opinion that a strict quarantine should be enforced during the summer and autumn months, and that on the known existence of the disease in any part of the colony, a system of non-intercourse between the various islands should be established, and although some difficulties may exist to the practical enforcement of such a measure among the community at large, it could be easily enforced in those districts occupied by the naval department and garrison, and could only entail some personal inconvenience in the matter of obtaining supplies for a short period.

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EXTRACTS from Answers of Deputy Commissary General *Goldie* to Questions, No. 2.

16. I consider the mode of treatment which I have seen adopted in the West Indian Islands would be certain death in Bermuda, and that there were two fevers here; there seemed to be a type of the yellow fever and the swamp fever of the Southern States. Very little medicine and herb drinks made by the native nurses appears to me to be the best treatment for this place. Keeping up the system and large doses of calomel with ice applications, as in Barbadoes or Nassau, will kill here.

19. I consider that all latrines and urinals, not only in the garrison but in the town, should be lined with cement and cleared by water-power through drains, or by a pump and carts, so that the liquid sewage should not percolate through the porous rock, and thereby effect the water in the wells.

The garrison might be cleansed by erecting a windmill pump and a reservoir; a well could be sunk so as to obtain any amount of salt water, if not of fresh, so that a heavy rush could be obtained to the sea.

It is my opinion that as few white troops as possible should be stationed at St. George's, and that the garrison duty should be done by a West India Regiment, and that where an epidemic does break out, all the men who can be spared should at once be sent to Halifax.

The liability of these islands to the yellow fever will be much diminished by the absence of the seamen who came in the blockade-running steamers, and who were lying about the streets of St. George's drunk during the whole of the summer of 1864, and who I consider to have been the proximate cause of the fever breaking out here, as I have much doubt that either this colony or the Bahamas originate the fever like the West Indian Islands, but that both are sufficiently tropical to hold the infection in the air when it is once imported.

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EXTRACT from Answers of Captain *Cromartie*, Royal Artillery, at Ireland Island, to Questions, No. 2.

20. The rooms of the cottages occupied by the married non-commissioned officers and men at Ireland Island are very small and badly ventilated. I would suggest that every two rooms be thrown into one, and windows opened at the back of the cottages, there being none in rear at present, and a verandah erected all round the front of the cottages.

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(J.)

RETURN of the Number of Attacks and Deaths from YELLOW FEVER of Her Majesty's Troops, of Sailors and Marines of the Royal Navy, Dockyard Artisans, and Labourers, as well as of the General Civil Population in *Bermuda*, in 1864.

| | Her Majesty's Troops, including Officers, Women, and Children. | | | Sailors, Royal Navy. | | | Marines, Royal Navy. | | | Dockyard Artisans and Labourers. | | | | | | Civil Population. | | | | | | GRAND TOTAL. | | | Ratio of Deaths to 1,000 of Strength. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | White. | | | Coloured. | | | White. | | | Coloured. | | | | | | |
| | Strength. | Admitted. | Died. | Strength. | Admitted. | Died. | Strength. | Admitted. | Died. | Strength. | Admitted. | Died. | Strength. | Admitted. | Died. | Strength. | Admitted. | Died. | Strength. | Admitted. | Died. | Strength. | Admitted. | Died. | |
| Staff Corps | 108 | 76 | 13 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 108 | 76 | 13 | 120·37 |
| Royal Artillery | 236 | 127 | 33 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 236 | 127 | 33 | 139·83 |
| Royal Engineers | 250 | 115 | 35 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 250 | 115 | 35 | 140·00 |
| 2d Battalion, 2d Regiment | 848 | 309 | 120 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 848 | 309 | 120 | 141·50 |
| 39th Regiment | 3 | 3 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 3 | 1 | 333 33 |
| TOTAL | 1,445 | 630 | 202 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1,445 | 630 | 202 | 139·79 |
| Unenlisted Men – Prison warders, Town serjeants, Military labourers | 15 | 10 | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 15 | 10 | 4 | 266·66 |
| TOTAL | 1,460 | 640 | 206 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1,460 | 640 | 206 | 141·09 |
| Sailors, Royal Navy, Ireland Island. | – | – | – | 98 | 46 | 15 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 98 | 46 | 15 | 153·06 |
| Royal Marines, Ireland Island. | – | – | – | – | – | – | 98 | 12 | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 98 | 12 | 3 | 30·61 |
| Dockyard artisans and labourers. | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 335 | 146 | 10 | 95 | 16 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 430 | 162 | 10 | 23·25 |
| General civil population | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4,624 | 1,679 | 217 | 6,826 | 1,469 | 20 | 11,450 | 3,148 | 237 | 20·69 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 1,460 | 640 | 206 | 98 | 46 | 15 | 98 | 12 | 3 | 335 | 146 | 10 | 95 | 16 | – | 4,624 | 1,679 | 217 | 6,826 | 1,469 | 20 | 13,536 | 4,008 | 471 | 34·79 |

REMARKS.—It will be remarked that not three out of 1,000 of the coloured population died of fever, although the cases were very numerous. Of the white civil population 49 in 1,000 died; while of the troops (including officers, women, and children) 139 in 1,000 died. Non-acclimatisation accounts for this excessive mortality among the troops. The Royal Marines were at an early period removed to Halifax, which accounts for their small loss.

(K.)

RETURN of the Number of Cases and Deaths in the several Parishes, *Bermuda*, during the EPIDEMIC FEVER of 1864–65, not including the Army, Navy, or the Royal Naval Dockyard Establishment.

| NAMES OF PARISH. | MALES. | | | | | | FEMALES. | | | | | | Bermudians by Birth or Parentage. | | Transient Persons. | | Sailors. | | GENERAL TOTALS. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | White. | | | Coloured. | | | White. | | | Coloured. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Population. | Attacked. | Died. | Population. | Attacked. | Died. | Population. | Attacked. | Died. | Population. | Attacked. | Died. | Attacked. | Died. | Attacked. | Died. | Attacked. | Died. | Population. | Attacked. | Ratio, per 1,000, of Cases to Population. | Died. | Ratio, per 1,000, of Deaths to Population. |
| Sandys | 205 | 71 | 3 | 542 | 49 | – | 314 | 43 | 2 | 661 | 55 | – | 189 | 2 | 29 | 3 | – | 3 | 1,722 | 218 | 126·59 | 5 | 2·90 |
| Southampton | 161 | 45 | 1 | 209 | 51 | – | 198 | 42 | 1 | 270 | 57 | – | 191 | 2 | 4 | – | – | – | 838 | 195 | 232·70 | 2 | 2·39 |
| Warwick | 176 | 33 | 1 | 222 | 34 | 1 | 228 | 21 | 2 | 301 | 32 | – | 115 | 3 | 5 | 1 | – | 1 | 927 | 120 | 129·45 | 4 | 4·31 |
| Paget | 193 | 53 | 5 | 226 | 27 | – | 292 | 53 | 1 | 325 | 32 | – | 144 | 1 | 21 | 5 | – | – | 1,036 | 165 | 159·27 | 6 | 5·79 |
| Pembroke | 496 | 234 | 40 | 537 | 151 | 2 | 688 | 200 | 9 | 785 | 187 | – | 626 | 18 | 146 | 33 | – | 4 | 2,506 | 772 | 308·06 | 51 | 20·35 |
| Devonshire | 156 | 82 | 16 | 203 | 47 | – | 230 | 38 | 3 | 240 | 39 | – | 154 | 7 | 52 | 12 | – | 10 | 829 | 206 | 248·49 | 19 | 22·90 |
| Smith | 66 | 33 | 3 | 146 | 67 | 1 | 97 | 31 | 2 | 186 | 81 | – | 201 | 3 | 11 | 3 | – | – | 495 | 212 | 428·28 | 6 | 12·12 |
| Hamilton | 169 | 118 | 14 | 345 | 194 | 5 | 211 | 104 | 7 | 390 | 182 | 5 | 571 | 24 | 27 | 7 | – | 4 | 1,115 | 598 | 536·32 | 31 | 27·80 |
| St. George | 336 | 412 | 100 | 521 | 100 | 4 | 408 | 66 | 7 | 717 | 84 | 2 | 258 | 8 | 404 | 105 | – | 38 | 1,982 | 662 | 334·00 | 113 | 57·01 |
| TOTAL | 1,958 | 1,081 | 183 | 2,951 | 720 | 13 | 2,666 | 598 | 34 | 3,875 | 749 | 7 | 2,449 | 68 | 699 | 169 | – | 60 | 11,450 | 3,148 | 274·93 | 237 | 20·69 |

REMARKS.—The population is taken from the census returns of 1861. But there was a large addition, in 1864, to the white population of St. George's parish, and some addition to Pembroke, of sailors and persons engaged in "running the blockade" of American ports. The numbers attacked are believed not to be perfectly reliable, the information was obtained by means of house to house visitation, and probably many cases were returned as being yellow fever which were not so in reality.

(L.)

# DAILY RETURN of Admissions and Deaths from YELLOW FEVER, of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Garrison in *Bermuda*, from 19th July to 10th December 1864.

## Strength of Troops, &c., in Bermuda on the 23d July 1864.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Officers | 74 | Women | 87 |
| Non-Commissioned Officers and Men | 1,147 | Children | 141 |

This Table does not include Officers, Women, or Children.

Sick men were only treated at Fort Cunningham for about a fortnight; at other times they were treated in the Military Hospital, St. George's.

| STATION. | Men employed in St. George's, or in the Military Prison, or in the General Hospital, St. George's. | | | | | | | | | | Camp at Fort Cunningham. | | | | Camp Ferry Point. | | Camp Walsingham. | | Camp at Boaz Island, and in Naval Hospital, Ireland Island, Mount Langton, Gibb's Hill, Prospec Hill. | | | | | | | | TOTAL Admitted. | TOTAL Died. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CORPS. | 39th Regiment. | | 2d Batt., 2d Regiment. | | Royal Artillery. | | Royal Engineers. | | Staff Corps. | | Royal Artillery. | | Royal Engineers. | | 2d Batt., 2d Regiment. | | Royal Engineers. | | 2d Batt., 2d Regiment. | | Royal Artillery. | | Royal Engineers. | | Staff Corps. | | | |
| Original Strength at Commencement of Epidemic | 3 | | 88 | | 48 | | 64 | | 11 | | 67 | | 76 | | 276 | | 9 | | 386 | | 94 | | 22 | | 3 | | | |
| DATES. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | | |
| 1864: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 July | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 20 „ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21 „ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22 „ | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 2 | 1 |
| 23 „ | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 4 | |
| 24 „ | | | 2 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | |
| 25 „ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 26 „ | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | |
| 27 „ | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28 „ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 29 „ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 7 | 2 |
| 30 „ | | | 6 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| 31 „ | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 August | | | 7 | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 11 | |
| 2 „ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 1 |
| 3 „ | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 2 |
| 4 „ | | | | 2 | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 1 |
| 5 „ | | | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 6 | 1 |
| 6 „ | | | 2 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | |
| 7 „ | | | 4 | | 3 | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 1* |
| 8 „ | | | | | 1* | | | | 1 | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 7 | |
| 9 „ | | | 3 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 9 | 2 |
| 10 „ | | | 6 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 3 |
| 11 „ | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 5 | 2 |
| 12 „ | | | 3 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 8 | 4 |
| 13 „ | | | 1 | 4 | 4 | | | | 1 | | | | | | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | 11 | |
| 14 „ | | | 3 | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

* Died on board ship.

† In civil prison.

* Attacked in military prison.

DAILY RETURN of Admissions and Deaths from Yellow Fever, of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Garrison in *Bermuda*, from 19th July to 10th December 1864—*continued*.

| DATES. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Total Admitted. | Total Died. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1864: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 October | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 13 „ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| 14 „ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 15 „ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 16 „ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| 17 „ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| 18 „ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 19 „ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| 20 „ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| 21 „ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| 22 „ | 1* | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 2 | – |
| 4 November | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| 19 „ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| 22 „ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| 25 „ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| 4 December | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| 10 „ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| | 3 | 1 | 131† | 62† | 73† | 20† | 75† | 21† | 11 | 3 | 5 | – | 7 | 3 | 61 | 17 | 5 | 1 | 98 | 32 | 33 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 3 | – | 507 | 170 |
| Attack and deaths on passage to or at Halifax | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | 2 | 2 | – | – | 4 | 3 |
| TOTAL | 3 | 1 | 131 | 62 | 73 | 20 | 75 | 21 | 11 | 3 | 5 | – | 7 | 3 | 61 | 17 | 5 | 1 | 99 | 33 | 34 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 3 | – | 511‡ | 173 |

* Attacked in civil prison.

† These figures include many men, who were sent to St. George's on fatigue duty, from the camps in the vicinity.

‡ Eleven men were admitted twice into hospital with relapses, the number of men actually treated is, therefore, 500.

*T. W. Barrow*,
Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.

(M.)

List of Vessels entered at St. George's.

| Date of Arrival. | Name of Vessel. | Tons. | Where from. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4th June | S. S. Lynx | 233 | Wilmington | Cotton. |
| 7th „ | S. S. Index | 363 | ditto | ditto. |
| 8th „ | Atalanta | 253 | ditto | ditto. |
| 9th „ | S. S. Mary Celestea | 207 | ditto | ditto. |
| 9th „ | S. S. Delta | 428 | St. Thomas. | |
| 11th „ | S. S. City of Petersburg | 426 | Wilmington | ditto. |
| 13th „ | S. S. Fannie | 803 | Nassau | Ballast, &c. |
| 13th „ | Hartley | 59 | Porto Rico | Sugar. |
| 20th „ | S. S. Edith | 239 | Nassau | Merchandise in transit. |
| 21st „ | Ellen | 253 | ditto | Coals. |
| 27th „ | North Heath | 343 | Wilmington | Cotton. |
| 27th „ | S. S. Lilian | | ditto | ditto. |
| 28th „ | S. S. Florie | | ditto | ditto. |
| 4th July | S. S. Mary Celestea | 207 | ditto | ditto. |
| 4th „ | S. S. Lynx | 233 | ditto | ditto. |
| 6th „ | Honeste | 136 | Nassau | Coal, &c. |
| 6th „ | Mary Garland | 227 | ditto | Merchandise. |
| 6th „ | Atalanta | 253 | Wilmington | Cotton. |
| 6th „ | Helen | 342 | ditto | ditto. |
| 8th „ | Alice | 803 | ditto | ditto. |
| 8th „ | Alpha | 513 | St. Thomas. | |
| 8th „ | Edith | 239 | Wilmington | ditto. |
| 13th „ | Lilian | 246 | ditto | ditto. |
| 13th „ | E. D. | 110 | Nassau | Ballast. |
| 16th „ | Isaac Vandyke | 35 | ditto | Fruit, &c. |
| 23d „ | Hayti | 876 | Jamaica | In transit. |
| 26th „ | North Heath | 343 | Wilmington | Cotton, general cargo. |
| 29th „ | Mary Celestea | 207 | ditto | Cotton. |
| 29th „ | Falcon | 285 | ditto | ditto. |
| 30th „ | Wando | 650 | ditto | ditto. |

(N.)

Bermuda.—1864.—No. 15.

An Act further to amend the Act entitled, "An Act to establish certain Regulations for the performance of Quarantine."

Whereas further sanitary precautions and provisions are required for maintaining and preserving the health of these Islands: Preamble.

We, therefore, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the General Assemby of these your Majesty's Bermuda or Somers' Islands, do most humbly beseech your Majesty that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by your Majesty's Governor, Council and Assembly, and it is hereby enacted as follows:

I. Any Board of Health may from time to time fix the hours within which only it shall be lawful to empty privies or remove offensive matter within the sanitary jurisdiction of the Board of Health, and when any Board of Health shall have fixed such hours and given public notice thereof, every person who within the jurisdiction of the Board empties or begins to empty any privy, or removes along any thoroughfare in the town or parish any offensive matter at any time except within the hours so fixed, and also every person who at any time, whether such hours have been fixed by any Board of Health or not, uses for any such purpose any cart or carriage not having a covering proper for preventing the escape of the contents of such cart or of the stench thereof, or who wilfully slops or spills any such offensive matter in the removal thereof, or who does not carefully sweep and clean every place in which any such offensive matter has been placed, or unavoidably slopped or spilled, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings, and in default of the apprehension of the actual offender, the driver or person having the care of the cart or carriage employed for any such purpose shall be deemed to be the offender; and all penalties imposed under this clause shall be paid to the local Board of Health towards the funds appropriated for sanitary purposes. Boards of Health may fix hours for removing offensive matter, &c. Penalties, and appropriation thereof.

Powers of Boards of Health with respect to the removal of nuisances, &c.

II. No person shall suffer any waste or stagnant water to remain in any cellar or other place within any house belonging to or occupied by him in any part of these islands so as to be a nuisance, and every person who so suffers any such water to remain for twelve hours after receiving notice from any Board of Health, inspector of nuisances, churchwarden or parish constable, to remove the same, and every person who allows the contents of any privy or cesspool to overflow or soak therefrom to the annoyance of the occupiers of any adjoining property, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings for every day during which such nuisance continues, and any Board of Health may drain and cleanse out any stagnant pools, ditches or ponds of water within the limits of its jurisdiction and abate any such nuisance as aforesaid, and for that purpose may enter by their inspector of nuisances or other officer into and upon any building or land within the said limits at all reasonable times, and do all necessary acts for any of the purposes aforesaid, and the expenses incurred thereby shall be paid by the person committing such offence or occupying the building or land whence such annoyance proceeds, and if their be no occupier, by the owner of such building or land, and shall be recoverable as damages, and all penalties imposed by or under this clause shall be applied in the manner provided for by the next preceding section.

Accumulations of refuse matter, &c., how disposed of.

III. If the dung or soil of any stable, cowhouse or pigstye, or other collection of refuse matter elsewhere than in any farmyard, be at any time allowed to accumulate in any part of these islands for more than thirty days, or for more than seven days after a quantity exceeding one ton has been collected in any place not allowed by any Board of Health, such dung, soil or refuse, if not removed within forty-eight hours after notice from any officer of any Board of Health for that purpose, shall become the property of any Board of Health, and they or any person with whom they have at that time any subsisting contract for the removal of refuse may sell and dispose of the same, and the person who allowed such dung or other matter to accumulate, and who shall have failed to remove the same within such time as aforesaid, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 20 *l.* and not less than 10 *l.*, and the money arising under this clause shall be applied towards the sanitary improvement of the town, or parish, and if it should not be required for that purpose shall be paid into the public treasury of these islands.

Penalty, and how to be appropriated.

On certificate of health officers, &c., accumulations of offensive matter may be removed.

IV. If at any time any health officer, or any surgeon or physician, certify under his hand to any Board of Health, that any accumulation of dung, soil or filth, or other noxious or offensive matter within the limits of the jurisdiction of such Board, ought to be removed as being injurious to the health of the inhabitants, the Board of Health shall forthwith give notice to the owner or reputed owner of such dung, soil or filth, or to the occupier of the land where the same are, to remove the same within 24 hours after such notice; and in case of failure to comply with such notice, the said dung, soil or filth, shall thereupon become vested in the Board of Health, and they, or any person with whom they have at that time contracted for the removal of all such refuse, may sell and dispose of the same, and every person refusing or neglecting to comply with the directions of any Board of Health issued under this clause, shall be liable to the same penalty as is provided for by the next preceding section of this Act, and the money arising under this clause shall be applied in the manner mentioned in the third clause of this Act.

Penalty.

Houses, &c., may be cleansed and purified under certificate from health officer, &c.

V. If at any time any health officer or any surgeon or physician certify under his hand to any Board of Health that any house or part of any house or building within the limits of the jurisdiction of such Board, is in such a filthy or unwholesome condition that the health of the inmates or of the neighbours is thereby affected or endangered, or that the whitewashing, cleansing, or purifying of any house or building or any part thereof would tend to prevent or check infectious or contagious disease therein; or that any drain, privy, or cesspool is in such a defective state that the health of the neighbours is thereby affected or endangered, the Board of Health, on the certificate of the health officer, shall, or on the certificate of such surgeon or physican may, order the occupier of such house or part thereof to whitewash, cleanse and purify the same; and the owner of such drain, privy, or cesspool to amend the condition thereof in such manner and within such time as such Board of Health deem reasonable, and if such occupier or owner do not comply with such order he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 10*s.* for every day's neglect thereof; and in such case any Board of Health may cause such house or any part thereof to be whitewashed, cleansed, and purified, or the condition of such drain, privy, or cesspool to be amended, and may recover the expense thereof from such occupier or owner in the same manner as damages, and all penalties under this clause shall be applied as provided by the first section of this Act.

Penalty.

Regulations respecting the interment of any corpse.

VI. No coffin containing a corpse shall be buried in any grave in these islands not being a vault or catacomb, without at least 30 inches of soil between the ordinary surface of such burial-ground and the upper side of the coffin; and if the person having the preparation, or the immediate charge of the preparation of the grave to receive such coffin, permit the coffin to be buried in such grave, or if the person having the control of the burial-ground knowingly permit any coffin to be buried in any grave in which there is not left after the burial thereof 30 inches at the least of soil, measuring from the ordinary surface of such burial-ground to the upper side of the coffin, the person having the immediate charge of the preparation of the grave, and the person having the control of the burial-ground in which such burial is made, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding 20 *l.*

Penalty.

VII. Every

Penalty for opening during present year the grave or vault of any person who has died of yellow fever.

VII. Every person who at any time during the present year, after the passing of this Act, shall open, or assist in opening, any grave or vault in these islands, in which any corpse which shall have been interred since the 1st day of June in this present year of any person who shall have died of yellow fever, or any other contagious or infectious disease, shall be liable to a penalty of 100 *l.*, to be recovered, with costs of suit, by any churchwarden or inspector of nuisances, or any Board of Health, and when recovered to be applied as is provided by the 3d section of this Act.

Regulations respecting slaughter-houses, manufactories, &c.

VIII. If any slaughter-house or any building or place for boiling offal or blood, or for boiling or crushing bones, or any pigstye, necessary house, dunghill, manure heap, or any manufactory, building, or place of business within either of the towns of Hamilton or St. George, or in any other thickly populated part of the islands or near thereto, or near to any barrack or other place where troops are stationed, or to any hospital in use as such, or to any vessel or vessels in quarantine or elsewhere, or to any gaol or lunatic asylum, be at any time certified to any Board of Health by any health officer or any surgeon or physician, to be a nuisance, or injurious to the health of the inhabitants or neighbours or other persons, any Board of Health, on the certificate of the health officer, shall, and on the certificate of such surgeon or physician may, direct complaint to be made before two justices, and any justice may summon before any two justices the person by or on whose behalf the work complained of is carried on, and such justices shall inquire into such complaint, and they may, by an order in writing under their hands, order such person to discontinue or remedy the nuisance within such time as to them shall appear expedient: provided always, that if it appears to such justices that in carrying on any business complained of the best means then known to be available for mitigating the nuisance or the injurious effects of such business have not been adopted, they may suspend their final determination upon condition that the person so complained against shall undertake to adopt within a reasonable time such means as the said justices shall judge to be practicable and order to be carried into effect for mitigating or preventing the injurious effects of such business: provided that no slaughter-house, or person concerned in the keeping or management of the same, or in slaughtering or killing any animal shall be liable to be proceeded against under this Act for any offence, in respect of which any action shall have been taken under the provisions of a certain ordinance of the mayor, aldermen, and common council of St. George's, passed by them on the 20th day of August in this present year, relating to slaughter-houses within that town.

Proviso.

Proviso.

Penalty for neglecting to remove nuisances when ordered.

IX. If any such nuisance, or the cause of any such injurious effects as aforesaid, be not discontinued or remedied within such time as shall be ordered by the said justices, the person by or on whose behalf the business causing such nuisance is carried on shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 5 *l.* for every day during which such nuisance shall be continued or unremedied after the expiration of such time as aforesaid, such penalties to be applied as is provided for by the third section of this Act.

Nothing herein contained shall exempt offenders from being prosecuted according to form of common law.

X. Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to render lawful any act or omission on the part of any person which is, or but for this Act would be, deemed to be a nuisance at common law, nor to exempt any person guilty of nuisance at common law from prosecution or action in respect thereof, according to the forms of proceeding at common law, nor from the consequences upon being convicted thereof.

Powers of Boards of Health relative to removal of infected vessels.

XI. If at any time any vessel shall be lying in any of the ports, harbours, or anchorages of these islands, and any health officer shall certify to any Board of health that it is expedient for the preservation of the health of the inhabitants of these islands, or any part thereof, that such vessel should be removed to one of the quarantine stations authorised by law, it shall be lawful for such Board of Health to cause such vessel, and the persons on board of her, to be forthwith removed to such quarantine station as such Board of Health shall think fit, and there placed in quarantine; and the expense of such removal may be recovered, with costs, by such Board of Health from any master, owner, part owner or consignee of, or agent for, such vessel, in like manner as penalties are recoverable under this Act; and such vessel, and the persons on board of her, shall be liable, when so placed in quarantine, to such and the like regulations, restrictions, and arrangements as any other vessels or persons in quarantine are or shall be subject to by law.

Lodging-houses to be registered, &c.

XII. It shall not be lawful to keep or use as a public lodging-house any house, unless such house shall have been registered as a lodging-house in a book to be kept by the local Board of Health for that purpose; and every house shall be deemed a public lodging-house within the meaning of this Act in which persons are harboured or lodged for hire for a single night, or for less than one calendar month, at one time, or any part of which is let for any term less than one calendar month; provided that any Board of Health shall be at liberty to grant (without charge) hotel licenses to fit and proper persons, enabling and authorising them to keep hotels; and the Board of Health shall be at liberty to withdraw or cancel any hotel license for any reason which shall appear to it sufficient; but during the time when such person or persons shall hold such hotel license, and the same shall be uncancelled and not withdrawn, the person or persons named therein shall not be liable to the provisions relating to lodging-houses in this Act contained; and the Board of Health shall be at liberty at all times to make and enforce sanitary regulations for the management of places kept as hotels under such licenses.

Proviso.

Regulations respecting lodging-houses.

XIII. The respective Boards of Health shall cause a register to be kept, in which shall be entered the names of all such persons as apply to have the houses occupied by them registered as lodging-houses, and the situations of such houses; and any Board of Health shall from time to time fix the number of lodgers who may be received into each such lodging-house, allowing not less than 400 cubic feet of space to each lodger, and make rules for promoting cleanliness and ventilation in such lodging-house, and they shall order that a ticket containing the number of lodgers allowed to be received into the house, and a table of rules for promoting cleanliness and ventilation shall be hung up or placed in a conspicuous part of each room into which lodgers are received; and the keepers of all such lodging-houses shall at all times observe the said rules, and give access to such lodging-houses when required by any persons appointed by any Board of Health for the purpose of inspection thereof, or for the purpose of performing therein any disinfecting process which any Board of Health may order.

Penalty for neglecting rules relating to lodging-houses.

XIV. Every person who shall keep any lodging-house, and receive lodgers therein, without such lodging-house having been duly registered, or who shall receive into the same more lodgers than shall be allowed by any Board of Health, or who shall fail to keep such ticket or such table of rules as aforesaid hung up or displayed, as required by any Board of Health, or who shall neglect to cause such rules to be observed in any such lodging-house, or who shall refuse or impede access at all reasonable times to any person appointed by any Board of Health for any of the purposes aforesaid, or who shall wilfully obstruct any such person in performing any disinfecting process therein which any Board of Health may order, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 40*s.* for each such offence, to be applied as provided for by the first section of this Act.

Boards of Health may make bye-laws for regulating slaughter-houses, &c.

XV. Any Board of Health may from time to time, by bye-laws to be confirmed in the manner hereinafter provided, make regulations for the licensing, registering, and inspection of all slaughter-houses and knackers' yards, and preventing cruelty therein, and for keeping the same in a cleanly and proper state, and for removing filth at least once in every 24 hours, and requiring them to be provided with a sufficient supply of water, and they may impose pecuniary penalties on persons breaking such bye-laws; provided that no such penalty exceed for any one offence the sum of 20*l.*, and in the case of a continuing nuisance, the sum of 20*s.* for every day during which such nuisance shall be continued after the conviction of the first offence; and all penalties incurred for the breach of any such regulations shall be applied as is provided for by the third section of this Act.

Proviso.

Bye-laws respecting maintenance of health in towns, &c.

XVI. Any Board of health in these islands may lawfully make any bye-laws for maintaining, guarding, or preserving the health of the town or parish over which such Board of Health has sanitary jurisdiction; and such bye-laws, on being sanctioned by the Governor and Council shall go into operation and have the force of law; provided that no such bye-law shall impose any penalty exceeding 20*l.*, and for continuing offences 20*s.* a day, or imprisonment in default of payment exceeding three calendar months; provided also, that the penalties imposed by any such bye-law may not in any case be sued for before any justice of the peace being a member of the Board of Health which made the bye-law alleged to have been violated; provided also that no such bye-law be repugnant to any Act of the Legislature of these islands.

Proviso.

Proviso.

Governor in Council may issue proclamation respecting use of burial grounds, &c.

XVII. On the representation of the local Board of Health, or on the appearance of any sickness in these islands, supposed or reputed to be contagious or infectious, or for other cause which shall appear to the Governor in Council sufficient, it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, after giving notice to the bishop of the diocese within which these islands shall for the time being be included by Her Majesty's letters patent, or in his absence to the ecclesiastical commissary or other officer of the bishop, or in the absence of such officer, to the rector and churchwardens, or in case of burial grounds used with places of worship of other denominations than the Church of England, to the minister or incumbent or any other officer of such place of worship, or to the congregation usually worshipping therein, to proclaim that any burial ground or place used for burials in these islands cannot be used without danger to the health of persons living in the neighbourhood, or passing along the public roads, or frequenting any such church or chapel or place of worship; and in such case it shall not be lawful, after a time to be named in such proclamation, to bury, or permit or suffer to be buried, any further corpses or coffins in, within, or under the ground, church, or place of worship to which the proclamation relates, except in so far as may be allowed in such proclamation; and whosoever, after the publication of such proclamation, buries, or causes or permits or suffers to be buried, any corpse or coffin, contrary to this enactment, shall, for every such offence, be liable to a penalty of 20*l.*

Penalty for burying any corpse elsewhere than in an authorised place.

XVIII. After the passing of this Act, every person who shall bury or cause to be buried, or be instrumental in, or party to the burial of any corpse in any place other than a burial ground attached or belonging to some parish church, or to some other place of worship, and in use as a burial ground at the time of passing this Act, or than in some cemetery lawfully set apart and inclosed as such at the time of passing this Act, or than in such place as may hereafter be authorised to be used as a burial ground by the Board of Health of the parish or town where the same is situated, or by the Governor and Council, and every person who shall throw or cast, or who shall be instrumental in or party to the throwing or casting of, any corpse into the water of any harbour, bay, or inlet of these islands, or within one mile from the shore thereof, shall be liable to a penalty of 20*l.*

XIX. The

XIX. The 15th section of the Act hereby amended is repealed, except as to offences committed before the passing of this Act, in respect of which the provisions of the said section may be enforced as if this Act had not been passed, and it is hereby enacted that after the passing of this Act, every person who shall throw or cast, or shall be concerned in, or a party to the throwing or casting of, the carcase of any animal into the water, or who shall deposit or place or be a party to the depositing or placing of any such carcase on the shores or beach of any harbour, bay, or inlet, or in any water within these islands, or within one mile from any part of the outer shores of these islands, and every person in these islands who being either the actual owner or the person in charge of the dead body of any animal which shall be found dead, shall neglect for the space of six hours after notice of such death to have the same effectually buried in such manner as to prevent any offensive or infectious scent therefrom, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than 10 *l.*, and not more than 20 *l.* for every offence; and it shall be lawful for any Justice of the Peace or churchwarden or inspector of nuisances to cause such carcase to be effectually buried, and in addition to the penalty hereinbefore imposed, the person who was the owner or the person who was in charge of such animal at the time of its death shall be liable to pay the full expenses attending the removal and burial of such dead body, and in default of payment the same may be sued for and recovered with costs before any Justice of the Peace in these islands.

The 15th Section of Act hereby amended, repealed —with certain exceptions—and other regulations made.

Penalty.

XX. Every Board of Health in these islands shall have power to appoint during pleasure any parish constable or other person to be inspector of nuisances in the town or parish, and such inspector of nuisances shall have such powers as the bye-laws of the Board of Health made and confirmed in the manner hereinbefore provided for shall give him, and the Board of Health shall have power to remove any inspector of nuisances for any cause; and every such inspector shall receive such remuneration for his services as the Board of Health out of the funds at its disposal for sanitary purposes shall think fit.

Boards of Health may appoint inspectors of nuisances, &c.

XXI. Every Board of Health in these islands shall have power to raise by assessment, in the usual manner, a rate or fund for sanitary purposes; provided that no parochial Board of Health shall assess to such rate any property within any town corporation limits; and every parochial Board of Health or vestry shall assess under this clause in like manner and at the same time, and shall collect the rates imposed under this clause in the same manner and with like remedies on default of payment as are applicable to the collection of other parish rates; and every Board of Health of any town or corporation shall assess under this clause in like manner and at the same time, and shall collect the rates imposed under this clause in the same manner and with like remedies on default of payment as are applicable to the collection of police rates; provided that no assessment under this clause shall, during any one year exceed one shilling in the 100 *l.* on the property assessed. Provided also, that any rate made under this clause may either be made prospectively to raise money for the payment of future charges and expenses, or retrospectively to raise money for the payment of charges and expenses incurred at any time within twelve months before the making of the rate; provided also, that it shall be lawful for any Board of Health to reduce or remit the payment of any rate on account of the poverty of any person liable to the payment thereof; provided, that at any time after the passing of this Act every Board of Health shall have power whenever occasion shall arise therefor to raise a special rate for sanitary purposes not exceeding sixpence in the 100 *l.*, by assessment of the property hereby made liable for assessment for such purposes whether the same shall or shall not have been assessed therefor at the usual time of assessment then last past, with the like power of reduction and remission on account of poverty hereinbefore given.

Boards of Health may raise by assessment a rate for sanitary purposes.

Proviso.

Proviso.

Proviso.

Proviso.

XXII. All penalties and fines, and other pecuniary liabilities provided for by or under the authority of this Act, shall and may be sued for and recovered, with costs of prosecution, before any two justices of the peace (neither of whom shall be a member of the local Board of Health); and if the fine, penalty, or damages and costs be not paid within such time as the justices shall order, the convicting justices may either commit the offender to gaol, there to be kept, with or without hard labour, for such term not exceeding, in cases not otherwise provided for by this Act, six calendar months, as such justices shall adjudge, unless the money adjudged to be paid be sooner paid; or the said justices may issue a warrant for the distress and sale, in the usual manner, of the offender's goods; and if, on return of the warrant, it shall appear to the justices that a sufficient distress cannot be made, such justices may in such case commit the offender to gaol, with or without hard labour, for such term as aforesaid.

Penalties, how sued for and recovered.

XXIII. This Act shall continue in force during the continuance of the Act hereby amended.

Duration of Act.

Passed the Assembly this 24th day of August 1864.

By order of the House,

(signed) *George Somers Tucker,* Speaker.

Concurred in by the Legislative Council, this 25th day of August 1864.

(signed) *John Harvey Darrell,* President.

Assented to this 25th day of August 1864.

(signed) *W. G. Hamley,*
Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief.

## (Q.)

## TABULAR RETURNS of Statistics of Yellow Fever Epidemic of 1864 in Her Majesty's Military and Naval Establishments at *Bermuda*.


| | PAGE | | PAGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| (A.) Her Majesty's Troops in Bermuda, General Return | 92 | (G.) Royal Artillery, General Return | 97 |
| (B.) 2d Battalion 2d (Queen's) Royal Regiment, General Return | 92 | (H.) Royal Artillery, Daily Return | 97 |
| (C.) 2d Battalion 2d (Queen's) Royal Regiment, Daily Returns | 93 | (I.) Barrack Department Return | 98 |
| (D.) 2d Battalion 2d (Queen's) Royal Regiment, Daily Returns | 94 | (J.) Military Store Department Return | 99 |
| (E.) Royal Engineers, General Return | 95 | (K.) Naval Establishment Return | 100 |
| (F.) Royal Engineers, Daily Return | 95 | (L.) Her Majesty's Ships | 100 |


### Bermuda.—Epidemic of 1864-5.

### (A.)—GENERAL RETURN of Statistics of Yellow Fever among Her Majesty's Troops in *Bermuda*.

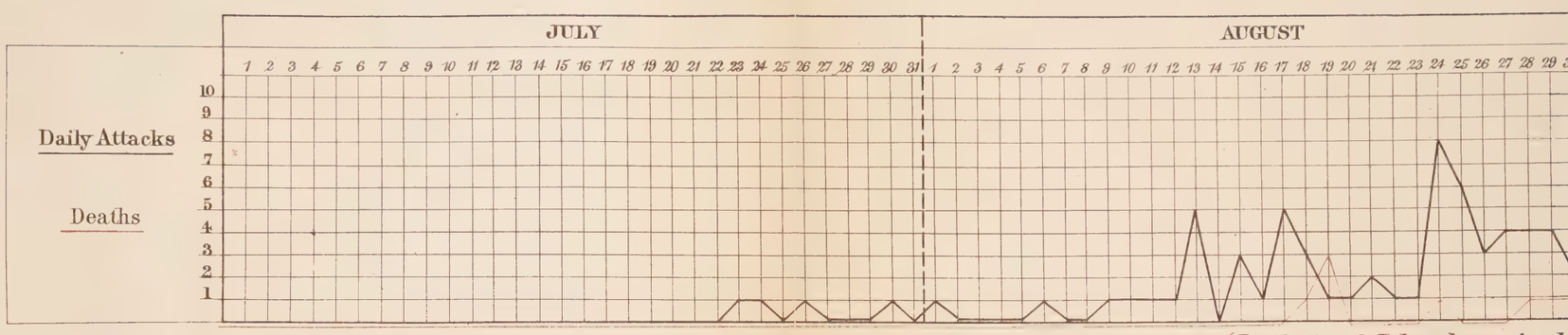
| Barrack or Encampment (if possible) where Attacked. | OCCUPATION on 23d July 1864. | | | | ATTACKS. | | | | DEATHS. | | | | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Officers. | Men. | Women and Children. | Others. | Officers. | Men. | Women and Children. | Others. | Officers. | Men. | Women and Children. | Others. | |
| St. George's | 42 | 214 | 124 | – | 26 | 293 | 64 | – | 11 | 107 | 10 | – | * 18 men were admitted twice in hospital with relapses; the number of men actually treated is therefore 493. |
| Fort Cunningham | 5 | 143 | – | – | 4 | 12 | – | – | 2 | 3 | – | – | |
| Ferry Point | 6 | 276 | 25 | – | 1 | 61 | – | – | 1 | 17 | – | – | |
| Walsingham | – | 9 | – | – | – | 5 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | |
| Boaz and Ireland Island | 19 | 487 | 74 | – | 7 | 131 | 13 | – | – | 45 | 4 | – | |
| Prospect Hill and Mount Langton | 1 | 13 | 5 | – | 1 | 6 | 2 | – | – | – | 1 | – | |
| Gibbs Hill | – | 5 | – | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| The Flats | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| Total | 74 | 1,147 | 228 | – | 40 | 511* | 79 | – | 14 | 173 | 15 | – | |

### (B.)—GENERAL RETURN of Statistics of Yellow Fever in the 2d Battalion of 2d (Queen's) Royal Regiment.

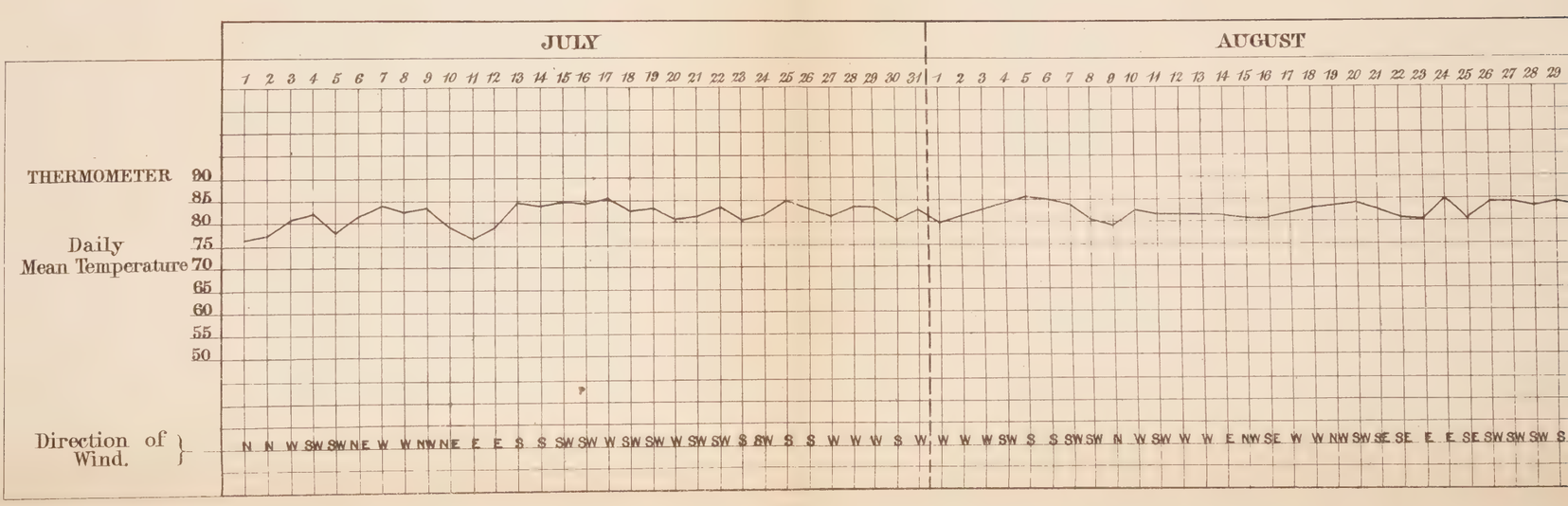
| DATE. | Barrack or Encampment (if possible) where Attacked. | OCCUPATION. | | | | | ATTACKS. | | | | | DEATHS. | | | | | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Officers. | Officers' Wives and Children. | Men. | Men's Wives and Children. | Others. | Officers. | Officers' Wives and Children. | Men. | Men's Wives and Children. | Others. | Officers. | Officers' Wives and Children. | Men. | Men's Wives and Children. | Others. | |
| From 16 July to 31 Dec. 1864. | Royal Barracks | 3 | 2 | 40 | 2 | – | 5 | 3 | 130 | 5 | – | 2 | – | 62 | 3 | – | |
| | Ferry Point Camp | 7 | 2 | 324 | 29 | – | 1 | – | 60 | 3 | – | 1 | – | 17 | – | – | |
| | Boaz Island | 4 | 4 | 377 | 34 | – | 2 | 2 | 92 | 2 | – | – | 1 | 29 | 1 | – | |
| | Mount Langton | – | – | 11 | – | – | – | – | 5 | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | |
| | Gibbs Hill | – | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | |

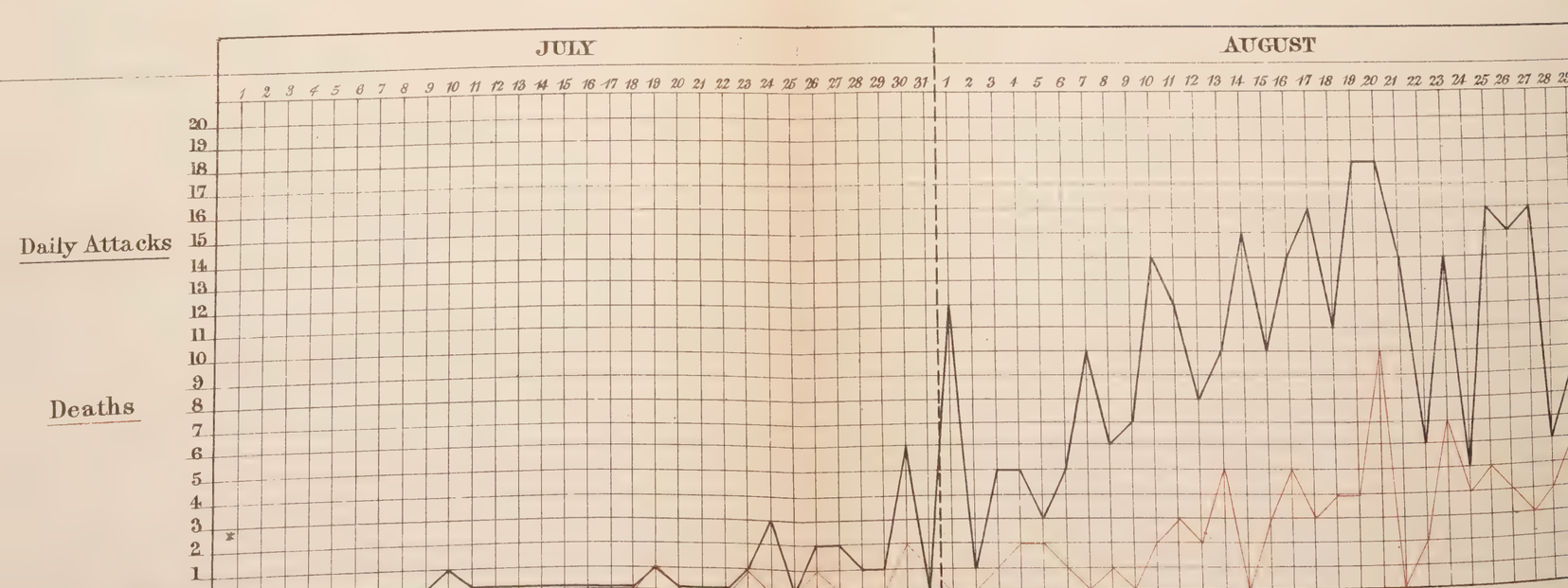
*Jas. Rose*, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding 2d Battalion 2d Regiment.

Y




*(In Ireland Island are incl*




*(In*

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# DIAGRAM

Showing the daily Progress of the Epidemic of

# ELLOW FEVER AT BERMUDA IN 1864,

Amongst Her Majesty's Troops:

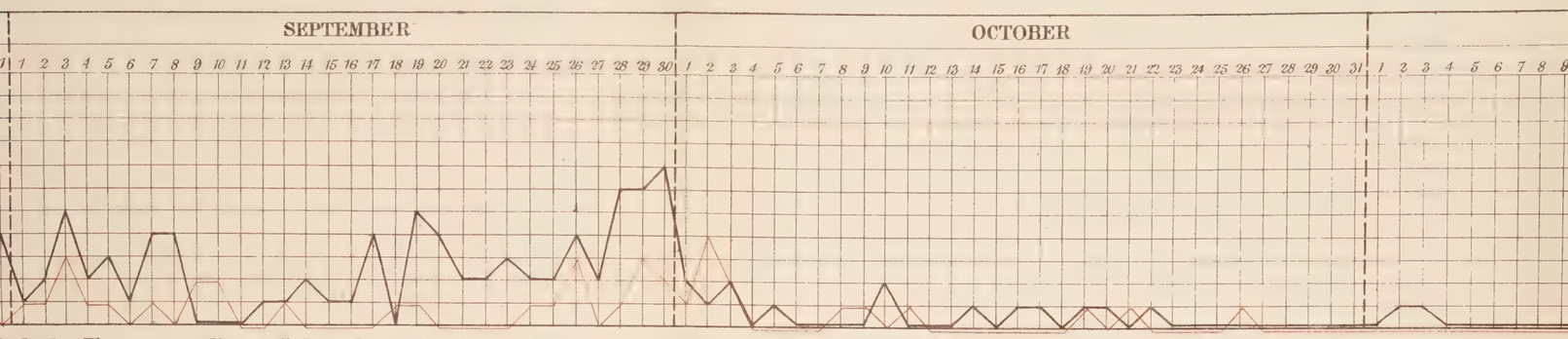
*From 1st July to the 15th December (inclusive)*

*as also the Daily Mean of the*

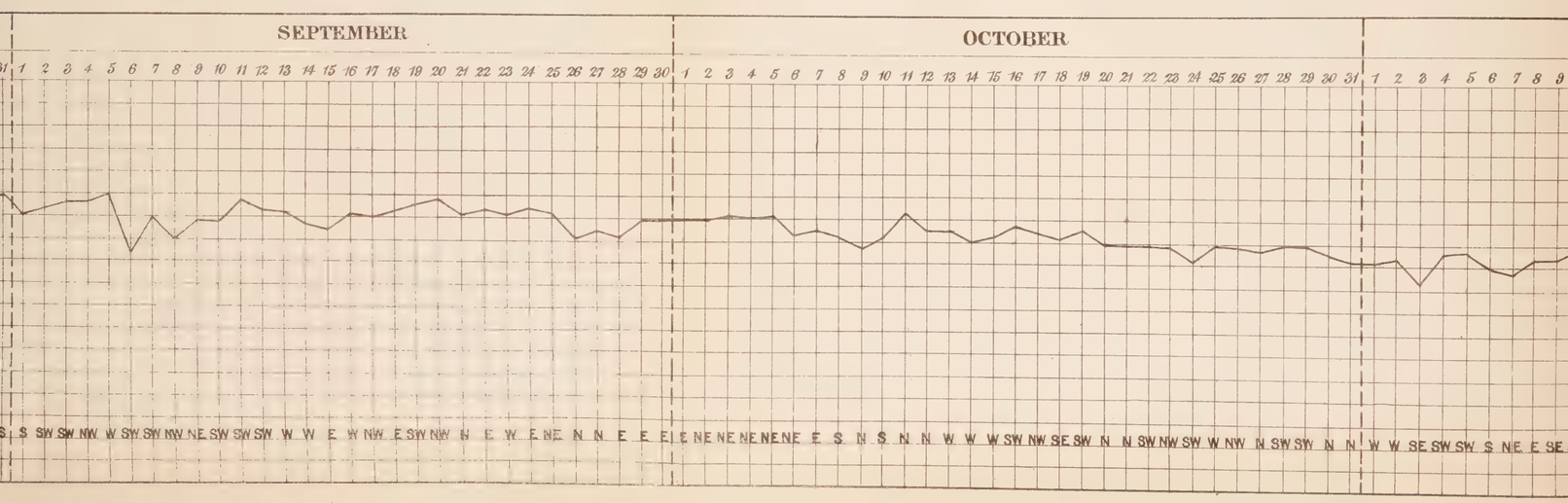
## THERMOMETER & PREVAILING WINDS,

*during the same period.*

## IRELAND ISD




*ed the Troops at Boaz Isd and at the Signal Stations of Mount Langton and Gibbs Hill)*

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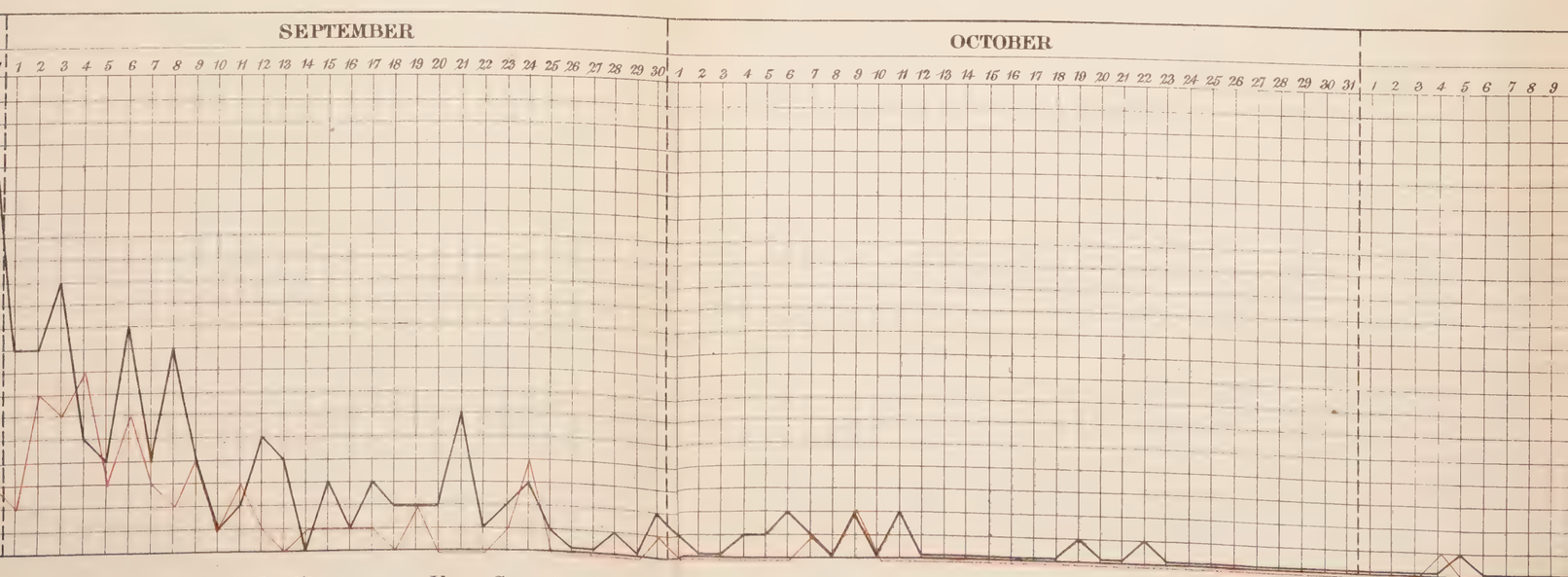
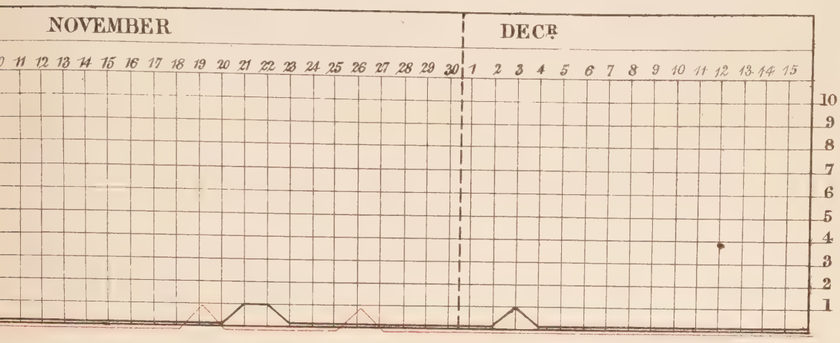



*orge's are included the Troops at Fort Cunningham and Ferry Point)*

*cers, Women and children are included in the above numbers)*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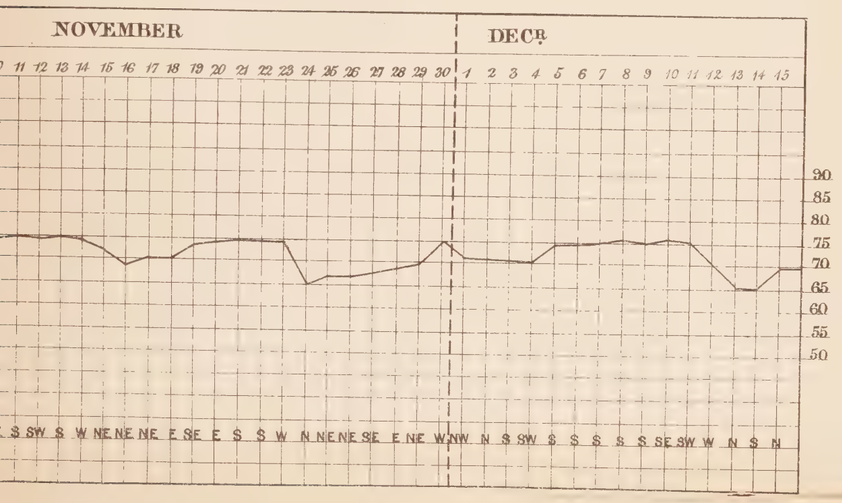
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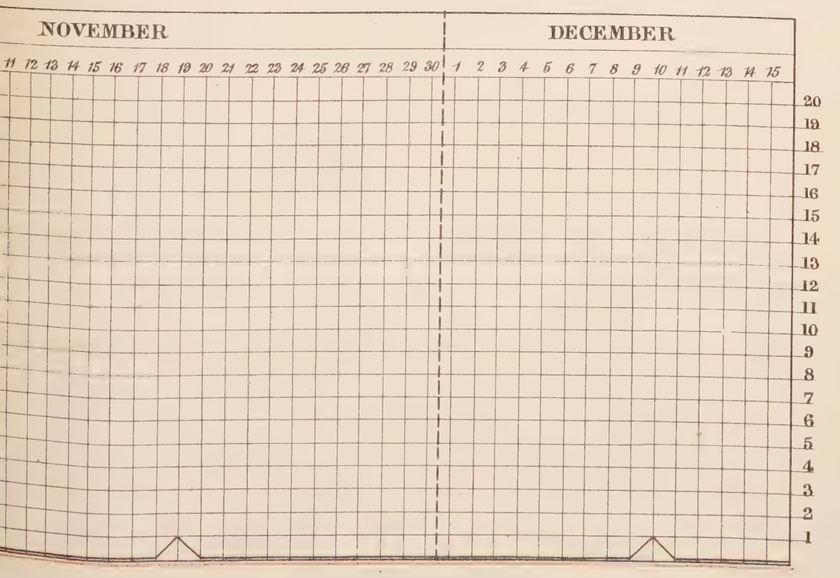
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(C.)—DAILY RETURN of YELLOW FEVER STATISTICS in the 2d Battalion of 2d QUEEN'S ROYAL REGIMENT at *St. George's* and *Ferry Point.*

| DATE. | STRENGTH. | | | | | | ATTACKS. | | | | | | DEATHS. | | | | | | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Europeans, &c. | Natives. | Officers. | Men. | Women. | Children. | Europeans, &c. | Natives. | Officers. | Men. | Women. | Children. | Europeans, &c. | Natives. | Officers. | Men. | Women. | Children. | |
| 1864: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23 July | – | – | 12 | 364 | 13 | 4 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 24 „ | – | – | 12 | 364 | 13 | 4 | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 27 „ | – | – | 12 | 364 | 13 | 4 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 30 „ | – | – | 12 | 364 | 13 | 4 | – | – | – | 6 | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | |
| 1 August | – | – | 12 | 362 | 8 | 4 | – | – | – | 8 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 3 „ | – | – | 12 | 362 | 8 | 4 | – | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | |
| 4 „ | – | – | 12 | 361 | 8 | 4 | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | |
| 5 „ | – | – | 12 | 359 | 8 | 4 | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | |
| 6 „ | – | – | 12 | 358 | 8 | 4 | – | – | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | |
| 7 „ | – | – | 12 | 357 | 8 | 4 | – | – | – | 5 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 8 „ | – | – | 12 | 357 | 8 | 4 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | |
| 9 „ | – | – | 12 | 356 | 8 | 4 | – | – | – | 5 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 10 „ | – | – | 12 | 356 | 8 | 4 | – | – | – | 7 | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | |
| 11 „ | – | – | 12 | 354 | 8 | 4 | – | – | – | 2 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | |
| 12 „ | – | – | 12 | 353 | 8 | 4 | – | – | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | |
| 13 „ | – | – | 12 | 351 | 8 | 3 | – | – | 3 | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | – | 1 | |
| 14 „ | – | – | 12 | 347 | 8 | 3 | – | – | – | 7 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 15 „ | – | – | 12 | 347 | 8 | 3 | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 3 | – | – | |
| 16 „ | – | – | 12 | 343 | 8 | 3 | – | – | – | 6 | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | – | – | |
| 17 „ | – | – | 12 | 338 | 8 | 3 | – | – | – | 5 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | |
| 18 „ | – | – | 12 | 337 | 8 | 3 | – | – | 1 | 8 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | |
| 19 „ | – | – | 12 | 336 | 8 | 2 | – | – | – | 3 | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | 2 | – | – | |
| 20 „ | – | – | 11 | 334 | 8 | 2 | – | – | – | 8 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 5 | – | – | |
| 21 „ | – | – | 10 | 329 | 8 | 2 | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 22 „ | – | – | 10 | 329 | 8 | 1 | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | |
| 23 „ | – | – | 10 | 329 | 8 | 1 | – | – | – | 9 | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | – | – | |
| 24 „ | – | – | 10 | 326 | 8 | 1 | – | – | – | 5 | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | – | – | |
| 25 „ | – | – | 10 | 323 | 8 | 1 | – | – | 1 | 10 | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | – | – | |
| 26 „ | – | – | 10 | 320 | 8 | 1 | – | – | – | 4 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | |
| 27 „ | – | – | 10 | 318 | 8 | 1 | – | – | 1 | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | – | – | |
| 28 „ | – | – | 10 | 315 | 8 | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | – | – | |
| 29 „ | – | – | 10 | 311 | 8 | 1 | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | |
| 30 „ | – | – | 10 | 310 | 8 | 1 | – | – | 1 | 9 | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | |
| 31 „ | – | – | 10 | 308 | 8 | 1 | – | – | – | 5 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | |
| 1 September | – | – | 9 | 307 | 8 | 1 | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | |
| 2 „ | – | – | 9 | 306 | 8 | 1 | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | – | – | |
| 3 „ | – | – | 9 | 303 | 8 | 1 | – | – | – | 8 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 4 „ | – | – | 9 | 303 | 8 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | – | – | |
| 5 „ | – | – | 9 | 299 | 8 | 1 | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | – | – | |
| 6 „ | – | – | 9 | 296 | 8 | 1 | – | – | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | |
| 7 „ | – | – | 9 | 294 | 8 | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | |
| 8 „ | – | – | 9 | 292 | 8 | 1 | – | – | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | |
| 9 „ | – | – | 9 | 291 | 9 | 4 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 woman and 3 children from Boaz. |
| 10 „ | – | – | 9 | 291 | 9 | 4 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 11 „ | – | – | 9 | 291 | 9 | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | |
| 12 „ | – | – | 9 | 290 | 9 | 4 | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 13 „ | – | – | 9 | 290 | 9 | 4 | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 14 „ | – | – | 9 | 290 | 9 | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | |
| 15 „ | – | – | 9 | 290 | 10 | 8 | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 woman and 4 children from Boaz; 1 officer to Boaz. |
| 17 „ | – | – | 8 | 290 | 10 | 8 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | 30 men to Boaz. |
| 19 „ | – | – | 8 | 259 | 10 | 8 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 21 „ | – | – | 8 | 259 | 10 | 8 | – | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 22 „ | – | – | 8 | 259 | 10 | 8 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 23 „ | – | – | 7 | 259 | 10 | 8 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 24 „ | – | – | 7 | 258 | 10 | 8 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | 1 officer proceeded on leave of absence. |
| 28 „ | – | – | 7 | 258 | 10 | 8 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 30 „ | – | – | 7 | 258 | 10 | 8 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 7 men from Boaz. |
| 1 October | – | – | 7 | 257 | 10 | 8 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 5 „ | – | – | 7 | 265 | 10 | 8 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 6 „ | – | – | 7 | 265 | 10 | 8 | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 7 „ | – | – | 7 | 265 | 10 | 8 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | |
| 9 „ | – | – | 7 | 264 | 10 | 8 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | |
| 10 „ | – | – | 7 | 322 | 10 | 8 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |

During the month of November the greater part of No. 3 Company and men attacked were removed from Boaz Island to Ferry Point.

*Jas. Rose*, Lieutenant Colonel,
Commanding 2d Battalion 2d Regiment.

(D.)—DAILY RETURN of YELLOW FEVER STATISTICS in the 2d Battalion of 2d QUEEN'S ROYAL REGIMENT at *Boaz Island, Ireland Island, Gibb's Hill,* and *Mount Langton.*

| DATE. | STRENGTH. | | | | | | ATTACKS. | | | | | | DEATHS. | | | | | | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Europeans, &c. | Natives. | Officers. | Men. | Women. | Children. | Europeans, &c. | Natives. | Officers. | Men. | Women. | Children. | Europeans, &c. | Natives. | Officers. | Men. | Women. | Children. | |
| 1864: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23 July | – | – | 12 | 386 | 17 | 38 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 24 „ | – | – | 12 | 386 | 17 | 38 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 26 „ | – | – | 12 | 386 | 17 | 38 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 30 „ | – | – | 12 | 386 | 17 | 38 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 1 August | – | – | 12 | 386 | 22 | 38 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 6 „ | – | – | 12 | 386 | 22 | 38 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 10 „ | – | – | 12 | 386 | 22 | 38 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 12 „ | – | – | 12 | 386 | 22 | 38 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 13 „ | – | – | 12 | 386 | 22 | 38 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 15 „ | – | – | 12 | 386 | 22 | 38 | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 16 „ | – | – | 12 | 386 | 22 | 38 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 17 „ | – | – | 12 | 386 | 22 | 38 | – | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 18 „ | – | – | 12 | 386 | 22 | 38 | – | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | |
| 19 „ | – | – | 12 | 385 | 22 | 38 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 22 „ | – | – | 12 | 385 | 22 | 38 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 23 „ | – | – | 12 | 385 | 22 | 38 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 24 „ | – | – | 12 | 385 | 22 | 38 | – | – | – | 8 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | |
| 25 „ | – | – | 12 | 384 | 22 | 38 | – | – | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 26 „ | – | – | 12 | 384 | 22 | 38 | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 27 „ | – | – | 12 | 384 | 22 | 38 | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 28 „ | – | – | 12 | 384 | 22 | 38 | – | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | |
| 29 „ | – | – | 12 | 383 | 22 | 38 | – | – | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | |
| 30 „ | – | – | 12 | 382 | 22 | 38 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | |
| 31 „ | – | – | 12 | 381 | 22 | 38 | – | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 1 September | – | – | 12 | 381 | 22 | 38 | – | – | – | 3 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | |
| 3 „ | – | – | 12 | 380 | 22 | 38 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | |
| 4 „ | – | – | 12 | 378 | 22 | 38 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | |
| 5 „ | – | – | 12 | 377 | 22 | 38 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | |
| 6 „ | – | – | 12 | 376 | 22 | 38 | – | – | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 7 „ | – | – | 12 | 376 | 22 | 38 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | |
| 8 „ | – | – | 12 | 376 | 22 | 38 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 9 „ | – | – | 12 | 376 | 22 | 38 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | 1 woman and 3 children to Ferry Point. |
| 10 „ | – | – | 4 | 174 | 21 | 35 | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | 8 officers and 202 men to Halifax. |
| 14 „ | – | – | 4 | 174 | 21 | 35 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 15 „ | – | – | 4 | 173 | 21 | 35 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 woman and 3 children to Ferry Point. |
| 16 „ | – | – | 5 | 173 | 20 | 32 | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 officer from Ferry Point. |
| 17 „ | – | – | 5 | 173 | 20 | 32 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 30 men from Ferry Point. |
| 18 „ | – | – | 5 | 203 | 20 | 32 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 19 „ | – | – | 5 | 203 | 20 | 32 | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | |
| 20 „ | – | – | 5 | 202 | 20 | 32 | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 22 „ | – | – | 5 | 202 | 20 | 32 | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 23 „ | – | – | 5 | 202 | 20 | 32 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 24 „ | – | – | 5 | 202 | 20 | 32 | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 officer, 51 men, and 2 women to Halifax. |
| 25 „ | – | – | 4 | 151 | 18 | 32 | – | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 26 „ | – | – | 4 | 151 | 18 | 32 | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | – | – | |
| 27 „ | – | – | 4 | 151 | 18 | 32 | – | – | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 28 „ | – | – | 4 | 151 | 18 | 32 | – | – | – | 4 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 man attacked on passage to Halifax. |
| 29 „ | – | – | 4 | 151 | 18 | 32 | – | – | 7 | 5 | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | |
| 30 „ | – | – | 4 | 151 | 18 | 32 | – | – | – | 3 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | 1 man died at Halifax. |
| 2 October | – | – | 4 | 150 | 18 | 32 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | – | – | |
| 3 „ | – | – | 4 | 147 | 18 | 32 | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | |
| 5 „ | – | – | 4 | 146 | 18 | 32 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 8 „ | – | – | 4 | 146 | 18 | 32 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | |
| 9 „ | – | – | 4 | 145 | 18 | 32 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | |
| 10 „ | – | – | 4 | 141 | 18 | 32 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 11 „ | – | – | 4 | 144 | 18 | 32 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | |
| 13 „ | – | – | 4 | 143 | 18 | 32 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | |
| 16 „ | – | – | 4 | 142 | 18 | 32 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 17 „ | – | – | 4 | 142 | 18 | 32 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 19 „ | – | – | 4 | 142 | 18 | 32 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | |
| 20 „ | – | – | 4 | 141 | 18 | 32 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 21 „ | – | – | 4 | 141 | 18 | 32 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | |
| 19 November | – | – | 3 | 140 | 18 | 32 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | 1 officer proceeded on leave of absence, |
| 22 „ | – | – | 3 | 139 | 18 | 32 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 25 „ | – | – | 3 | 139 | 18 | 32 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | During the month of November the greater part of No. 3 Company, and men attacked, proceeded to headquarters. |
| 4 December | – | – | 3 | 90 | 18 | 32 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |

*James Rose,* Lieutenant Colonel,
2d Battalion 2d Regiment.

## (E.)—GENERAL RETURN of Statistics of Yellow Fever in the Royal Engineers.

| DATE. | Barrack or Encampment (if possible) where Attacked. | OCCUPATION. | | | | | ATTACKS. | | | | | DEATHS. | | | | | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Officers. | Officers' Wives and Children. | Men. | Men's Wives and Children. | Others. | Officers. | Officers' Wives and Children. | Men. | Men's Wives and Children. | Others. | Officers. | Officer's Wives and Children. | Men. | Men's Wives and Children. | Others. | |
| 1864: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Aug. - | St. George's Camp - - | 1 | – | 127 | 6 | – | – | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | The strength is only given for the first day of the period; the attacks from 1st to 14th August. |
| | Ditto - Quarters - - | 4 | – | 12 | 28 | – | – | – | 2 | 7 | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| | Walsingham Camp - - | – | – | 9 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| | Ireland and Boaz Island Quarters. | – | – | 14 | 30 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| | D. M. Prison - - - - | – | – | 6 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| | Royal Artillery Hospital - | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| | Mount Langton - - - | 1 | 6 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| | | 6 | 6 | 171 | 64 | – | – | – | 8 | 7 | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 15 Aug. - | St. George's Camp and Hospital | 1 | – | 50 | 6 | – | – | – | 15 | 3 | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | The strength is only given for the first day of the period, 15th August; the attacks and deaths occurred between 15th and 31st August 1865. |
| | Ditto - Quarters - - | 4 | – | 12 | 28 | – | 2 | – | 6 | 6 | – | 2 | – | 2 | 2 | – | |
| | Fort Cunningham Camp - | – | – | 72 | – | – | – | – | 28 | – | – | – | – | 7 | – | – | |
| | Ireland and Boaz Island - | – | – | 22 | 30 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | |
| | Walsingham Camp - - | – | – | 9 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| | D. M. Prison - - - | – | – | 6 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| | Mount Langton - - - | 1 | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| | | 6 | 4 | 171 | 64 | – | 2 | – | 50 | 9 | – | 2 | – | 12 | 2 | – | |
| 1 Sept. - | St. George's Camp and Hospital | – | – | 41 | 6 | – | – | – | 10 | – | – | – | – | 5 | – | – | The strength is only given for the 1st September; the attacks and deaths occurred between 1st and 30th September 1864. |
| | Ditto - Quarters - - | – | – | 6 | 26 | – | – | – | 3 | 8 | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| | Fort Cunningham Camp - | 3 | – | 82 | – | – | – | – | 14 | – | – | – | – | 8 | – | – | |
| | Ireland and Boaz Island - | – | – | 21 | 30 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| | Walsingham Camp - - | – | – | 9 | – | – | – | – | 5 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | |
| | Mount Langton - - - | 1 | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| | | 4 | 4 | 159 | 62 | – | – | – | 32 | 8 | – | – | – | 14 | – | – | |

## (F.)—DAILY RETURN of Yellow Fever Statistics in the Royal Engineers.

### Royal Engineers at *Boaz Island, Ireland Island, Prospect Hill,* and *Mount Langton.*

| DATE. | STRENGTH. | | | | | | ATTACKS. | | | | | | DEATHS. | | | | | | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Europeans, &c. | Natives. | Officers. | Men. | Women. | Children. | Europeans, &c. | Natives. | Officers. | Men. | Women. | Children. | Europeans, &c. | Natives. | Officers. | Men. | Women. | Children. | |
| 1864: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 August | } – | – | – | 15 | 10 | 20 | – | – | – | 1 | – | 13 Aug. 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | Onion's child. |
| 11 „ - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 19 Aug. | |
| 17 „ - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | |
| 19 „ - | – | – | – | 15 | 10 | 19 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | |
| 26 October | – | – | – | 14 | 10 | 19 | – | – | – | – | 19 Oct. 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 26 Oct. 1 | – | Mrs. Lowe. |
| 21 Nov. - | – | – | – | 14 | 9 | 19 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | Colonel Hanley, Mount Langton. |
| Sept. - | – | – | – | 14 | 9 | 19 | – | – | – | – | – | 23 Sept. 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 25 Sept. 1 | |

*W. G. Hamley,*
Colonel, Commanding Royal Engineers.

DAILY RETURN of YELLOW FEVER STATISTICS in the ROYAL ENGINEERS—*continued.*

ROYAL ENGINEERS, at *St. George's, Fort Cunningham,* and *Walsingham.*

| DATE. | STRENGTH. | | | | | | ATTACKS. | | | | | | DEATHS. | | | | | | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Europeans, &c. | Natives. | Officers. | Men. | Women. | Children. | Europeans, &c. | Natives. | Officers. | Men. | Women. | Children. | Europeans, &c. | Natives. | Officers. | Men. | Women. | Children. | |
| 1864: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26 July | – | – | 6 | 162 | 16 | 27 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 27 " | – | – | 6 | 156 | 16 | 27 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | Six men invalided, &c. |
| 1 August | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 2 " | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 3 " | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 4 " | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 5 " | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 6 " | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 7 " | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 8 " | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 9 " | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 10 " | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 11 " | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 12 " | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 13 " | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 14 " | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 15 " | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 16 " | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 17 " | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 18 " | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | |
| 19 " | – | – | 6 | 154 | 16 | 27 | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | |
| 20 " | – | – | 6 | 153 | 16 | 27 | – | – | – | 3 | 2 | 2 | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | |
| 21 " | – | – | 6 | 157 | 16 | 27 | – | – | – | 7 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 22 " | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 23 " | – | – | 6 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | |
| 24 " | – | – | 5 | 150 | 15 | 27 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | |
| 25 " | – | – | 5 | 149 | 15 | 27 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | |
| 26 " | – | – | 5 | 148 | 14 | 27 | – | – | – | 4 | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | |
| 27 " | – | – | 4 | 148 | 14 | 27 | – | – | – | 6 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 28 " | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 29 " | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | – | – | |
| 30 " | – | – | 4 | 145 | 14 | 27 | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 31 " | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 1 September | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 2 " | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | Two admissions at Walsingham. |
| 3 " | – | – | 4 | 144 | 14 | 27 | – | – | – | 2 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 3 | – | – | One admission at Ferry Point, |
| 4 " | – | – | 4 | 141 | 14 | 27 | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | from Walsingham. |
| 5 " | – | – | 4 | 140 | 14 | 27 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 6 " | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | |
| 7 " | – | – | 4 | 138 | 14 | 27 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 8 " | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | |
| 9 " | – | – | 4 | 137 | 14 | 27 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | |
| 10 " | – | – | 4 | 135 | 14 | 27 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | |
| 11 " | – | – | 4 | 134 | 14 | 27 | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | |
| 12 " | – | – | 4 | 133 | 14 | 27 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 13 " | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 14 " | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 15 " | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 16 " | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 17 " | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | One admission at Walsingham. |
| 18 " | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 19 " | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 20 " | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | One admission at Ferry Point, |
| 21 " | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | from Walsingham. |
| 22 " | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 23 " | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 24 " | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | One death at Ferry Point, |
| 25 " | – | – | 4 | 131 | 14 | 27 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | from Walsingham. |
| 26 " | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 27 " | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 28 " | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 29 " | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 30 " | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 11 October | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 16 " | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | *1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | * Captain Walker. |
| September | – | – | 4 | 129 | 14 | 27 | – | – | – | †2 | – | – | – | – | – | †2 | – | – | † Sappers, Lock & Rogers, in passage, and at Halifax, N. S. |

*W. G. Hamley,* Colonel,
Commanding Royal Engineers.

## (G.)—GENERAL RETURN of Statistics of Yellow Fever in the Royal Artillery at *St. George's* and *Ireland Island.*

| DATE. | Barrack or Encampment (if possible) where Attacked. | OCCUPATION. | | | | | ATTACKS. | | | | | DEATHS. | | | | | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Officers. | Officers' Wives and Children. | Men. | Mens' Wives and Children. | Others. | Officers. | Officers' Wives and Children. | Men. | Mens' Wives and Children. | Others. | Officers. | Officers' Wives and Children. | Men. | Mens' Wives and Children. | Others. | |
| 1864: | St. George's: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25 July - - - | Patients in hospital - | – | – | (*a*) 4 | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | (*a*) These men were in the old Royal Artillery Hospital when the fever broke out; two caught it and died. |
| 25 July to 11 Oct. - | Hospital orderlies - | – | – | 10 | – | – | – | – | 9 | – | – | – | – | 4 | – | – | |
| 25 July to 19 Aug. - | Military prisons - | – | – | 8 | – | – | – | – | 5 | – | – | – | – | nil | – | – | |
| 6 Aug. to 31 Aug. | Fort George - - | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | |
| 6 Aug. to 17 July | Fort Victoria - - | – | – | 80 | – | – | – | – | nil | – | – | – | – | nil | – | – | |
| 6 Aug. to 8 Aug. - | Civil prison - - | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | nil | – | – | |
| 18 July to 16 Aug. - | Camp Fort Victoria - | – | – | 82 | – | – | – | – | 10 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | |
| 17 Aug. to 17 Nov. | Camp Fort Cunningham | 3 | – | 67 | – | – | 3 | – | 27 | – | – | (*b*)1 | – | 5 | – | – | (*b*) Lieutenant W. R. Molesworth, though living at Camp Fort Cunningham, visited St. George's daily as Acting Fort Adjutant. He contracted fever, was treated, and died at St. George's. |
| 17 Aug. to 17 Nov. | Remaining at St. George's | (*c*)3 | 1 | about 25 | 8 | – | (*c*)4 | 1 | 22 | 5 | – | 1 | – | 7 | 2 | – | (*c*) Assistant Surgeon Burland attacked twice. |
| Total at St. George's - - - | | 6 | 1 | 113 | 8 | – | 7 | 1 | 78 | 5 | – | 2 | – | 20 | 2 | – | |
| | Ireland Island: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 Aug. to 25 Aug. | Casemate barracks - | 1 Lt. Rooke. | – | 78 | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | nil | – | – | |
| 25 Aug. to 24 Sept. | Camp Glacis - - | 1 Lt. Rooke. | – | 80 | – | – | – | – | 30 | – | – | – | – | 9 | – | – | |
| 25 Aug. to 11 Oct. - | Quarters Boaz - | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | – | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | nil | nil | – | – | – | |
| 13 Sept. to 29 Sept. | Gibb's Hill - - | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | nil | – | – | |
| Total at Ireland Island - - | | 3 | 2 | 82 | 5 | – | 2 | 1 | 33 | – | – | – | – | 9 | – | – | |
| GRAND TOTAL, R. A. - - - | | 9 | 3 | *195 | 13 | – | †9 | 2 | 111 | 5 | – | 2 | – | 29 | 2 | – | |

* The totals of men in this column represent the strength on the 31st July, the date of the first death. It is evident that adding the several figures would give no result, as the same men are shewn in different quarters or camps.

† In the column for officers nine attacks are shown. Only eight caught the fever, but Assistant Surgeon Burland had a second attack.

*T. Robinson*, Lieutenant Colonel,
Commandant, Royal Artillery, Bermuda.

## (H.)—DAILY RETURN of Yellow Fever Statistics in the Royal Artillery.

| DATE. | STRENGTH. | | | | | | ATTACKS. | | | | | | DEATHS. | | | | | | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Europeans, &c. | Natives. | Officers. | Men. | Women. | Children. | Europeans, &c. | Natives. | Officers. | Men. | Women. | Children. | Europeans, &c. | Natives. | Officers. | Men. | Women. | Children. | |
| 24 July 1864 - | – | – | 8 | 208 | 10 | 6 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 26 „ „ - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | (*a*)1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | (*a*) Assistant Surgeon Burland; 1 man from Halifax, 26th; 1 serjeant and 13 men to England, 27th. |
| 27 „ „ - | – | – | 8 | 209 | 10 | 6 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 28 „ „ - | – | – | 8 | 195 | 10 | 6 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 31 „ „ - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | |
| 3 Aug. „ - | – | – | 8 | 194 | 10 | 6 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 4 „ „ - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 5 „ „ - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 6 „ „ - | – | – | 8 | 194 | 10 | 5 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 7 „ „ - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 8 „ „ - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | (*b*)1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | (*b*) Treated in civil prisons. |
| 10 „ „ - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | (*c*)1 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | (*c*) Colonel Grayson. |
| 11 „ „ - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | |
| 12 „ „ - | – | – | 8 | 192 | 10 | 5 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 13 „ „ - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 14 „ „ - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 15 „ „ - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 16 „ „ - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 17 „ „ - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | |
| 19 „ „ - | – | – | 8 | 191 | 10 | 5 | – | – | – | 4 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 20 „ „ - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | |
| 21 „ „ - | – | – | 8 | 190 | 10 | 5 | – | – | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 23 „ „ - | – | – | 9 | 190 | 10 | 5 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | (*d*) Lieutenant W. T. Scott joined from leave. |
| 25 „ „ - | – | – | 9 | 189 | 10 | 5 | – | – | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |

(H.)—Daily Return of Yellow Fever Statistics in the Royal Artillery—*continued.*

| DATE. | STRENGTH. | | | | | | ATTACKS. | | | | | | DEATHS. | | | | | | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Europeans, &c. | Natives. | Officers. | Men. | Women. | Children. | Europeans, &c. | Natives. | Officers. | Men. | Women. | Children. | Europeans, &c. | Natives. | Officers. | Men. | Women. | Children. | |
| 1864: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26 August | – | – | 9 | 189 | 10 | 5 | – | – | *1 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | *Captain F. Cromartie. |
| 27 „ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | *1 | 7 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | *Lieutenant F. W. Carey. |
| 28 „ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 29 „ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | *1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | *Lieutenant W. T. Scott. |
| 30 „ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 31 „ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 9 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | |
| 1 September | – | – | 9 | 188 | 10 | 5 | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 2 „ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | *1 | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 1 | – | *Dr. B. Burland; second attack. |
| 3 „ | – | – | 9 | 186 | 9 | 5 | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | |
| 4 „ | – | – | 9 | 184 | 9 | 5 | – | – | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | |
| 5 „ | – | – | 9 | 182 | 9 | 5 | – | – | *1 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | *Lieutenant C. A. Gorham. |
| 6 „ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | |
| 7 „ | – | – | 9 | 181 | 9 | 5 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | |
| 8 „ | – | – | 9 | 180 | 9 | 5 | – | – | *1 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | *Lieutenant W. R. Molesworth. |
| 9 „ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 3 | – | – | |
| 10 „ | – | – | 9 | 177 | 9 | 5 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | |
| 11 „ | – | – | 9 | 176 | 9 | 5 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | *1 | – | – | – | *Lieutenant W. T. Scott. |
| 12 „ | – | – | 8 | 176 | 9 | 5 | – | – | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | |
| 13 „ | – | – | 8 | 175 | 9 | 5 | – | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | |
| 15 „ | – | – | 8 | 174 | 9 | 5 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | *1 | – | – | – | *Lieutenant W. R. Molesworth. |
| 16 „ | – | – | 7 | 174 | 9 | 5 | – | – | *1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | *Major J. E. Hope. |
| 17 „ | – | – | 7 | 173 | 9 | 5 | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 18 „ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 19 „ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | |
| 20 „ | – | – | 7 | 171 | 9 | 5 | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 21 „ | – | – | 6 | 171 | 9 | 5 | – | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | Colonel G. Graydon, left 20th. |
| 23 „ | – | – | 7 | 171 | 9 | 5 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | Lieut. R. T. Millett, from leave. |
| 24 „ | – | – | 5 | 101 | 9 | 5 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | 2 officers, 70 men, to Halifax. |
| 26 „ | – | – | 5 | 100 | 9 | 5 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 27 „ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 28 „ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | |
| 29 „ | – | – | 5 | 99 | 9 | 5 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | |
| 1 October | – | – | 5 | 98 | 9 | 5 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | |
| 3 „ | – | – | 5 | 97 | 9 | 5 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | The last death. |
| 9 „ | – | – | 5 | 96 | 9 | 5 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 11 „ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | The last case. |

*S. Robinson*, Lieut. Colonel,
Commanding Royal Artillery.

(I.)—GENERAL RETURN of Yellow Fever Statistics in the Barrack Department.

| DATE. | STRENGTH. | | | | | | ATTACKS. | | | | | | DEATHS. | | | | | | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Europeans, &c. | Natives. | Officers. | Men. | Women. | Children. | Europeans, &c. | Natives. | Officers. | Men. | Women. | Children. | Europeans, &c. | Natives. | Officers. | Men. | Women. | Children. | |
| 1864: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| July to December | 10 | – | – | 2 | 2 | 6 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 3 | – | nil | nil | – | – | – | In this return no account has been taken of the acting barrack-master, acting barrack serjeant, or military labourers: as, being soldiers, they will, doubtless, be accounted for in regimental returns. |
| Temporarily employed during November and part of October. | 1 | 10 | – | 10 | – | 1 | – | – | nil | nil | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | It is worthy of remark that although the persons employed in this department were continually in contact with most filthy infected bedding, much of which was washed, and the hair picked and re-made,* they were singularly fortunate in escaping; this applies also to the military labourers, &c., and appears an argument against infection. |

* About 22 persons (11 natives, 11 soldiers) were employed daily at this work for a considerable time.

*C. A. Gorham*, Lieuenant, R. A.,
Acting Barrack Master.

## (J.)—Military Store Department.

### OCCUPATION RETURN of Statistics of Yellow Fever in the Military Store Department.

| DATE. | Barrack or Encampment (if possible) where Attacked. | OCCUPATION. | | | | | ATTACKS. | | | | | DEATHS. | | | | | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Officers. | Officers' Wives and Children. | Men. | Men's Wives and Children. | Others. | Officers. | Officers' Wives and Children. | Men. | Men's Wives and Children. | Others. | Officers. | Officers' Wives and Children. | Men. | Men's Wives and Children. | Others. | |
| 1864: | Ireland Island: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 August | Commissioner's House | *1 | *4 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | * Removed to Ordnance Island 1st October 1864. |
| 19 August | Lodge Point | – | – | 3 | 6 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | |
| | St. George's: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 October | Ordnance Island | 1 | 4 | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 17 August | Town of St. George's | 1 | 3 | †5 | †11 | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | † Of this number 4 were coloured men and 2 white men. Women and children coloured. |
| September | Hen Island | – | – | †1 | †5 | – | – | – | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – | |

### MONTHLY RETURN of Yellow Fever Statistics in the Military Store Department.

| DATE. | STRENGTH. | | | | | | ATTACKS. | | | | | | DEATHS. | | | | | | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Europeans, &c. | Natives. | Officers. | Men. | Women. | Children. | Europeans, &c. | Natives. | Officers. | Men. | Women. | Children. | Europeans, &c. | Natives. | Officers. | Men. | Women. | Children. | |
| Ireland Island: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| August | 13 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 2 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | |
| September | 6 | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| October | 2 | 8 | – | 3 | 1 | 6 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| November | 2 | 8 | – | 3 | 1 | 6 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| St. George's: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| August | 14 | 16 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 17 | 5 | – | 1 | 2 | – | 2 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | |
| September | 2 | 14 | – | 6 | 3 | 7 | – | 4 | – | – | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| October | 7 | 14 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 3 | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | – | | – | |
| November | 7 | 14 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 10 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |

*Note.*—In this return it is understood that the two first columns of each section, namely, those for "Europeans, &c." and "Natives," include the remaining columns, consequently they agree in total number with the other totals severally.

The records of the Military Store Department do not admit of a daily return of attacks of yellow fever being furnished.

19 May 1865.

*S. B. Maclean,*
Assistant Superintendent of Stores.

## (K.)—GENERAL RETURN of Statistics of Yellow Fever in the Naval Establishment at *Bermuda.* (Fixed.)

| DATES of Earliest and Latest Cases referred to in this Return. | POPULATION. | | | | | | | | ATTACKS. | | | | | | | | DEATHS. | | | | | | | | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Naval. | | Military Marines. | Civilians. | | | | | Naval. | | Military Marines. | Civilians. | | | | | Naval. | | | Military Marines. | Civilians. | | | | |
| | White. | Men. | Men. | White. | Coloured. | Men. | Women. | Children under 14. | White. | Men. | Men. | White. | Coloured. | Men. | Women. | Children under 14. | White. | Men. | | Men. | White. | Men. | Children under 14. | | |
| Between 1st June and 31st December 1864. | 98 | 98 | 98 | 335 | 95 | 158 | 120 | 152 | 46 | 46 | 12 | 146 | 16 | 47 | 44 | 71 | 15 | 15 | | 3 | 10 | 5 | 5 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *8 | | *3 | | | | | * Died at Halifax. |

From *Captain Wainwright*, R.N.,
Superintendent of Naval Establishment, Bermuda.
*Brownlow Gray.*

## (L.)—GENERAL RETURN of Statistics of Yellow Fever in Her Majesty's Ships.

| DATE. | ANCHORAGE. | NAME OF SHIP. | | STRENGTH OF CREW. | | ATTACKS. | | DEATHS. | | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Her Majesty's. | Others. | White. | Coloured. | White. | Coloured. | White. | Coloured. | |
| 1864: | | | | Contemplated about | | | | | | |
| 15 July | Camber | "Orontes" | - | 170 | - | - | - | - | - | Left on 27 July. |
| | Grassy Bay | "Jason" | - | 270 | - | - | - | - | - | Left on 30 „ |
| | Camber | "Lily" | - | 90 | - | - | - | - | - | Left on 7 Aug. |
| 18 Aug. | Ditto | - | "Sir G. F. Seymour" | Unknown | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 23 „ | - | - | "Francis Drake" | „ | - | - | - | - | - | Left on 30 Aug. |
| 24 „ | Grassy Bay | "Jason" | - | 270 | - | - | - | - | - | Left on 25 „ |
| 1 Sept. | Camber | - | "Eliza Olive" | Unknown | - | - | - | - | - | Left on 25 Oct. |
| 6 „ | Ditto | - | "Balcombe" | „ | - | - | - | - | - | Left on 27 Sept. |
| 6 „ | Grassy Bay | "Galatea" | - | 560 | - | - | - | - | - | Left on 10 „ |
| 9 „ | Ditto | "Bulldog" | - | 170 | - | - | - | - | - | Left on 14 „ |
| 20 „ | Ditto | "Galatea" | - | 560 | - | - | - | - | - | Left on 24 „ |
| 24 „ | Ditto | "Cygnet" | - | 65 | - | - | - | - | - | Left on 24 „ |
| 1 Oct. | Ditto | "Fawn" | - | 130 | - | - | - | - | - | Left on 2 Oct. |
| 1 „ | Camber | - | "Eastern Vale" | Unknown | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | Left on 25 „ |
| 4 „ | Grassy Bay | "Barracouta" | - | 170 | - | - | - | - | - | Left on 24 „ |
| 7 „ | Ditto | "Virago" | - | 170 | - | - | - | - | - | Left on 7 „ |
| 9 „ | Ditto | "Steady" | - | 65 | - | - | - | - | - | Left on 12 „ |
| 15 „ | Ditto | "Jason" | - | 270 | - | - | - | - | - | Left on 17 „ |
| 24 „ | Camber | - | "Only Son" | Unknown | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 28 „ | Ditto | - | "Lady Milne" „ | „ | - | - | - | - | - | Left on 29 Nov. |
| 8 Nov. | Ditto | "Cygnet" | - | 65 | - | - | - | - | - | Left on 24 Nov. |
| 9 „ | Grassy Bay | "Wolverine" | - | 270 | - | - | - | - | - | Left on 27 Dec. |
| 16 „ | Camber | "Media" | - | 140 | - | - | - | - | - | Left on 20 Nov. |
| 17 „ | Ditto | "Steady" | - | 65 | - | - | - | - | - | Left on 7 Dec. |
| 29 „ | Ditto | - | "Urgent" | Unknown | - | - | - | - | - | Left on 9 Jan. |
| 5 Dec. | Ditto | "Virago" | - | 170 | - | - | - | - | - | Left on 31 Dec. |
| 7 „ | Ditto | "Challenger" | - | 275 | - | - | - | - | - | Left on 31 „ |
| 8 „ | Ditto | - | "Tyro" | Unknown | - | - | - | - | - | Left on 20 Jan. |
| 18 „ | Grassy Bay | "Duncan" | - | 850 | - | - | - | - | - | Left on 14 „ |
| 24 „ | Camber | - | "Mavourneen" | Unknown | - | - | - | - | - | Left on 5 Feb. |

(R.)

1864.

METEOROLOGICAL NOTES abstracted from the Log kept by Captain *Pullen*, R.N., on Surveying Service at *Bermuda*; at *Hamilton, Bermuda*; and on board H.M.S. "Arbacore," in Hamilton Harbour.

## JANUARY.

| Day. | Hour. | Wind. Direction. | Wind. Force. | Weather. | Height of Bar. | Height of Therm. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Jan. | – | S.E. | 2 to 3 | b. c. | 30·30 | 69· |
| | 2 p.m. | S.E. | 2 | b. c. | 30·24 | 74· |
| | 10 „ | S.E. | 2 | b. c. | 30·27 | 70· |
| 2 „ | 6 a.m. | S.S.W. | 3 to 4 | b. c. p. | 30·29 | 67· |
| | 2 p.m. | W. | 2 to 4 | a. c. p. | 30·30 | 72· |
| | 10 „ | W.N.W. | 2 to 4 | c. p. | 30·35 | 67· |
| 3 „ | 6 a.m. | N.W. | 2 to 3 | c. g. | 30·38 | 64· |
| | 2 p.m. | N.W. | 2 to 3 | b. c. | 30·40 | 70· |
| | 10 „ | – | 2 to 3 | c. | 30·42 | 62· |
| 4 „ | 6 a.m. | N.E. | – | b. c. | 30·38 | 62· |
| | 2 p.m. | N.E. | 2 | b. c. | 30·30 | 75· |
| | 10 „ | E. | 2 | b. c. | 30·30 | 67· |
| 5 „ | 4 a.m. | S. | 4 | b. c. | 30·24 | 67· |
| | 10 „ | S.W. | 4 | b. c. | 30·20 | 73· |
| | 10 p.m. | W.S.W. | 3 to 4 | b. c. | 30·18 | 67· |
| 6 „ | 4 a.m. | W. | 4 | c. g. p. | 30·19 | 67· |
| | noon | – | 4 to 5 | c. g. p. | 30·20 | 71· |
| | 10 p.m. | N.W. | 3 to 4 | c. p. | 30·21 | 68· |
| 7 „ | 6 a.m. | W. | 1 | b. c. | 30·23 | 68· |
| | 2 p.m. | S.W. | 2 to 3 | b. c. p. | 30·21 | 75· |
| | 10 „ | S.W. | 2 | b. c. | 30·20 | 70· |
| 8 „ | 4 a.m. | W. | 4 to 5 | b. c. | 30·10 | 70· |
| | noon | W. | 3 to 5 | b. c. | 30·00 | 75· |
| | 10 p.m. | W.N.W. | 4 to 5 to 6 | b. c. q. | 29·96 | 70· |
| 9 „ | 4 a.m. | W.N.W. | 4 | c. p. | 30·00 | 68· |
| | noon | W.N.W. | 4 | c. p. | 30·04 | 73· |
| | 10 p.m. | W.N.W. | 4 to 5 | b. c. p. | 30·18 | 68· |
| 10 „ | 6 a.m. | W. | 4 | c. | 30·25 | 67· |
| | 2 p.m. | N.W. | 2 to 3 | b. c. | 30·27 | 74· |
| | 10 „ | W.N.W. | 3 to 4 | b. c. | 30·28 | 70· |
| 11 „ | 6 a.m. | W.S.W. | 4 | b. c. | 30·26 | 66· |
| | 2 p.m. | W.S.W. | 4 | b. c. p. | 30·20 | 73· |
| | 10 „ | W. | 3 | c. | 30·15 | 67· |
| 12 „ | 4 a.m. | – | – | – | 30·18 | 67· |
| | 6 „ | W.N.W. | 3 to 4 | b. c. | – | – |
| | noon | – | – | – | 30·20 | 75· |
| | 2 p.m. | W.N.W. | 2 to 1 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 10 „ | W.N.W. | 2 to 3 | b. c. p. | 30·21 | 69· |
| 13 „ | 4 a.m. | – | – | – | 30·22 | 67· |
| | 6 „ | W. | 3 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 2 p.m. | S.W. | 2 to 3 | b. c. | 30·22 | 75· |
| | 10 „ | S.W. | 2 to 4 | b. c. | 30·23 | 71· |
| 14 „ | 4 a.m. | – | – | – | 30·24 | 70· |
| | 6 „ | S.W. | 3 to 4 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 2 p.m. | S.S.W. | 3 to 4 | b. c. | 30·24 | 76· |
| | 10 „ | S.S.W. | 3 to 4 | b. c. | 30·25 | 71· |
| 15 „ | 6 a.m. | S.S.W. | 4 | b. c. | 30·28 | 70· |
| | 2 p.m. | S.S.W. | 3 to 5 | b. c. | 30·30 | 77· |
| | 10 „ | S.W. | 4 | b. c. | 30·25 | 72· |
| 16 „ | 6 a.m. | S.W. | 4 to 5 | b. c. q. | 30·20 | 71· |
| | 2 p.m. | S.W. | 4 to 6 | b. c. q. | 30·22 | 76· |
| | 10 „ | S.W. | 4 to 6 | b. c. p. q. | 30·24 | 71· |
| 17 „ | 6 a.m. | S.W. | 2 to 3 to 4 | b. c. | 30·45 | 71· |
| | 2 p.m. | W. | 4 | b. c. | 30·40 | 77· |
| | 10 „ | N. | 2 to 5 | b. c. | 30·40 | 72· |
| 18 „ | 6 a.m. | E. | 2 to 3 | b. c. | 30·40 | 72· |
| | 2 p.m. | N.E. | 3 | – | 30·38 | 77· |
| | 10 „ | E. | 2 to 3 | – | 30·37 | 72· |

## JANUARY—*continued.*

| Day. | Hour. | Wind. Direction. | Wind. Force. | Weather. | Height of Bar. | Height of Therm. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19 Jan. | 6 a.m. | S.E. | 2 to 3 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 8 „ | – | – | – | 30·37 | 71· |
| | 2 p.m. | S.E. | 3 | b. c. | 30·32 | 73· |
| | 10 „ | S. | 3 | b. c. | 30·25 | 70· |
| 20 „ | 6 a.m. | S.W. | 2 to 3 | b. c. p. | 30·30 | 71· |
| | 2 p.m. | W. | 2 to 3 | g. c. | 30·31 | 75· |
| | 10 „ | W.N.W. | 2 | g. c. | 30·35 | 69· |
| 21 „ | 6 a.m. | N. | 2 | b. c. p. | 30·39 | 66· |
| | 2 p.m. | N. | 2 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 10 „ | N.N.W. | 2 to 3 | b. c. | 30·45 | 65· |
| 22 „ | 4 a.m. | S. | 2 | o. c. p. | 30·40 | 62· |
| | noon | S. | 2 | o. c. r. | 30·29 | 67· |
| | 10 p.m. | S. | 2 | o. c. p. | 30·28 | 67· |
| 23 „ | 6 a.m. | W.N.W. | 3 | o. c. p. | – | – |
| | 8 „ | – | – | – | 30·298 | 67· |
| | 2 p.m. | N.W. | 2 to 3 | o. c. | 30·31 | 70· |
| | 10 „ | W.N.W. | 3 | b. c. | 30·33 | 64· |
| 24 „ | 6 a.m. | W. | 2 | b. c. | 30·30 | 64· |
| | 2 p.m. | W. | 2 to 3 | b. c. | 30·25 | 69· |
| | 10 „ | W. | 1 to 2 | b. c. | 30·20 | 64· |
| 25 „ | 6 a.m. | W.S.W. | 3 | b. c. | 30·19 | 67· |
| | 2 p.m. | S.W. | 3 to 4 | b. c. | 30·14 | 73· |
| | 10 „ | S.W. | 3 to 4 | b. c. | 30·12 | 70· |
| 26 „ | 6 a.m. | S.W. | 4 | b. c. | 30·11 | 67· |
| | 2 p.m. | S.W. | 3 to 4 | b. c. | 30·10 | 73· |
| | 10 „ | S.W. | 3 | b. c. | 30·09 | 70· |
| 27 „ | 8 a.m. | N. | 1 to 2 | b. c. | 30·22 | 67· |
| | 4 p.m. | N. | 1 | b. c. | 30·30 | 71· |
| | 10 „ | Calm | – | b. c. | 30·34 | 67· |
| 28 „ | 6 a.m. | E.N.E. | 1 to 2 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 8 „ | – | – | – | 30·39 | 67· |
| | 2 p.m. | N.E. | 1 to 2 | b. c. | 30·40 | 70· |
| | 10 „ | Calm | – | b. c. | 30·42 | 65· |
| 29 „ | 8 a.m. | S.E. | 2 | b. c. | 30·354 | 64· |
| | 2 p.m. | S.E. | 2 to 3 | b. c. | 30·32 | 70· |
| | 10 „ | S.E. | 3 to 4 | b. c. p. | 30·30 | 67· |
| 30 „ | 2 a.m. | – | – | o. c. r. | – | – |
| | 6 „ | S. | 2 | o. c. p. | 30·27 | 64· |
| | noon | S. | 2 | o. c. p. | 30·24 | 70· |
| | 8 p.m. | S. | 2 | o. c. | – | – |
| | 10 „ | – | – | – | 30·22 | 67· |
| 31 „ | 6 a.m. | S.W. | 2 | – | – | – |
| | 8 „ | – | – | b. c. | 30·21 | 69· |
| | 2 p.m. | S.W. | 2 | b. c. | 30·20 | 72· |
| | 10 „ | W.S.W. | 2 to 3 | b. c. | 30·20 | 68· |

## FEBRUARY.

| Day. | Hour. | Wind. Direction. | Wind. Force. | Weather. | Height of Bar. | Height of Therm. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Feb. | 6 a.m. | W.N.W. | 2 | b. c. | 30·20 | 68· |
| | noon | W.N.W. | 2 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 2 p.m. | – | – | – | 30·21 | 72· |
| | 8 „ | W. | 2 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 10 „ | – | – | – | 30·23 | 68· |
| 2 „ | 6 a.m. | W.S.W. | 1 to 2 | b. c. | 30·15 | 68· |
| | 2 p.m. | W. | 1 to 2 | b. c. | 30·12 | 72· |
| | 10 „ | W. | 1 to 2 | b. c. | 30·08 | 68· |
| 3 „ | 6 a.m. | S.W. | 4 | c. | 29·88 | 70· |
| | 2 p.m. | S.W. | 4 | b. c. | 29·764 | 74· |
| | 10 „ | S.W. | 4 to 6 | c. q. ret. | 29·72 | 70· |

METEOROLOGICAL NOTES abstracted from the Log kept by Captain *Pullen*, R.N., &c.—*continued.*

## FEBRUARY.

| Day. | Hour. | Wind. Direction. | Wind. Force. | Weather. | Height of Bar. | Height of Therm. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 Feb. | 8 a.m. | N.W. | 5 to 6 | b. c. q. p. | 29·90 | 70° |
| | 2 p.m. | N.W. | 5 | b. c. q. | 29·96 | 74° |
| | 10 „ | N.W. | 4 to 5 | b. c. q. | 30·04 | 70° |
| 5 „ | 6 a.m. | S. | 3 | b. c. | 30·20 | 70° |
| | 2 p.m. | S.S.E. | 3 to 4 | b. c. p. | 30·19 | 74° |
| | 10 „ | S.E. | 3 to 5 | b. c. q. p. | 30·17 | 69° |
| 6 „ | 6 a.m. | S. | 2 to 3 | c. p. d. | 30·20 | 70° |
| | 2 p.m. | S. | 2 to 3 | c. p. | 30·20 | 74° |
| | 10 „ | S. | 2 to 3 | c. p. | 30·20 | 72° |
| 7 „ | 6 a.m. | S. | 4 to 5 | c. p. | 30·19 | 72° |
| | 2 p.m. | S.S.W. | 4 to 5 | c. p. | 30·17 | 76° |
| | 10 „ | S.S.W. | 4 to 6 | c.p.q.l.t. | 30·15 | 72° |
| 8 „ | 6 a.m. | S.W. | 2 to 3 | b. c. | 30·13 | 70° |
| | 2 p.m. | S.W. | 3 | b. c. | 30·11 | 74° |
| | 10 „ | S.W. | 3 | b. c. | 30·12 | 68° |
| 9 „ | 6 a.m. | W.N.W. | 3 | b. c. | 30·12 | 70° |
| | 2 p.m. | W. | 3 | b. c. | 30·10 | 75° |
| | 10 „ | W. | 3 to 4 | b. c. p. | 30·11 | 69° |
| 10 „ | 6 a.m. | W.N.W. | 3 | b. c. | 30·15 | 70° |
| | 2 p.m. | W.N.W. | 3 | b. c. | 30·14 | 74° |
| | 10 „ | W. | 3 to 5 | b. c. p. q. | 30·11 | 70° |
| 11 „ | 6 a.m. | N. | 4 to 5 | b. c. q. | 30·21 | 63° |
| | noon | N. | 5 | b. c. q. | 30·28 | 66° |
| | 10 p.m. | N. | 4 to 5 | b. c. q. | 30·34 | 60° |
| 12 „ | 6 a.m. | N. | 1 | b. c. | 30·20 | 61° |
| | noon | Calm | 0 | b. c. | 30·10 | 65° |
| | 2 p.m. | Variable | 1 | — | — | — |
| | 6 „ | S. | 2 | — | — | — |
| | 8 „ | — | — | b. c. p. | 30·02 | 66° |
| | 10 „ | S. | 2 | — | — | — |
| 13 „ | 6 a.m. | S. | 2 | o. c. p. | 29·90 | 67° |
| | 2 p.m. | Variable | 2 | b. c. p. | 29·91 | 71° |
| | 10 „ | N. | 2 to 3 | b. c. | 29·93 | 67° |
| 14 „ | 8 a.m. | N. | 3 | b. c. | 29·96 | 67° |
| | 4 p.m. | — | — | — | 30·00 | 71° |
| | 10 „ | N. | 3 | b. c. | 30·00 | 67° |
| 15 „ | 6 a.m. | N. | 4 | b. c. q. | 30·05 | 66° |
| | 10 „ | N.W. | 4 | — | — | — |
| | 2 p.m. | N. | 4 to 5 | b. c. q. | 30·00 | 70° |
| | 6 „ | N.W. | 4 to 5 | — | — | — |
| | 10 „ | N. | 4 to 5 | b. c. q. | — | — |
| | midnight | N.W. | — | — | 29·94 | 66° |
| 16 „ | 6 a.m. | W.S.W. | 5 to 6 | b. c. q. | 29·79 | 66° |
| | 2 p.m. | W.S.W. | 5 to 6 | b. c. q. | 29·69 | 73° |
| | 6 „ | — | — | c. q. v. | — | — |
| | 10 „ | W. | 5 to 6 | c. q. v. | 29·74 | 67° |
| 17 „ | 8 a.m. | S.W. | 5 | b. c. q. | 29·80 | 67° |
| | 2 p.m. | S.W. | 5 | b. c. q. | 29·90 | 71° |
| | 10 „ | W. | 5 | b. c. q. | 30·05 | 66° |
| 18 „ | 6 a.m. | N.W. | 4 | b. c. | — | — |
| | 8 „ | — | — | — | 30·37 | 62° |
| | 2 p.m. | N.W. | 3 to 4 | b. c. | — | — |
| | 4 „ | — | — | — | 30·42 | 65° |
| | 8 „ | N. | 3 | b. c. | — | — |
| | 10 „ | — | — | — | 30·51 | 62° |
| 19 „ | 6 a.m. | S.E. | 4 | b. c. p. q. | 30·30 | 67° |
| | noon | — | — | — | 30·15 | 71° |
| | 2 p.m. | S.E. | 4 to 5 | c. p. q. | — | — |
| | 10 „ | S.S.W. | 5 | c. p. q. | 30·05 | 67° |
| 20 „ | 6 a.m. | E.N.E. | 3 to 4 | o. c. p. | 30·05 | 62° |
| | 2 p.m. | E.N.E. | 3 to 4 | o. c. p. | 30·05 | 67° |
| | 8 „ | E.N.E. | 3 to 4 | o. c. p. | 30·06 | 62° |
| 21 „ | 6 a.m. | N.E. | 2 to 3 | b. c. | 30·08 | 63° |
| | 2 p.m. | N.E. | 2 to 3 | b. c. | 30·10 | 67° |
| | 10 „ | N.E. | 3 | b. c. | 30·12 | 64° |
| 22 „ | 6 a.m. | N. | 1 | b. c. | 30·14 | 62° |
| | 2 p.m. | N.N.E. | 1 to 2 | b. c. | 30·16 | 67° |
| | 10 „ | E.S.E. | 1 to 2 | b. c. | 30·18 | 63° |

## FEBRUARY—*continued.*

| Day. | Hour. | Wind. Direction. | Wind. Force. | Weather. | Height of Bar. | Height of Therm. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23 Feb. | 8 a.m. | W. | 2 | b. c. | 30·12 | 63° |
| | 2 p.m. | W. | 4 | b. c. q. | 30·09 | 67° |
| | 10 „ | W. | 4 | b. c. | 30·08 | 65° |
| 24 „ | 6 a.m. | — | — | — | 30·11 | 67° |
| | 8 „ | W.S.W. | 2 to 3 | b. c. | — | — |
| | noon | — | — | — | 30·12 | 72° |
| | 2 p.m. | W.S.W. | 2 to 3 | b. c. | — | — |
| | 6 „ | S.W. | — | — | — | — |
| | 8 „ | W.S.W. | 2 to 3 | b. c. | 30·142 | 66° |
| 25 „ | 6 a.m. | W. | 3 | b. c. | 30·17 | 66° |
| | noon | — | — | — | 30·18 | 71° |
| | 2 p.m. | W. | 3 | b. c. | — | — |
| | 8 „ | — | — | — | 30·20 | 66° |
| | 10 „ | W.S.W. | 3 | b. c. | — | — |
| 26 „ | 8 a.m. | S.W. | 3 to 4 | b. c. | 30·10 | 68° |
| | 2 p.m. | S.S.W. | 3 to 5 | b. c. q. | 30·00 | 73° |
| | 8 „ | S.S.W. | 4 to 6 | b. c. q. l. t. | — | — |
| | 10 „ | — | — | — | 29·90 | 68° |
| 27 „ | 6 a.m. | — | — | — | 29·96 | 67° |
| | 8 „ | W.N.W. | 5 to 6 | b. c. q. | — | — |
| | 2 p.m. | W.N.W. | 5 to 6 | b. c. q. | 30·06 | 71° |
| | 8 „ | N.W. | 4 to 5 | b. c. q. | — | — |
| | 10 „ | — | — | — | 30·22 | 61° |
| 28 „ | 8 a.m. | W.N.W. | 1 to 2 | b. c. | 30·26 | 64° |
| | 2 p.m. | Calm | 0 | b. c. | 30·29 | 68° |
| | 10 „ | Calm | 0 | b. c. | 30·31 | 64° |
| 29 „ | 6 a.m. | Calm | 0 | b. c. | 30·34 | 65° |
| | 2 p.m. | N. | 1 | b. c. | 30·37 | 68° |
| | 10 „ | N. | 1 | b. c. | 30·41 | 63° |

## MARCH.

| Day. | Hour. | Wind. Direction. | Wind. Force. | Weather. | Height of Bar. | Height of Therm. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Mar. | 8 a.m. | W. | 2 | b. c. | 30·34 | 65° |
| | 2 p.m. | W. | 2 | b. c. | 30·30 | 69° |
| | 10 „ | W. | 2 | b. c. | 30·25 | 66° |
| 2 „ | 6 a.m. | S.W. | 4 to 5 | b. c. q. | 30·14 | 65° |
| | 2 p.m. | S.W. | 4 to 5 | b. c. q. | 30·07 | 69° |
| | 10 „ | S.W. | 4 to 5 | b. c. q. | 30·03 | 66° |
| 3 „ | 6 a.m. | N.N.E. | 3 to 5 | c. g. q. | 30·08 | 64° |
| | noon | — | — | — | 30·126 | 67° |
| | 2 p.m. | N.N.E. | 5 | c. g. q. | — | — |
| | 10 „ | N.N.E. | 4 to 5 | c. q. | 30·14 | 64° |
| 4 „ | 6 a.m. | N.E. | 3 to 4 | b. c. | — | — |
| | 2 p.m. | E.N.E. | 3 | c. g. | — | — |
| | 10 „ | N.E. | 3 | c. g. | — | — |
| 5 „ | 6 a.m. | E. | 4 | g. p. | — | — |
| | 2 p.m. | E. | 4 to 5 | g. p. | — | — |
| | 10 „ | E. | 4 | g. | — | — |
| 6 „ | 6 a.m. | E. | 2 to 3 | b. c. | — | — |
| | 2 p.m. | E. | 2 to 3 | b. c. | — | — |
| | 10 „ | Variable | 1 | b. c. | — | — |
| 7 „ | 8 a.m. | S.W. | 4 to 5 | b. c. | — | — |
| | 2 p.m. | S.W. | 4 to 5 | b. c. | — | — |
| | 10 „ | S.W. | 4 to 5 | b. c. | — | — |
| 8 „ | 6 a.m. | W. | 1 to 2 | b. c. | — | — |
| | 2 p.m. | W. | 2 to 3 | b. c. | — | — |
| | 10 „ | W. | 2 to 3 | b. c. | — | — |
| 9 „ | 6 a.m. | W. | 2 to 3 | b. c. | — | — |
| | 2 p.m. | W. | 2 to 3 | b. c. | — | — |
| | 8 „ | W.N.W. | 2 to 3 | b. c. | — | — |
| 10 „ | 8 a.m. | W. | 2 | b. c. | — | — |
| | 2 p.m. | W. | 2 to 3 | b. c. | — | — |
| | 10 „ | W. | 2 | b. c. | — | — |
| 11 „ | 6 a.m. | S.W. | 3 | b. c. p. | — | — |
| | 2 p.m. | W.S.W. | 3 | b. c. | — | — |
| | 10 „ | W.N.W. | 2 to 3 | b. c. | — | — |
| 12 „ | 8 a.m. | W. | 3 | g. | — | — |
| | 2 p.m. | W. | 3 to 4 | — | — | — |
| | 4 „ | — | — | c. | — | — |
| | 10 „ | W. | 3 | c. | — | — |

METEOROLOGICAL NOTES abstracted from the Log kept by Captain *Pullen*, R.N., &c.—*continued.*

## MARCH—*continued.*

| Day. | Hour. | Wind. Direction. | Wind. Force. | Weather. | Height of Bar. | Height of Therm. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13 March | 8 a.m. | W. | 3 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 4 p.m. | W. | 2 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 10 „ | W. | 2 | b. c. | – | – |
| 14 „ | 6 a.m. | W. | 3 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 2 p.m. | S.W. | 2 to 3 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 10 „ | W.S.W. | 2 to 3 | b. c. | – | – |
| 15 „ | 6 a.m. | E. | 1 to 2 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 2 p.m. | N.E. | 2 to 3 | v. c. | – | – |
| | 8 „ | E. | 2 to 5 | v. q. | – | – |
| 16 „ | 6 a.m. | Variable | 3 to 5 | c. c. q. p. | – | – |
| | 2 „ | W. | 4 to 6 | b. c. q. | – | – |
| | 10 „ | W. | 4 to 6 | b. c. q. | – | – |
| 17 „ | 8 a.m. | N. | 4 to 5 | c. q. p. | – | – |
| | 2 p.m. | N. | 4 to 5 | c. v. q. | – | – |
| | 10 „ | N. | 4 to 5 | c. p. q. | – | – |
| 18 „ | 6 a.m. | N. | 2 to 3 | b. c. p. | – | – |
| | 2 p.m. | N. | 2 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 10 „ | N.W. | 1 to 2 | b. c. | – | – |
| 19 „ | 8 a.m. | Calm | 0 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 2 p.m. | Calm | 0 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 8 „ | Variable | 1 | b. c. | – | – |
| 20 „ | 6 a.m. | S.W. | 2 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 2 p.m. | S.W. | 2 to 3 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 10 „ | S.W. | 2 | b. c. | – | – |
| 21 „ | 8 a.m. | S.W. | 3 | b. c. | 30·144 | 65½ |
| | 2 p.m. | S.S.W. | 3 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 8 „ | S.W. | 2 to 3 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 10 „ | – | – | – | 30·182 | 66½ |
| 22 „ | 8 a.m. | S.W. | 3 | b. c. | 30·164 | 70· |
| | 2 p.m. | S.W. | 3 to 4 | b. c. | 30·132 | 73· |
| | 8 „ | S.W. | 4 to 5 | c. q. | – | – |
| | 10 „ | – | – | – | 30·048 | 68·6 |
| 23 „ | 6 a.m. | – | – | – | 29·88 | 69½ |
| | 8 „ | S.W. | 5 to 6 | c. q. p. | 29·894 | 70·0 |
| | 2 p.m. | – | – | – | 29·714 | 73½ |
| | 4 „ | W.S.W. | 5 to 6 | c. q. v. | – | – |
| | 6 „ | – | – | – | 29·778 | 69½ |
| | 8 „ | W. | 5 to 6 | – | – | – |
| | 10 „ | W.N.W. | 5 to 6 | c. q. p. | 29·81 | 66½ |
| 24 „ | 6 a.m. | W.N.W. | 7 to 8 | c. q. p. | 29·76 | 63½ |
| | 8 „ | – | – | – | 29·80 | 65½ |
| | noon | W.N.W. | 6 to 8 | c. q. p. | – | – |
| | 2 p.m. | – | – | – | 29·872 | 64½ |
| | 8 „ | W.N.W. | 5 to 7 | c. q. p. | – | – |
| | 10 „ | – | – | – | 29·968 | 58· |
| 25 „ | 6 a.m. | N.N.W. | 3 to 5 | c. | 30·14 | 59· |
| | 2 p.m. | N.N.W. | 4 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 10 „ | N. | 3 to 4 | c. | – | – |
| 26 „ | 6 a.m. | Variable | 4 | c. g. | – | – |
| | noon | W. | 4 | c. p. | – | – |
| | 8 p.m. | W. | 4 | c. q. p. t. | – | – |
| | 10 „ | – | – | – | – | – |
| 27 „ | – | – | – | – | 29·678 | 64·6 |
| | 8 a.m. | W.N.W. | 3 to 5 | c. q. p. l. t. | 29·648 | 65· |
| | 10 „ | – | – | – | 29·65 | 66·8 |
| | 2 p.m. | W.N.W. | 3 to 5 | c. q. p. l. t. | 29·6 | 69·5 |
| | 8 „ | – | – | – | 29·538 | 63. |
| | 10 „ | W.N.W. | 4 to 5 | c. q. p. | 29·528 | 64· |
| 28 „ | 6 a.m. | – | – | – | 29·62 | 62·8 |
| | 8 „ | N.W. | 4 to 6 | c. q. p. | 29·66 | 62·8 |
| | 4 p.m. | N.W. | 4 to 6 | c. q. p. | – | – |
| | 10 „ | N.W. | 4 to 6 | c. q. p. | 29·746 | 59· |
| 29 „ | 6 a.m. | – | – | – | 29·732 | 59½ |
| | 8 „ | N.W. | 5 to 7 | b. c. q. p. | 29·752 | 62½ |
| | 2 p.m. | N.W. | 5 to 7 | c. q. p. | – | – |
| | 6 „ | – | – | – | 29·768 | 62·8 |
| | 8 „ | – | – | – | 29·745 | 62·2 |
| | 10 „ | W.N.W. | 5 to 6 | c. q. p. | 29·746 | 62· |

## MARCH—*continued.*

| Day. | Hour. | Wind. Direction. | Wind. Force. | Weather. | Height of Bar. | Height of Therm. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30 Mar. | 6 a.m. | – | – | – | 29·726 | 61·6 |
| | 8 „ | N.Wy. | 5 to 6 | b. c. q. | 29·716 | 65·5 |
| | 2 p.m. | W.N.Wy. | 5 to 7 | c. q. p. | – | – |
| | 4 „ | – | – | – | 29·588 | 69· |
| | 6 „ | – | – | – | 29·592 | 66· |
| | 10 „ | Wy. | 5 to 6 | c. q. p. | 29·598 | 65·2 |
| 31 „ | 6 a.m. | W. | 6 | b. c. q. | 29·584 | 65· |
| | 10 „ | – | – | – | 29·604 | 68·6 |
| | noon | W.S.W. | 6 | b. c. q. | – | – |
| | 4 p.m. | – | – | b. c. q. | 29·635 | 69½ |
| | 8 „ | W. | 6 | – | 29·648 | 67· |

## APRIL.

| Day. | Hour. | Wind. Direction. | Wind. Force. | Weather. | Height of Bar. | Height of Therm. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Apr. | 6 a.m. | W. | 5 to 6 | b. c. q. | 29·716 | 63·5 |
| | 8 „ | – | – | – | 29·746 | 64·6 |
| | noon | Wy. | 5 to 6 | b. c. q. | 29·774 | 69·5 |
| | 6 p.m. | – | – | – | 29·800 | 65·3 |
| | 8 „ | Wy. | 5 to 6 | – | 29·830 | 64· |
| | 10 „ | Wy. | 5 to 6 | b. c. q. | – | – |
| 2 „ | 6 a.m. | S.W. | 4 | b. c. | 29·80 | 63·6 |
| | 10 „ | – | – | – | 29·82 | 70·5 |
| | 2 p.m. | S. | 5 to 6 | b. c. q. | 29·684 | 74·5 |
| | 8 „ | – | – | – | 29·568 | 69·5 |
| | 10 „ | S. | 5 to 6 | b. c. q. l. | 29·574 | 69·5 |
| 3 „ | 6 a.m. | W. | 6 | b. c. q. | 29·494 | 66·8 |
| | 10 „ | – | – | – | 29·502 | 70· |
| | 2 p.m. | Wy. | 6 to 7 | b. c. q. | 29·470 | 71·5 |
| | 4 „ | – | – | – | 29·438 | 70·4 |
| | 8 „ | – | – | – | 29·396 | 64·5 |
| | 10 „ | Wy. | 6 | b. c. q. | 29·398 | 65·5 |
| 4 „ | 6 a.m. | N.Wy. | 4 to 6 | b. c. q. | 29·444 | 65· |
| | 10 „ | – | – | – | 29·55 | 67·5 |
| | 2 p.m. | N.Wy. | 5 | b. c. q. | 29·652 | 71·5 |
| | 8 „ | W.N.W. | 4 to 5 | b. c. q. | 29·792 | 67· |
| | 10 p.m. | – | – | – | 29·814 | 67· |
| 5 „ | 6 a.m. | Ey. | 1 to 2 | b. c. | 29·888 | 65·5 |
| | 2 p.m. | S.E. | 2 to 3 | c. g. p. | – | – |
| | 4 „ | – | – | – | 29·92 | 67·8 |
| | 8 „ | – | – | – | 29·886 | 68· |
| | 10 „ | Sy. | 3 | c. g. | 29·884 | 67·5 |
| 6 „ | 6 a.m. | S.W. | 3 | b. c. | 29·75 | 67·5 |
| | 2 p.m. | S.W. | 3 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 6 „ | – | – | – | 29·796 | 68· |
| | 8 „ | – | – | – | 29·792 | 68· |
| | 10 „ | S. | 3 to 5 | c. p. | 29·805 | 68· |
| | midnight | – | – | – | 29·795 | 68· |
| 7 „ | 6 a.m. | S.W. | 3 | b. c. | 29·712 | 69· |
| | 2 p.m. | S.W. | 3 to 4 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 6 „ | – | – | – | 29·712 | 68·5 |
| | 8 „ | – | – | – | 29·680 | 67·5 |
| | 10 „ | S.W. | 3 to 4 | b. c. | 29·674 | 67·0 |
| 8 „ | 6 a.m. | – | – | – | 29·678 | 66· |
| | 8 „ | W. | 3 | b. c. p. | 29·800 | 67·5 |
| | 10 „ | – | – | – | 29·85 | 67· |
| | 2 p.m. | W.N.W. | 3 | b. c. p. | – | – |
| | 8 „ | W. | 3 | b. c. p. | 29·85 | 67· |
| | midnight | – | – | – | 29·862 | 66·5 |
| 9 „ | 6 a.m. | – | – | – | 29·910 | 66·5 |
| | 8 „ | W.N.W. | 2 to 3 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 2 p.m. | W. | 2 to 4 | b. c. | 30·020 | 74·5 |
| | 6 „ | – | – | – | 30·046 | 66·5 |
| | 10 „ | W. | 1 | c. | – | – |
| | midnight | – | – | – | 30·042 | 66·5 |
| 10 „ | 8 a.m. | W. | 2 to 3 | b. c. | 30·048 | 66·5 |
| | 10 „ | – | – | – | 30·092 | 72· |
| | 4 p.m. | – | – | b. c. | 30·084 | 72· |
| | 8 „ | – | – | – | 30·052 | 67·5 |
| | 10 „ | W. | 2 to 3 | b. c. | 30·062 | 57· |
| 11 „ | 6 a.m. | W. | 2 | c. v. | 29·94 | 67·5 |
| | 8 „ | – | – | – | 29·952 | 70· |
| | noon | W. | 2 | c. | – | – |
| | 6 p.m. | – | – | – | 29·976 | 71· |
| | 8 „ | W. | 2 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 10 „ | – | – | – | 30·072 | 66·5 |

METEOROLOGICAL NOTES abstracted from the Log kept by Captain *Pullen*, R.N., &c.—*continued.*

APRIL—*continued.*

| Day. | Hour. | Wind. Direction. | Wind. Force. | Weather. | Height of Bar. | Height of Therm. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12 April | 6 a.m. | W.N.W. | 2 to 3 | b. c. | 30·032 | 65· |
| | 10 „ | – | – | – | 30·074 | 68·5 |
| | noon | W.N.W. | 2 to 3 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 6 p.m. | – | – | – | 30·084 | 70·5 |
| | 10 „ | – | – | – | 30·128 | 65· |
| 13 „ | 6 a.m. | – | – | – | 30·104 | 64·5 |
| | 8 „ | S.Wy. | 2 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 2 p.m. | S.Wy. | 2 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 4 „ | – | – | – | 30·102 | 71· |
| | 8 „ | S.Wy. | 2 to 4 | b. c. | 30·082 | 67· |
| | 10 „ | – | – | – | 30·514 | 66· |
| 14 „ | 6 a.m. | 30 | – | – | 30·022 | 66·5 |
| | 8 „ | N.W. | 3 | b. c. | 30·04 | 69· |
| | 4 p.m. | N.W. | 2 to 3 | b. c. | 30·078 | 70·5 |
| | 10 p.m. | W.N.W. | 2 to 3 | b. c. | – | – |
| | midnight | – | – | – | 30·14 | 65· |
| 15 „ | 6 a.m. | – | – | – | 30·112 | 63·5 |
| | 8 „ | W. | 2 to 3 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 4 p.m. | W. | 3 to 4 | b. c. | 30·024 | 69· |
| | 10 „ | W.S.W. | 4 to 5 | b. c. q. | 30·00 | 65· |
| 16 „ | 6 a.m. | – | – | – | 29·918 | 72·5 |
| | 8 „ | S.W. | 6 to 7 | c. p. q. | 29·924 | 75· |
| | 4 p.m. | S.Wy. | 6 to 7 | c. p. q. | 29·832 | 75· |
| | 10 „ | S.W. | 6 to 7 | c. p. q. l. | 29·800 | 75·6 |
| | midnight | – | – | – | 29·832 | 72· |
| 17 „ | 6 a.m. | – | – | – | 29·514 | 70· |
| | 8 „ | S.W. | 4 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 10 „ | – | – | – | 30·02 | 71· |
| | 2 p.m. | S.W. | 3 to 4 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 6 „ | – | – | – | 30·072 | 67½ |
| | 10 „ | S.W. | 3 to 4 | b.c. | 30·192 | 65· |
| 18 „ | 6 a.m. | – | – | – | 30·144 | 67· |
| | 8 „ | W.N.W. | 4 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 4 p.m. | W. | 3 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 8 „ | – | – | – | 30·192 | 66· |
| | 10 „ | W. | 3 | b. c. | – | – |
| 19 „ | 6 a.m. | – | – | – | 30·012 | 64·4 |
| | 8 „ | S.Wy. | 4 to 5 | b. c. q. | – | – |
| | 4 p.m. | S.W. | 5 | b. c. q. | 30·040 | 75· |
| | 6 „ | – | – | – | 29·994 | 71·5 |
| | 10 „ | S.W. | 5 to 6 | b. c. q. | – | – |
| | midnight | – | – | – | 29·952 | 70· |
| 20 „ | 6 a.m. | – | – | – | 29·90 | 74· |
| | 8 „ | Sy. | 5 to 6 | c. q. v. | – | – |
| | 2 „ | Sy. | 5 to 6 | c. q. v. | – | – |
| | 4 p.m. | – | – | – | 29·912 | 74·5 |
| | 8 „ | Sy. | 4 | b. c. | 29·944 | 71· |
| | midnight | – | – | – | 29·996 | 70· |
| 21 „ | 6 a.m. | – | – | – | 30·036 | 68·5 |
| | 8 „ | S. | 3 to 4 | – | 30·070 | 72· |
| | 4 p.m. | S.W. | 3 to 4 | – | 30·012 | 74· |
| | 10 „ | W. | 2 to 4 | – | 30·202 | 66· |
| | midnight | W.N.W. | – | – | – | – |
| 22 „ | 6 a.m. | W.N.W. | 3 to 4 | b. c. | 30·274 | 65· |
| | 8 „ | – | – | – | 30·300 | 67· |
| | 2 p.m. | W.N.W. | 3 to 4 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 6 „ | – | – | – | 30·342 | 68·5 |
| | 8 „ | – | – | – | 30·352 | 66· |
| | 10 „ | N.W. | 4 to 5 | b. c. q. | – | – |
| 23 „ | 6 a.m. | Ny. | 2 to 3 | b. c. | 30·398 | 64· |
| | 2 p.m. | N.E. | 2 to 3 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 10 „ | N.E. | 2 to 3 | b. c. | 30·432 | 64· |
| 24 „ | 6 a.m. | – | – | – | 30·410 | 65·5 |
| | 8 „ | Ey. | 1 to 2 | b. c. | 30·432 | 67·5 |
| | 4 p.m. | S.E. | 1 to 2 | b. c. | 30·420 | 73·5 |
| | 8 „ | – | – | – | ·400 | 66·5 |
| | 10 „ | S.E. | 2 | b. c. | ·412 | 66· |
| 25 „ | 6 a.m. | Sy. | 1 to 2 | b. c. | 30·350 | 65· |
| | 8 „ | – | – | – | 30·366 | 70· |
| | 2 p.m. | S.E. | 2 to 3 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 6 „ | – | – | – | 30·348 | 71· |
| | 10 „ | Sy. | 2 to 3 | b. c. | – | – |
| | midnight | – | – | – | 31·316 | 68· |

APRIL—*continued.*

| Day. | Hour. | Wind. Direction. | Wind. Force. | Weather. | Height of Bar. | Height of Therm. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 26 April | 6 a.m. | S. | 2 to 3 | b. c. | 30·362 | 68· |
| | 2 p.m. | S.W. | 3 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 4 „ | – | – | – | 30·302 | 76· |
| | 8 „ | S.W. | 3 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 10 „ | – | – | – | 30·112 | 71· |
| | midnight | – | – | – | ·096 | 71· |
| 27 „ | 4 a.m. | – | – | c. p. | – | – |
| | 6 „ | – | – | – | 30·022 | 70· |
| | 8 „ | W. | 3 | c. v. | 30·026 | 72· |
| | 2 p.m. | W. | 3 | b. c. | 29·958 | 78·5 |
| | 6 „ | – | – | – | 29·916 | 74· |
| | 10 „ | Wy. | 3 to 4 | b. c. | – | – |
| | midnight | – | – | – | 29·926 | 71· |
| 28 „ | 6 a.m. | – | – | – | 29·896 | 69· |
| | 8 a.m. | W. | 4 to 5 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 4 p.m. | W. | 4 to 5 | b. c. | 29·860 | 75· |
| | 10 „ | W.N.W. | 4 to 5 | c. p. | 29·862 | 68· |
| 29 „ | 6 a.m. | Wy. | 3 | b. c. | 29·894 | 69· |
| | 8 „ | – | – | – | 29·892 | 70· |
| | 2 p.m. | W.N.W. | 4 to 5 | b. c. | 29·922 | 72½ |
| | 6 „ | – | – | – | 29·922 | 69· |
| | 8 „ | Ny. | 5 to 6 | p. c. | – | – |
| | 10 „ | – | – | – | 29·978 | 65· |
| 30 „ | 6 a.m. | N.N.E. | 3 | b. c. | 30·022 | 65· |
| | 2 p.m. | N.E. | 3 | b. c. | 30·098 | 71·6 |
| | 10 „ | N.E. | 2 to 3 | b. c. | – | – |
| | midnight | – | – | – | 30·096 | 65· |

MAY.

| Day. | Hour. | Wind. Direction. | Wind. Force. | Weather. | Height of Bar. | Height of Therm. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 May | 8 a.m. | E. | 1 to 2 | b. c. | 30·012 | 66·5 |
| | 2 p.m. | – | – | – | 30·040 | 73·5 |
| | 4 „ | E. | 1 to 2 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 6 „ | – | – | – | 30·144 | 72· |
| | 8 „ | – | – | – | ·132 | 67·5 |
| | 10 „ | E.S.E. | 1 | b. c. | 30·152 | 66·5 |
| 2 „ | 6 a.m. | Sy. | 3 to 4 | b. c. | 30·102 | 66· |
| | 2 p.m. | S.W. | 3 to 4 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 4 „ | – | – | – | 30·142 | 75· |
| | 6 „ | – | – | – | 30·132 | 70· |
| | 10 „ | S.W. | 3 to 4 | b. c. | 30·144 | 69½ |
| 3 „ | 6 a.m. | Sy. | 4 | b. c. | 30·138 | 70 |
| | 2 p.m. | Sy. | 4 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 10 „ | Sy. | 3 to 4 | b. c. | – | – |
| 4 „ | 4 a.m. | – | – | c. v. | – | – |
| | 8 „ | Sy. | 3 to 4 | v. c. | – | – |
| | 4 p.m. | Sy. | 3 to 4 | c. v. | – | – |
| | 10 „ | S.E. | 4 to 6 | c. q. v. | – | – |
| 5 „ | 4 a.m. | Vble. | 6 to 7 | c. p. q. | – | – |
| | 6 „ | – | – | – | 30·524 | 64½ |
| | 10 „ | N.E. | – | – | – | – |
| | 2 p.m. | – | 6 to 7 | c. p. q. | – | – |
| | 4 „ | N.E. | – | – | – | – |
| | 10 „ | N.E. | 6 to 7 | c. p. q. | – | – |
| 6 „ | 6 a.m. | – | – | – | 30·062 | 67· |
| | 8 „ | N.N.Ey. | 6 | c. q. | 30·076 | 68·5 |
| | 2 p.m. | N. | 6 | c. q. | 30·012 | 71·8 |
| | 6 „ | – | – | – | 29·992 | 68·5 |
| | 10 „ | N. | 5 to 6 | c. q. p. | 29·946 | 68·5 |
| 7 „ | 6 a.m. | N.E. | 4 | c. | 30·028 | 67·5 |
| | 8 „ | – | – | – | 30·05 | 72· |
| | noon | – | – | – | 30·094 | 77·5 |
| | 2 p.m. | N.E. | 4 | c. | – | – |
| | 10 „ | N.E. | 3 to 5 | c. q. | – | – |
| | midnight | – | – | – | 30·062 | 69· |
| 8 „ | 6 a.m. | E.S.E. | 3 | b. c. | 30· | 71·5 |
| | 10 „ | – | – | – | 30·004 | 76·5 |
| | noon | S.E. | 3 to 4 | c. p. | 29·994 | 77·5 |
| | 4 p.m. | – | – | – | 29·928 | 72·5 |
| | 6 „ | E | 3 to 4 | c. p. | 29·886 | 70·8 |
| | 8 „ | – | – | – | 29·892 | 70· |
| | 10 „ | E. | 3 to 4 | – | 29·886 | 71· |

METEOROLOGICAL NOTES abstracted from the Log kept by Captain *Pullen*, R.N., &c.—*continued.*

MAY—*continued.*

| Day. | Hour. | Wind. Direction. | Wind. Force. | Weather. | Height of Bar. | Height of Therm. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 May | 6 a.m. | Sy. | 3 | b. c. | 29·796 | 70· |
| | 10 „ | – | – | – | 29·826 | 71· |
| | 2 p.m. | S. | 3 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 6 „ | – | – | – | 29·826 | 71· |
| | 10 „ | Sy. | 3 | b. c. | – | – |
| | midnight | – | – | – | 29·876 | 69· |
| 10 „ | 6 a.m. | – | – | – | 29·926 | 70·5 |
| | 8 „ | N.E. | 2 to 3 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 2 p.m. | N.E. | 2 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 6 „ | – | – | – | 30·024 | 76·5 |
| | 8 „ | N.E. | 1 | b. c. | – | – |
| | midnight | – | – | – | 30·024 | 70· |
| 11 „ | 6 a.m. | S. | 2 | b. c. | 30·096 | 73·5 |
| | 2 p.m. | S. | 2 | b. c. | 30·100 | 75· |
| | 6 „ | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| | 10 „ | – | – | – | 30·102 | 71· |
| | midnight | Calm | – | b. c. | – | – |
| 12 „ | 6 a.m. | Ey. | 2 to 1 | b. c. | 30·084 | 69· |
| | 2 p.m. | E. | 2 to 3 | b. c. | – | – |
| | midnight | – | – | – | 30·090 | 71·5 |
| 13 „ | 6 a.m. | – | – | – | 30·050 | 71· |
| | 8 „ | E.S.E. | 4 to 5 | b. c. | 30·088 | 76· |
| | 2 p.m. | E.S.E. | 4 to 5 | b. c. | 30·082 | 76· |
| | 10 „ | E S E. | 4 to 5 | b. c. | 30·074 | 71·5 |
| | midnight | – | – | – | 30·050 | 72· |
| 14 „ | 6 a.m. | – | – | – | 30·082 | 74· |
| | 8 „ | E.S.E. | 8 to 6 to 7 | c. v. q. | – | – |
| | noon | – | – | – | 30·130 | 74· |
| | 2 p.m. | Ey. | 5 to 6 to 7 | c. v. q. | – | – |
| | 6 „ | – | – | – | 30·128 | 72· |
| | 10 „ | E.S.E. | 5 to 6 to 7 | c. v. q. | – | – |
| | midnight | – | – | – | 30·152 | 71· |
| 15 „ | 6 a.m. | E.S.E. | 4 to 5 | o. c. p. | 30·218 | 74·5 |
| | 8 „ | – | – | – | 30·232 | 76·5 |
| | 2 p.m. | S.Ey. | 4 | o. c. p. | 30·250 | 75· |
| | 6 „ | – | – | – | 30·236 | 75·5 |
| | 10 „ | S.Ey. | 4 | o. c. p. | 30·254 | 73· |
| 16 „ | 8 a.m. | E.S.E. | 5 | c. p. q. | 30·194 | 73· |
| | 2 p m | S.Ey. | 5 | c. p. q. | – | – |
| | 10 „ | E.S E. | 2 to 4 | c. p. | 30·076 | 71· |
| 17 „ | 4 a.m. | S.E. | 3 | c. v. | – | – |
| | noon | S.S.E. | 3 to 4 | c. p. | – | – |
| | 2 p.m. | – | – | – | 29·58 | 76· |
| | 8 „ | – | – | c. v. | – | – |
| | 10 „ | S.W. | 3 to 4 | c. v. | – | – |
| | midnight | – | – | – | 25·83 | 72· |
| 18 „ | 6 a.m. | W.N.W. | 3 to 4 | b. c. | 29·88 | 75· |
| | 8 „ | – | – | – | 29·894 | 76·5 |
| | 2 p.m. | W.N.W. | 3 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 6 „ | – | – | – | 29·400 | 77· |
| | 8 „ | – | – | – | ·972 | 73· |
| | 10 „ | W. | 3 | b. c. | ·972 | 73·8 |
| 19 „ | 6 a.m. | W. | 4 | b. c. q. | 29·954 | 73· |
| | 2 p.m. | W. | 4 to 6 | b. c. q. | – | – |
| | 4 „ | – | – | – | 29·518 | 74· |
| | 8 „ | – | – | – | 29·526 | 74· |
| | 10 „ | W. | 4 to 6 | b. c. q. | 30·00 | 74· |
| 20 „ | 6 a.m. | S. | 3 | b. c. | 29·956 | 73· |
| | 2 p.m. | S. | 1 to 2 | c. | – | – |
| | 4 „ | S. | – | – | 29·942 | 76· |
| | 6 „ | – | – | c. p. | – | – |
| | 8 „ | – | – | – | 29·932 | 71· |
| | 10 „ | S.E. | 3 to 4 | c. p.* | – | – |
| 21 „ | 4 a.m. | Variable | – | c. p. | – | – |
| | 8 „ | N.W. | 3 to 4 | b. c. | 29·924 | 74· |
| | 2 p.m. | Ny. | 3 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 6 „ | – | – | – | 29·952 | 76· |
| | 10 „ | Ny. | 1 | b. c. | – | – |
| | midnight | – | – | – | 29·954 | 71· |
| 22 „ | 8 a.m. | Ny. | 2 to 3 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 10 „ | – | – | – | 29·944 | 79· |
| | 2 p.m. | Ny. | 1 to 2 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 6 „ | – | – | – | 29·970 | 76· |
| | 10 „ | W. | 1 to 2 | b. c. | 29·982 | 73· |

MAY—*continued.*

| Day. | Hour. | Wind. Direction. | Wind. Force. | Weather. | Height of Bar. | Height of Therm. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23 May | 6 a.m. | N.Wy. | 3 to 6 | c. p. q. | 29·948 | 71· |
| | noon | Ny. | 5 to 6 to 4 | b. c. q. | – | – |
| | 6 p.m. | – | – | – | 30·13 | 72·5 |
| | 8 „ | Ny. | 4 | b. c. | – | – |
| | midnight | – | – | – | 30·162 | 68· |
| 24 „ | 6 a.m. | – | – | – | 30·222 | 68·5 |
| | 8 „ | N.Ey. | 2 to 3 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 2 p.m. | E.N.E. | 2 to 3 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 4 „ | – | – | – | 30·224 | 74· |
| | 8 „ | N.Ey. | 2 to 3 | b. c. | 30·212 | 68·5 |
| | midnight | – | – | – | 30·22 | 67· |
| 25 „ | 6 a.m. | E.S.E. | 3 to 4 | b. c. | 30·184 | 68· |
| | 8 „ | – | – | – | ·234 | 75· |
| | 2 p.m. | E.S.E. | 4 | c. | – | – |
| | 6 „ | – | – | – | 30·192 | 73·5 |
| | 10 „ | E.S.E. | 4 | c. | 30·198 | 73· |
| | midnight | – | – | – | ·193 | 74· |
| 26 „ | 6 a.m. | S. | 5 to 6 | c. g. q. p. | 30·142 | 72· |
| | 2 p.m. | S.E. | 5 to 6 | c. g. q. v. | 30·142 | 77·5 |
| | 8 „ | S.E. | 5 to 6 | c. g. q. v. | – | – |
| | midnight | – | – | – | 30·116 | 74· |
| 27 „ | 6 a.m. | S. | 5 to 6 | b. c. q. | 30·102 | 74· |
| | 2 p.m. | S.W. | 5 | b. c. q. | – | – |
| | 4 „ | – | – | – | 30·134 | 82· |
| | 8 „ | – | – | – | 30·126 | 76· |
| | 10 „ | S.W. | 5 | c. q. | 30·124 | 74·5 |
| 28 „ | 6 a.m. | S.S.W. | 5 to 6 | b. c. q. | 30·050 | 76·5 |
| | 2 p.m. | S.S.W. | 5 to 6 | b. c. q. | – | – |
| | 4 „ | – | – | – | 30·092 | 81·5 |
| | 10 „ | S.S.W. | 5 to 6 | b. c. q. | – | – |
| 29 „ | 6 a.m. | – | 2 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 8 „ | S.S.W. | 3 to 4 | b. c. | 30·10 | 78· |
| | 2 p.m. | – | – | – | 30·128 | 84· |
| | 4 „ | S.S.W. | 3 | b. c. | 30·112 | 84· |
| | 8 „ | – | – | – | 30·098 | 76· |
| | 10 „ | S.W. | 3 | b. c. | 30·098 | 76· |
| 30 „ | 6 a.m. | – | – | c. v. | 30·114 | 75· |
| | 8 „ | S.S.W. | 3 to 4 | – | 30·162 | 75½ |
| | 10 „ | – | – | c. | 30·186 | 79· |
| | 2 p.m. | S.S.W. | 3 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 6 „ | – | – | – | 30·196 | 76· |
| | 10 „ | S.W. | 3 | b. c. | 30·212 | 74· |
| 31 „ | 6 a.m. | S. | 2 | b. c. | 30·24 | 75· |
| | noon | – | – | – | 30·272 | 74· |
| | 2 p.m. | S.E. | 1 to 2 | b. c. | – | |
| | 10 „ | S.E. | 1 to 2 | b. c. | – | |

JUNE.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 June | 6 a.m. | S. | 1 | b. c. | 30·234 | 74· |
| | noon | S.E. | 1 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 8 p.m. | S.E. | 1 to 2 | b. c. | – | – |
| 2 „ | 6 a.m. | Sy. | 2 | b. c. | 30·202 | 75· |
| | 8 „ | – | – | – | 30·242 | 78· |
| | 2 p.m. | S.W. | 2 to 3 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 4 „ | – | – | – | 30·248 | 78· |
| | 10 „ | S.W. | 1 to 2 | b. c. | 30·264 | 75· |
| 3 „ | 6 a.m. | S.S.E. | 3 to 4 | b. c. | 30·248 | 74½ |
| | 2 p.m. | S. | 3 to 4 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 4 „ | – | – | – | 30·262 | 83· |
| | 6 „ | – | – | – | ·244 | 79· |
| | 10 „ | Sy. | 3 to 4 | b. c. | 30·242 | 77· |
| 4 „ | 6 a.m. | Sy. | 3 | b. c. | 30·222 | 76½ |
| | noon | – | – | – | 30·258 | 80· |
| | 2 p.m. | Sy. | 2 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 10 „ | Sy. | 1 to 2 | b. c. | – | – |
| | midnight | – | – | – | 30·260 | 77· |
| 5 „ | 6 a.m. | – | – | – | 30·202 | 80· |
| | 8 „ | Sy. | 3 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 4 p.m. | Sy. | 3 | b. c. | 30·312 | 81· |
| | 10 „ | Sy. | 2 to 3 | b. c. | – | – |

METEOROLOGICAL NOTES abstracted from the Log kept by Captain *Pullen*, R.N., &c.—*continued.*

JUNE—*continued.*

| Day. | Hour. | Wind. Direction. | Wind. Force. | Weather. | Height of Bar. | Height of Therm. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 June | 8 a.m. | S.S.E. | 3 | b. c. | – | – |
| | noon | – | – | – | 30·328 | 78· |
| | 2 p.m. | S.S.W. | 3 to 4 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 10 „ | Sy. | 3 | b. c. | – | – |
| 7 „ | 8 a.m. | S.S.E. | 3 to 4 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 2 p.m. | S. | 3 to 4 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 10 „ | Sy. | 3 | b. c. | – | – |
| 8 „ | 8 a.m. | S.W. | 3 to 4 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 2 p.m. | W. | 3 to 4 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 10 „ | W. | 3 to 4 | b. c. | – | – |
| 9 „ | 6 a.m. | W. | 4 to 5 | b. c. q. | 30·214 | 77· |
| | noon | W. | 4 to 5 | b. c. q. | 30·194 | 82· |
| | 8 p.m. | W. | 4 to 5 | b. c. q. | 30·142 | 77· |
| 10 „ | 6 a.m. | – | – | – | 30·106 | 77· |
| | 8 „ | S.W. | 5 | b. c. q. | – | – |
| | 2 p.m. | S.W. | 5 | b. c. q. | – | – |
| | 6 „ | – | – | – | 30·130 | 79½· |
| | 10 „ | S.W. | 5 | b. c. q. | – | – |
| | midnight | – | – | – | 30·134 | 78· |
| 11 „ | 6 a.m. | – | – | – | 30·134 | 78· |
| | 8 „ | Sy. | 5 to 6 | c. g. q. | ·154 | 79· |
| | 2 p.m. | Sy. | 5 to 6 | c. g. q. | 30·194 | 81½· |
| | 10 „ | S.S.W. | 5 to 6 | c. g. q. | – | – |
| | midnight | – | – | – | 30·198 | 78· |
| 12 „ | 4 a.m. | Sy. | 3 to 4 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 6 „ | – | – | – | 30·312 | 78·5 |
| | 2 p.m. | S.S.W. | 4 | b. c. | 30·230 | 80· |
| | 10 „ | Sy. | 4 | b. c. | 30·228 | 78· |
| 13 „ | 6 a.m. | – | – | – | 30·204 | 80· |
| | 8 „ | S.W. | 4 to 5 | b. c. q. | 30·222 | 79½· |
| | 4 p.m. | S. | 4 to 5 | b. c. q. | 30·192 | 82· |
| | 10 „ | Sy. | 4 to 5 | b. c. q. | – | – |
| | midnight | – | – | – | 30·162 | 79· |
| 14 „ | 6 a.m. | S.W. | 4 to 5 | b. c. | 30·148 | 78½· |
| | 8 „ | – | – | – | 30·148 | 80· |
| | 2 p.m. | S.W. | 4 | b. c. | 30·196 | 79· |
| | 10 „ | S.W. | 4 | b. c. | – | – |
| 15 „ | 8 a.m. | W.S.W. | 4 | b. c. | 30·196 | 79½· |
| | 2 p.m. | – | – | – | 30·214 | 82½· |
| | 4 „ | W.S.W. | 4 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 10 „ | W.S.W. | 4 | b. c. | 30·196 | 79· |
| 16 „ | 6 a.m. | – | – | – | 30·168 | 79· |
| | 8 „ | W. | 4 to 5 | b. c. | 30·184 | 81½· |
| | 2 p.m. | W. | 4 to 5 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 8 „ | W. | 4 to 5 | b. c. | – | – |
| 17 „ | 6 a.m. | – | – | – | 30·088 | 77· |
| | 8 „ | N.W. | 3 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 4 p.m. | N.Wy. | 3 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 10 „ | N.W. | 3 | b. c. | 29·944 | 74· |
| 18 „ | 6 a.m. | – | – | – | 29·902 | 75· |
| | 8 „ | N.W. | 4 to 5 | b. c. | 29·924 | 79½· |
| | 4 p.m. | N.W. | 4 | b. c. | 29·916 | 78·5 |
| | 8 „ | – | – | – | 29·934 | 74½· |
| | 10 „ | N.W. | 4 | b. c. | – | – |
| 19 „ | 6 a.m. | – | – | – | 29·936 | 75· |
| | 8 „ | N.W. | 3 | b. c. | ·914 | 79½· |
| | 4 p.m. | N.W. | 3 | b. c. | 29·916 | 78·5 |
| | 6 „ | – | – | – | 29·934 | 74½· |
| | 10 „ | N.W. | 3 | b. c. | 29·212 | 78· |
| 20 „ | 6 a.m. | W. | 2 | b. c. | 29·994 | 78· |
| | 2 p.m. | W. | 2 to 3 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 10 „ | W. | 2 to 3 | b. c. | 30·046 | 78· |
| | midnight | – | – | – | 30·074 | 76· |
| 21 „ | 6 a.m. | – | – | – | 30·084 | 76· |
| | 8 „ | W. | 3 | b. c. | 30·104 | 78·5 |
| | 2 p.m. | W. | 3 | b. c. | 30·112 | 80· |
| | 10 „ | W. | 3 | b. c. | – | – |
| | midnight | – | – | – | 30·100 | 76. |

JUNE—*continued.*

| Day. | Hour. | Wind. Direction. | Wind. Force. | Weather. | Height of Bar. | Height of Therm. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 June | 6 a.m. | – | – | – | – | – |
| | 8 „ | W.N.W. | 2 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 4 p.m. | W.N.W. | 2 | b. c. | 30·140 | 78½· |
| | 10 „ | W.N.W. | 1 to 2 | b. c. | – | – |
| | midnight | – | – | – | 30·132 | 74· |
| 23 „ | 6 a.m. | – | – | – | 30·134 | 73· |
| | 8 „ | W.N.W. | 2 to 3 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 2 p.m. | W.N.W. | 2 to 3 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 4 „ | – | – | – | 30·162 | 77· |
| | 8 „ | W.N.W. | 2 to 3 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 10 „ | – | – | – | 30·186 | 73· |
| 24 „ | 6 a.m. | W. | 3 | b. c. | 30·172 | 72· |
| | noon | – | – | – | 30·244 | 76½· |
| | 2 p.m. | W.N.W. | 3 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 4 „ | – | – | – | 30·246 | 78½· |
| | 10 „ | W.N.W. | 3 | b. c. | 30·244 | 74· |
| 25 „ | 6 a.m. | – | – | – | 30·248 | 76· |
| | 8 „ | N.W. | 3 | b. c. | 30·274 | 77½· |
| | 4 p.m. | N.W. | 3 | b. c. | 30·288 | 80½· |
| | 10 „ | N.W. | 3 | b. c. | – | – |
| | midnight | – | – | – | 30·364 | 76· |
| 26 „ | 8 a.m. | S.W. | 2 to 3 | b. c. | 30·272 | 77½· |
| | 10 „ | – | – | – | 30·276 | 80· |
| | 2 p.m. | – | – | – | 30·260 | 83½· |
| | 4 „ | S.W. | 2 to 3 | b. c. | 30·238 | 82· |
| | 8 „ | – | – | – | 30·218 | 79· |
| | 10 „ | S.W. | 2 to 3 | b. c. | – | – |
| 27 „ | 6 a.m. | – | – | – | 30·178 | 79· |
| | 8 „ | S.W. | 3 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 4 p.m. | S.W. | 3 to 4 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 6 „ | – | 4 | – | 30·174 | 82· |
| | 10 „ | S.W. | 4 | b. c. | 30·182 | 79· |
| 28 „ | 6 a.m. | – | – | – | 30·156 | 80· |
| | 8 „ | S.W. | 4 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 2 p.m. | S.W. | 4 to 5 | b. c. q. | 30·164 | 83½· |
| | 10 „ | S.Wy. | 4 | b. c. p. s. | 30·096 | 79· |
| 29 „ | 4 a.m. | – | – | c. v. t. | – | – |
| | 8 „ | N.W. | 4 | c. p. | 30·022 | 78· |
| | 10 „ | – | – | – | 30·048 | 77· |
| | 2 p.m. | Ny. | 4 to 5 | c. q. | – | – |
| | 8 „ | – | – | – | 30·856 | 76· |
| | 10 „ | Ny. | 4 to 5 | c. q. | – | – |
| 30 „ | 6 a.m. | Ny. | 1 to 2 | b. c. | 30·136 | 74· |
| | 2 p.m. | Ny. | 1 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 4 „ | – | – | – | 30·222 | 81½· |
| | 10 „ | N. | ½ | b. c. | – | – |
| | midnight | – | – | – | 30·241 | 74· |

JULY.

| Day. | Hour. | Wind. Direction. | Wind. Force. | Weather. | Height of Bar. | Height of Therm. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 July | 6 a.m. | Ny. | 1 to 2 | b. c. | 30·28 | 76· |
| | 2 p.m. | Ny. | 1 to 2 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 4 „ | – | – | – | 30·262 | 76½· |
| | 10 „ | Ny. | 1 to 2 | b. c. | – | – |
| | midnight | – | – | – | 30·254 | 76½· |
| 2 „ | 6 a.m. | – | – | – | 30·198 | 72· |
| | 8 „ | Ny. | 1 to 2 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 10 „ | – | – | – | 30·232 | 79· |
| | 2 p.m. | – | – | – | 30·172 | 81½· |
| | 4 „ | Ny. | 1 | b. c. | 30·166 | 79· |
| | 10 „ | Calm | 0 | b. c. | – | – |
| | midnight | – | – | – | 30·122 | 76· |
| 3 „ | 7 a.m. | – | – | – | 30·054 | 79· |
| | 8 „ | W. | 3 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 9 „ | – | – | – | 30·072 | 81½· |
| | 1 p.m. | – | – | – | 30·576 | 81½· |
| | 4 „ | W. | 2 to 3 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 6 „ | – | – | – | 30·042 | 72· |
| | 10 „ | W.N.W. | 2 | b. c. | – | – |
| 4 „ | 6 a.m. | S.W. | 3 to 4 | b. c. | 30·046 | 78· |
| | 9 „ | – | – | – | 30·084 | 82· |
| | 2 p.m. | S.W. | 4 to 5 | b. c. | 30·102 | 84· |
| | 6 „ | – | – | – | 30·098 | 85· |
| | 10 „ | S.W. | 4 to 5 | b. c. | – | – |
| | midnight | – | – | – | 30·112 | 80· |

METEOROLOGICAL Notes abstracted from the Log kept by Captain *Pullen*, R.N., &c.—*continued.*

JULY—*continued.*

| Day. | Hour. | Wind. Direction. | Wind. Force. | Weather. | Height of Bar. | Height of Therm. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 July - | 7 a.m. | – | – | – | 30·100 | 72· |
| | 8 „ | S.W. - | 5 - | b. c. | – | – |
| | 1 p.m. | – | – | – | 30·112 | 81· |
| | 2 „ | S.W. - | 4 to 5 - | o. c. v. | – | – |
| | 4 „ | – | – | – | 30·110 | 81· |
| | 10 „ | S.W. - | 4 to 5 - | o. c. p. | – | – |
| | midnight | S.W. - | 2 - | c. - | 30·132 | 77· |
| 6 „ - | 6 a.m. | N.E. - | 1 to 2 - | b. c. - | 30·154 | 79· |
| | noon - | – | – | – | 30·198 | 81½· |
| | 2 p.m. | N.Ey. - | 1 to 2 - | b. c. | – | – |
| | 4 „ | – | – | – | 30·172 | 83½· |
| | 8 „ | Calm - | – | b. c. | – | – |
| | 10 „ | N. - - | – | – | – | – |
| | midnight | – | – | – | 30·172 | 77· |
| 7 „ - | 6 a.m. | – | – | – | 30·760 | 77½· |
| | 8 „ | W. - | 1 - | b. c. | – | – |
| | 2 p.m. | W. - | – | b. c. - | 30·214 | 82· |
| | 6 „ | – | – | – | 30·188 | 82½· |
| | 10 „ | W. - | 1 - | b. c. | – | – |
| | midnight | – | – | – | 30·168 | 77½· |
| 8 „ - | 8 a.m. | W. - | 3 - | b. c. - | 30·192 | 81½· |
| | 3 p.m. | – | – | – | 30·212 | 80· |
| | 4 „ | W. - | 3 - | b. c. - | – | – |
| | 6 „ | – | – | – | 30·192 | 83½· |
| | 10 „ | W. - | 3 - | b. c. - | 30·192 | 80·5 |
| | midnight | – | – | – | 30·194 | 81· |
| 9 „ - | 8 a.m. | W. - | 3 - | b. c. - | 30·186 | 83· |
| | 10 „ | – | – | – | 30·194 | 82· |
| | 4 p.m. | W.N.W. - | 3 - | b. c. - | 30·150 | 83½· |
| | 10 „ | W.N.W. - | 3 to 4 - | b. c. l. | – | – |
| | midnight | – | – | – | 30·142 | 79· |
| 10 „ - | 6 a.m. | N. - | 3 - | b. c. l. - | 30·184 | 77· |
| | 10 „ | – | – | – | 30·212 | 79· |
| | 2 p.m. | N.E. - | 3 to 4 - | b. c. - | 30·204 | 79· |
| | 10 „ | N.E. - | 3 to 4 - | b. c. - | 30·208 | 74½· |
| 11 „ - | 6 a.m. | – | – | – | 30·192 | 76· |
| | 8 „ | E. - | 4 - | b. c. | – | – |
| | 2 p.m. | E. - | 3 to 4 - | b. c. | – | – |
| | 6 „ | – | – | – | 30·200 | 78· |
| | 10 „ | E. - | 3 - | b. c. | – | – |
| | midnight | – | – | – | 30·182 | 75½· |
| 12 „ - | 6 a.m. | – | – | – | 30·204 | 75· |
| | 8 „ | E. - | 3 - | b. c. - | 30·232 | 80· |
| | 4 p.m. | E. - | 3 - | b. c. | – | – |
| | 8 „ | – | – | – | 30·252 | 80½· |
| | 10 „ | E.S.E. - | 3 - | b. c. | – | – |
| 13 „ - | 4 a.m. | S.E. - | 4 - | c. p. | – | – |
| | 6 „ | – | – | – | 30·270 | 82· |
| | 8 „ | S. - | 4 - | b. c. | – | – |
| | 4 p.m. | S.S.E. - | 4 - | b. c. - | 30·274 | 86. |
| | 10 „ | S.S.E. - | 3 to 4 - | b. c. | – | – |
| 14 „ - | 6 a.m. | S. - | 4 - | b. c. | – | – |
| | 7 „ | – | – | – | 30·254 | 85· |
| | noon - | – | – | – | 30·244 | 84½· |
| | 2 p.m. | S. - | 3 to 4 - | b. c. | – | – |
| | 6 „ | – | – | – | 30·212 | 80½· |
| | 10 „ | S.S.E. - | 3 - | b. c. | – | – |
| | midnight | – | – | – | 30·176 | 80· |
| 15 „ - | 2 a.m. | S. - | – | – | 30·176 | 80· |
| | 6 „ | W. - | – | b. c. | – | – |
| | 8 „ | S.W. - | 3 - | – | – | – |
| | 2 p.m. | – | – | – | 30·218 | 87· |
| | 4 „ | S.W. - | 2 to 3 - | b. c. - | – | – |
| | 6 „ | – | – | – | 30·194 | 86· |
| | 10 „ | S.W. - | 3 - | b. c. - | – | – |
| | midnight | – | – | – | 30·162 | 80· |
| 16 „ - | 6 a.m. | – | – | – | 30·146 | 83· |
| | 8 „ | W.S.W. - | 4 - | b. c. | – | – |
| | 10 p.m. | – | – | – | 30·172 | 87· |
| | 4 „ | S.W. - | 4 - | b. c. | – | – |
| | 6 „ | – | – | – | 30·162 | 82· |
| | 10 „ | W.S.W. - | 4 - | b. c. | – | – |
| | midnight | – | – | – | 30·182 | 80· |
| 17 „ - | 6 a.m. | – | – | – | 30·22 | 84· |
| | 8 „ | W. - | 4 - | b. c. | – | – |
| | noon - | – | – | – | 30·274 | 87· |
| | 2 p.m. | W.S.W. - | 4 - | b. c. | – | – |
| | 6 „ | – | – | – | 30·198 | 85½· |
| | 10 „ | W.S.W. - | 4 - | b. c. - | 30·338 | 81· |

JULY—*continued.*

| Day. | Hour. | Wind. Direction. | Wind. Force. | Weather. | Height of Bar. | Height of Therm. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 18 July | 6 a.m. | S.W. - | 3 - | b. c. - | 30·35 | 82· |
| | noon - | S.S.W. - | 2 to 3 - | b. c. | – | – |
| | 8 p.m. | S.S.W. - | 3 - | b. c. | – | – |
| 19 „ - | 6 a.m. | – | – | – | 30·326 | 82· |
| | 8 „ | S.W. - | 2 to 3 - | b. c. | – | – |
| | 2 p.m. | – | – | – | 30·348 | 83½· |
| | 4 „ | S.W. - | 2 to 3 - | b. c. | – | – |
| | 8 „ | – | – | – | 30·264 | 82½· |
| | 10 „ | S.W. - | 3 - | b. c. | – | – |
| | midnight | – | – | – | 30·256 | 81· |
| 20 „ - | 6 a.m. | W. - | 4 - | c. p. | – | – |
| | 7 „ | – | – | – | 30·214 | 81½· |
| | noon - | W.S.W. - | 1 to 2 to 3 | c. p. | – | – |
| | 6 p.m. | – | – | – | 30·182 | 80· |
| | 8 „ | S.S.W. - | 3 to 4 - | c. | – | – |
| 21 „ - | 6 a.m. | S.S.W. - | 4 - | b. c. p. | 30·192 | 80· |
| | 8 „ | – | – | – | 30·208 | 82½· |
| | noon - | – | – | – | 30·222 | 80· |
| | 2 p.m. | S.S.W. - | 4 - | b. c. p. | – | – |
| | 10 „ | S.S.W. - | 4 - | b. c. p. | – | – |
| 22 „ - | 6 a.m. | S.W. - | 5 - | b. c. q. p. | 30·186 | 80· |
| | 8 „ | – | – | – | 30·198 | 83· |
| | 2 p.m. | S.W. - | 5 - | b. c. q. | 30·248 | 86· |
| | 6 „ | – | – | – | 30·234 | 86· |
| | 8 „ | – | – | – | 30·228 | 83· |
| | 10 „ | S.W. - | 5 - | b. c. q. p. | 30·244 | 80· |
| 23 „ - | 8 a.m. | Sy. - | 5 to 6 - | b. c. q. | 30·250 | 82· |
| | 2 p.m. | – | – | – | 30·296 | 88½· |
| | 4 „ | Sy. - | 6 - | b. c. q. | – | – |
| | 10 „ | Sy. - | 6 - | b. c. q. | 30·310 | 81· |
| 24 „ - | 8 a.m. | Sy. - | 3 - | b. c. - | 30·357 | 84· |
| | 10 „ | – | – | – | 30·376 | 86· |
| | 2 p.m. | S.S.W. - | 3 - | b. c. - | 30·372 | 88· |
| | 10 „ | S.S.W. - | 3 - | b. c. - | – | – |
| 25 „ - | 6 a.m. | – | – | – | 30·342 | 80· |
| | 8 „ | Sy. - | 3 to 4 - | b. c. | – | – |
| | 2 p.m. | S.S.E. - | 3 - | b. c. | – | – |
| | 8 „ | S.S.E. - | 3 - | b. c. | – | – |
| | midnight | – | – | – | 30·386 | 80· |
| 26 „ - | 8 a.m. | S. - | 3 - | b. c. | – | – |
| | 2 p.m. | S.S.W. - | 3 - | b. c. | – | – |
| | 6 „ | – | – | – | 30·428 | – |
| | 10 „ | S.S.W. - | 2 to 3 - | b. c. | – | – |
| 27 „ - | 6 a.m. | – | – | – | 30·432 | 82· |
| | 8 „ | W. - | 2 - | b. c. | – | – |
| | 4 p.m. | W. - | 1 - | b. c. | – | – |
| | 8 „ | – | – | – | 30·396 | 81· |
| | 10 „ | Ny. - | ½ - | b. c. | – | – |
| | midnight | – | – | – | 30·394 | 79· |
| 28 „ - | 6 a.m. | – | – | – | 30·376 | 80½· |
| | 8 „ | W. - | 2 to 3 - | b. c. - | 30·386 | 82½· |
| | 2 p.m. | W. - | 2 to 3 - | b. c. - | 30·362 | 86· |
| | 10 „ | W. - | 2 - | b. c. | – | – |
| | midnight | – | – | – | 30·280 | 80· |
| 29 „ - | 6 a.m. | – | – | – | 30·250 | 79· |
| | 8 „ | W. - | 4 - | b. c. | – | – |
| | 4 p.m. | W.S.W. - | 4 to 5 - | b. c. - | 30·184 | 86½· |
| | 10 „ | S.W. - | 5 - | b. c. | – | – |
| | midnight | – | – | – | 30·134 | 80· |
| 30 „ - | 4 a.m. | – | 6 - | c. q. p. | – | – |
| | 6 „ | Sy. - | 4 to 3 - | c. p. | – | – |
| | 7 „ | – | – | – | 30·148 | 79· |
| | 2 p.m. | S.S.E. - | 4 to 5 - | c. q. | – | – |
| | 4 „ | – | – | – | 30·150 | 81½· |
| | 10 p.m. | Sy. - | 5 - | c. q. | – | – |
| 31 „ - | 4 a.m. | – | – | c. v. | – | – |
| | 7 „ | – | – | – | 30·204 | 84· |
| | 8 „ | W. - | 5 - | c. p. | – | – |
| | 11 „ | – | – | – | 30·244 | 80· |
| | 3 p.m. | W.S.W. - | 5 - | c. q. | – | – |
| | 6 „ | – | – | – | 30·228 | 83½· |
| | 10 „ | W.S.W. - | 5 - | c. q. l. t. | – | – |

Meteorological Notes abstracted from the Log kept by Captain *Pullen*, R.N., &c.—*continued.*

## AUGUST.

| Day. | Hour. | Wind. Direction. | Wind. Force. | Weather. | Height of Bar. | Height of Therm. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Aug. | 2 a.m. | – | – | c. q. p. l. t. | – | – |
| | 6 „ | W.S.W. | 4 to 5 | c. q. p. | 30·252 | 80· |
| | 2 p.m. | W.S.W. | 4 | c. p. | – | – |
| | 10 „ | W.S.W. | 3 to 4 | b. c. | 30·276 | 79½· |
| 2 „ | 6 a.m. | – | b. c. | b. c. | 30·218 | 79· |
| | 7 „ | W. | – | – | – | – |
| | 2 p.m. | W.S.W. | 3 to 4 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 6 „ | – | – | – | 30·214 | 83½· |
| | 10 „ | W. | 3 to 4 | b. c. | 30·198 | 80· |
| 3 „ | 6 a.m. | – | – | – | 30·164 | 80· |
| | 8 „ | W. | 3 to 5 | b. c. p. q. | 30·172 | 81· |
| | 2 p.m. | – | – | – | 30·190 | 86· |
| | 3 „ | W. | 3 to 5 | b. c. p. q. | – | – |
| | 6 „ | – | – | – | 30·162 | 81· |
| | 10 „ | W. | 3 to 5 | b. c. p. q. | – | – |
| | midnight | – | – | – | 30·158 | 80½· |
| 4 „ | 8 a.m. | S.W. | 3 to 4 | b. c. | 30·184 | – |
| | 4 p.m. | S.W. | 3 to 4 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 10 „ | S.W. | 4 | b. c. | – | – |
| 5 „ | 7 a.m. | – | – | – | 30·252 | 83· |
| | 8 „ | Sy. | 3 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 4 p.m. | S. | 3 | c. | – | – |
| | 8 „ | – | – | – | 30·304 | 88· |
| | 10 „ | Sy. | 2 to 3 | c. | – | – |
| 6 „ | Sy. | – | – | – | 30·350 | 84· |
| | 8 p.m. | Sy. | 1 to 2 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 4 „ | Sy. | 1 | b. c. | 30·362 | 86· |
| | 10 „ | Calm | – | b. c. | – | – |
| 7 „ | 4 a.m. | – | – | c. p. | – | – |
| | 8 „ | Sy. | 1 | b. c. | 30·352 | 83· |
| | noon | – | – | c. | – | – |
| | 2 p.m. | – | – | – | 30·304 | 83½· |
| | 4 „ | S.W. | 1 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 6 „ | – | – | – | 30·274 | 84· |
| | 8 „ | – | – | c. | – | – |
| | 11 „ | S.W. | 1 | – | 30·234 | 81· |
| | midnight | – | – | c. | – | – |
| 8 „ | 6 a.m. | Sy. | 3 | c. p. | 30·198 | 81· |
| | 2 p.m. | S.W. | 2 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 6 „ | – | – | – | 30·140 | 81½· |
| | 10 „ | Calm | – | b. c. | – | – |
| | midnight | – | – | – | 30·134 | 77½· |
| 9 „ | 4 a.m. | Vble. | – | – | – | – |
| | 6 „ | N. | 1 to 2 | b. c. | 30·138 | – |
| | 2 p.m. | N.W. | 1 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 10 „ | Calm | – | b. c. | – | – |
| | midnight | – | – | – | 30·152 | 78. |
| 10 „ | 6 a.m. | – | – | – | 30·186 | 77· |
| | 8 „ | W. | 1 | b. c. | – | – |
| | noon | – | – | – | 30·222 | 82· |
| | 4 p.m. | W. | 1 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 8 „ | – | – | – | 30·212 | 80· |
| | 10 „ | Calm | 0 | b. c. | – | – |
| 11 „ | 6 a.m. | – | – | – | 30·244 | 79· |
| | 8 „ | W.S.W. | 2 to 3 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 3 p.m. | S.W. | 3 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 5 „ | – | – | – | 30·222 | 85· |
| | 8 „ | – | – | – | 30·214 | 82· |
| 12 „ | 8 a.m. | W. | 3 | b. c. | 30·222 | 84· |
| | 2 p.m. | W. | 3 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 3 „ | – | – | – | 30·204 | 85½· |
| | 8 „ | – | – | – | 30·220 | 81· |
| | 9 „ | W. | 3 | b. c. | – | – |
| | midnight | – | – | – | 30·212 | 80· |
| 13 „ | 4 a.m. | W. | 5 | – | – | – |
| | 6 „ | – | – | b. c. q. | 30·212 | 82· |
| | 8 „ | W. | 4 to 5 | – | – | – |
| | 10 „ | – | – | – | 30·222 | 84· |
| | 2 p.m. | W. | 4 to 5 | b. c. q. | – | – |
| | 4 „ | – | – | – | 30·2 | 84· |
| | 10 „ | Calm | – | b. c. | 30·184 | 79· |
| 14 „ | 6 a.m. | E. | 1 to 2 | c. m. | 30·212 | 82· |
| | noon | – | – | – | ·22 | 84· |
| | 2 p.m. | E. | 1 to 2 | c. m. | – | – |
| | 6 „ | – | – | – | ·2 | 84· |
| | 10 „ | E. | 1 to 2 | c. m. | – | – |
| | midnight | – | – | – | ·184 | 79· |

## AUGUST—*continued.*

| Day. | Hour. | Wind. Direction. | Wind. Force. | Weather. | Height of Bar. | Height of Therm. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15 Aug. | 6 a.m. | Calm | 0 | b. c. p. l. t. | 30·172 | 80· |
| | 10 „ | – | – | c. p. l. t. | – | – |
| | 2 p.m. | W. | 0 to 1 | – | ·194 | 81· |
| | 6 „ | N. | 1 | b. c. p. | – | – |
| | 8 „ | – | – | – | ·192 | 80· |
| | 10 „ | Vble. | 1 | – | – | – |
| 16 „ | 6 a.m. | – | – | – | 30·206 | 76· |
| | 8 „ | S.E. | 1 | b. c. | – | – |
| | noon | – | – | – | ·22 | 80· |
| | 2 p.m. | Vble. | 1 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 6 „ | – | – | – | ·250 | 85· |
| | 9 „ | Ny. | 1 | b. c. | – | – |
| | midnight | Calm | – | – | ·23 | 79· |
| 17 „ | 6 a.m. | – | – | – | 30·248 | 78· |
| | 8 „ | W. | 2 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 3 p.m. | W. | 2 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 6 „ | – | – | – | 30·238 | 85· |
| | 9 „ | W. | 1 | b. c. | – | – |
| | midnight | Calm | – | – | – | – |
| 18 „ | 6 a.m. | W. | 3 | b. c. | 30·216 | 81· |
| | 2 p.m. | W. | 2 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 4 „ | – | – | – | 30·226 | 85· |
| | 10 „ | W. | 2 | b. c. | ·224 | 80½· |
| 19 „ | 6 a.m. | – | – | – | 30·22 | 83½· |
| | 8 „ | N.W. | 3 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 4 p.m. | N.W. | 3 | b. c. p. | ·200 | 84· |
| | 10 „ | – | – | b. c. | ·204 | 80· |
| | midnight | N.W. | 3 | – | – | – |
| 20 „ | 6 a.m. | – | – | – | 30·208 | 83· |
| | 8 „ | W.N.W. | 3 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 4 p.m. | S.W. | 2 | b. c. | 30·214 | 86½· |
| | 9 „ | – | – | – | ·188 | 82· |
| | midnight | S. | 1 to 2 | b. c. l. | ·188 | 80· |
| 21 „ | 8 a.m. | S.E. | 2 | b. c. | 30·236 | 83· |
| | noon | – | – | – | ·246 | 84· |
| | 2 p.m. | S.E. | 2 | b. c. | 30·242 | 83· |
| | 6 „ | – | – | – | ·242 | 83· |
| | 10 „ | – | – | b. c. l. | 30·234 | 79· |
| 22 „ | 6 a.m. | – | – | – | 30·25 | 79· |
| | 8 „ | S.E. | 3 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 3 p.m. | S.E. | 2 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 4 „ | – | – | – | ·27 | 85· |
| | 10 „ | S.E. | 1 | b. c. q. | ·23 | 78½· |
| 23 „ | 6 a.m. | – | – | – | 30·266 | 80· |
| | 8 „ | E. | 3 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 4 p.m. | E. | 2 to 3 | b. c. | ·262 | 85· |
| | 10 „ | E. | 3 | b. c. | – | – |
| | midnight | – | – | – | ·246 | 76· |
| 24 „ | 6 a.m. | – | – | – | 30·232 | 77· |
| | 8 „ | E. | 3 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 4 p.m. | E. | 2 to 3 | b. c. | ·234 | 87· |
| | 8 „ | – | – | – | 30·212 | 80· |
| | 10 „ | E. | 2 | b. c. l. | ·234 | 79. |
| 25 „ | 6 a.m. | – | – | – | 30·20 | 79· |
| | 8 „ | S.E. | 3 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 4 p.m. | S.E. | 3 | b. c. | ·198 | 80· |
| | 10 „ | – | – | – | ·194 | 82½· |
| | midnight | Sy. | 3 to 4 | b. c. l. t. | – | – |
| 26 „ | 6 a.m. | – | – | – | 30·172 | 84· |
| | 8 „ | S.W. | 4 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 4 p.m. | S.W. | 4 | b. c. | 30·196 | 87· |
| | 10 „ | S.W. | 4 | b. c. p. l. | – | – |
| | midnight | – | – | – | ·200 | 79· |
| 27 „ | 6 a.m. | – | – | – | 30·204 | 83· |
| | 8 „ | W.S.W. | 4 to 5 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 4 p.m. | W.S.W. | 4 to 5 | b. c. | 30·324 | 85· |
| | 10 „ | S.W. | 4 | b. c. | – | – |
| | midnight | – | – | – | 30·226 | 82· |
| 28 „ | 7 a.m. | – | – | – | 30·218 | 83· |
| | 8 „ | S.S.W. | 4 | b. c. | ·224 | 84· |
| | noon | – | – | – | ·272 | 79· |
| | 2 p.m. | S.W. | 4 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 6 „ | – | – | – | ·246 | 83· |
| | 10 „ | S.W. | 4 | b. c. | ·254 | 82· |

METEOROLOGICAL NOTES Abstracted from the Log kept by Captain *Pullen*, R.N., &c.—*continued.*

## AUGUST—*continued.*

| Day. | Hour. | Wind. Direction. | Wind. Force. | Weather. | Height of Bar. | Height of Therm. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 29 Aug. | 6 a.m. | S. | 4 | b. c. | 30·212 | 82° |
| | 2 p.m. | S. | 4 | b. c. | ·280 | 87° |
| | 4 „ | — | — | — | ·308 | 81° |
| | 9 „ | S. | 4 | b. c. l. | ·240 | 76½° |
| 30 „ | 6 a.m. | S. | 4 | b. c. | 30·226 | 81½° |
| | noon | S. | 3 to 4 | b. c. | — | — |
| | 6 p.m. | — | — | — | 30·236 | 83½° |
| | 8 „ | S. | 3 to 4 | c. l. t. | — | — |
| 31 „ | 6 a.m. | — | — | — | 30·03 | 82½° |
| | 8 „ | S. | 3 | b. c. | — | — |
| | 10 a.m. | — | — | — | 30·234 | 87° |
| | 4 p.m. | S. | 3 | b. c. | — | — |
| | 6 „ | — | — | c. p. | — | — |
| | 10 „ | S. | 4 | b. c. l. t. | — | — |

## SEPTEMBER.

| Day. | Hour. | Wind. Direction. | Wind. Force. | Weather. | Height of Bar. | Height of Therm. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Sept. | 8 a.m. | S. | 4 | b. c. q. | — | — |
| | 3 p.m. | S. | 2 to 4 | c. p. l. t. | — | — |
| | 6 „ | N.W. | 3 | c. p. l. t. | — | — |
| | 10 „ | N.W. | 2 to 4 | c. p. l. t. | — | — |
| 2 „ | 8 a.m. | S. | 3 | b. c. | — | — |
| | 4 p.m. | S.W. | 3 | c. | — | — |
| | 10 „ | W. | 4 to 5 | c. v. l. t. | — | — |
| 3 „ | 8 a.m. | S.W. | 3 | b. c. p. | — | — |
| | 3 p.m. | S.W. | 2 to 3 | b. c. p. | — | — |
| | 9 „ | S.W. | 3 | c. | — | — |
| | midnight | Calm | — | c. | — | — |
| 4 „ | 8 a.m. | N.W. | 2 to 3 | b. c. | — | — |
| | 4 p.m. | N.W. | 2 to 3 | b. c. | — | — |
| | 10 „ | N.W. | 1 to 2 | b. c. | — | — |
| 5 „ | 6 a.m. | W. | 1 | b. c. | — | — |
| | 10 „ | Calm | — | b. c. | — | — |
| | 4 p.m. | W. | 1 to 2 | b. c. | — | — |
| | 10 „ | W. | 1 to 2 | b. c. | — | — |
| 6 „ | 6 a.m. | S.W. | 1 | b. c. | — | — |
| | 4 p.m. | S.W. | 1 to 2 | b. c. | — | — |
| | 10 „ | S.W. | 1 to 2 | b. c. p. | — | — |
| 7 „ | 8 a.m. | S.W. | 2 | b. c. | — | — |
| | 4 p.m. | S.W. | 2 | b. c. | — | — |
| | 10 „ | S.W. | 2 | b. c. p. | — | — |
| 8 „ | 4 a.m. | W. | 3 | b. c. | — | — |
| | 8 „ | N.W. | 5 | b. c. q. | — | — |
| | 2 p.m. | N.W. | 5 to 6 | b. c. q. | — | — |
| | 10 „ | N.W. | 5 to 4 | b. c. q. | — | — |
| 9 „ | 6 a.m. | N. | 2 | b. c. | — | — |
| | 2 p.m. | N.E. | 1 to 2 | b. c. | — | — |
| | 9 „ | N.E. | 1 | b. c. | — | — |
| 10 „ | 7 a.m. | Calm | — | b. c. | — | — |
| | 3 p.m. | S.W. | 1 to 2 | b. c. | — | — |
| | 11 „ | S.W. | 1 | b. c. | — | — |
| 11 „ | 8 a.m. | S.W. | 3 | b. c. | 30·084 | 80½ |
| | 2 p.m. | — | — | — | 30·072 | 81½ |
| | 4 „ | W.S.W. | 2 to 3 | b. c. | — | 89° |
| | 10 „ | S.W. | 2 | p. c. | — | — |
| 12 „ | 3 a.m. | — | — | c. p. | — | — |
| | 8 „ | W.S.W. | 3 to 4 | b. c. | 29·942 | 80° |
| | 2 p.m. | — | — | — | 876 | 84° |
| | 4 „ | S.W. | 3 | b. c. | — | — |
| | 6 „ | — | — | — | 864 | 81° |
| | 10 „ | S.W. | 3 | b. c. | — | — |
| 13 „ | 8 a.m. | W. | 3 | c. v. | 29·894 | 82° |
| | 10 „ | — | — | — | 932 | 81° |
| | 2 p.m. | W. | 3 | c. p. | 966 | 79½° |
| | 6 „ | — | — | — | 30·02 | 78° |
| | 10 „ | W. | 3 | c. | 30·088 | 76° |

## SEPTEMBER—*continued.*

| Day. | Hour. | Wind. Direction. | Wind. Force. | Weather. | Height of Bar. | Height of Therm. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14 Sept. | 6 a.m. | — | — | — | 30·110 | 77° |
| | 8 „ | W. | 4 | b. c. | — | — |
| | 10 „ | — | — | — | ·148 | 80° |
| | 4 p.m. | W. | 4 | b. c. | — | — |
| | 6 „ | — | — | — | 30·182 | 77° |
| | 10 „ | W. | 3 to 4 | b. c. | 30·223 | 75° |
| 15 „ | 6 a.m. | E. | 2 | b. c. | 30·224 | 75½° |
| | 10 „ | — | — | — | ·248 | 77° |
| | 2 p.m. | E. | 2 | b. c. | 30·226 | 79° |
| | 10 „ | E. | 2 | b. c. | 30·220 | 73° |
| 16 „ | 7 a.m. | N.W. | 3 | b. c. | 30·138 | — |
| | 11 „ | — | — | — | ·162 | 80° |
| | 2 p.m. | W. | 3 | b. c. | ·124 | 80° |
| | 5 „ | — | — | — | 30·100 | 80·5 |
| | 10 „ | W.S.W. | 3 | b. c. | 30·104 | 77° |
| 17 „ | 7 a.m. | — | — | — | 30·092 | 78·5 |
| | 2 p.m. | — | — | — | ·118 | 83° |
| | 7 „ | — | — | — | ·154 | 78·5 |
| | 11 „ | — | — | — | ·166 | 77·5 |
| 18 „ | 8 a.m. | — | — | — | 30·228 | 78·5 |
| | 1 p.m. | — | — | — | ·256 | 83° |
| | 4 „ | — | — | — | ·260 | 82·5 |
| | 9 „ | — | — | — | ·272 | 78·5 |
| 19 „ | 7 a.m. | — | — | — | 30·286 | 81·5 |
| | noon | — | — | — | ·283 | 83·5 |
| | 5 p.m. | — | — | — | ·250 | 83·5 |
| | midnight | — | — | — | ·266 | 80° |
| 20 „ | 7 a.m. | — | — | — | 30·286 | 81·5 |
| | 9 „ | — | — | — | ·304 | 83° |
| | noon | — | — | — | ·300 | 86° |
| | 2·30 p.m. | — | — | — | ·272 | 87° |
| | 10 „ | — | — | — | ·250 | 82° |
| 21 „ | 7 a.m. | — | — | — | 30·264 | 80° |
| | 1·30 p.m. | — | — | — | ·252 | 83° |
| | 10 „ | — | — | — | ·238 | 76·5 |
| 22 „ | 7 a.m. | — | — | — | 30·226 | 79° |
| | noon | — | — | — | ·238 | 82·5 |
| | 3 p.m. | — | — | — | ·212 | 82·5 |
| | 10 „ | — | — | — | ·165 | 79·5 |
| 23 „ | 7 a.m. | — | — | — | 30·144 | 80° |
| | 1 p.m. | — | — | — | ·104 | 83·5 |
| | 7 „ | — | — | — | ·072 | 78·5 |
| | 10 „ | — | — | — | ·070 | 79° |
| 24 „ | 7 a.m. | — | — | — | 30·076 | 79° |
| | 2·30 p.m. | — | — | — | ·092 | 85° |
| | 5 „ | — | — | — | ·072 | 83° |
| | 10 „ | — | — | — | ·088 | 78° |
| 25 „ | 7 a.m. | — | — | — | 30·076 | 78·5 |
| | 10·30 „ | — | — | — | ·064 | 83° |
| | 3 p.m. | — | — | — | ·000 | 83° |
| | 9 „ | — | — | — | ·004 | 80° |
| | 11 „ | — | — | — | ·042 | 79° |
| 26 „ | 7 a.m. | — | — | — | 30·126 | 76° |
| | 2·30 p.m. | — | — | — | ·052 | 75·5 |
| | midnight | — | — | — | ·202 | 74·5 |
| 27 „ | 7 a.m. | — | — | — | 30·254 | 75° |
| | 1·30 p.m. | — | — | — | ·284 | 78·5 |
| 28 „ | 7 a.m. | — | — | — | 30·332 | 73° |
| | noon | — | — | — | ·372 | 79° |
| | 9 p.m. | — | — | — | ·354 | 75° |
| 29 „ | 7 a.m. | — | — | — | 30·334 | 76·5 |
| | 10·30 „ | — | — | — | ·502 | 80° |
| | 2·30 p.m. | — | — | — | ·368 | 81° |
| | 7 „ | — | — | — | ·274 | 78° |
| 30 „ | 7 a.m. | — | — | — | 30·232 | 79° |

METEOROLOGICAL NOTES, abstracted from the Log kept by Captain *Pullen*, R.N., &c.—*continued.*

OCTOBER.

| Day. | Hour. | Wind. Direction. | Wind. Force. | Weather. | Height of Bar. | Height of Therm. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 Oct. | 10 a.m. | – | – | – | 30·270 | 79· |
| | 1·30 p.m. | – | – | – | ·250 | 80· |
| | 4·10 „ | – | – | – | ·260 | 79· |
| 3 „ | 7 a.m. | – | – | – | 30·202 | 79· |
| | noon - | – | – | – | ·212 | 82·5 |
| | 5·30 p.m. | – | – | – | ·168 | 79· |
| 4 „ | 8 a.m. | – | – | – | 30·184 | 79· |
| | noon - | – | – | – | ·172 | 80· |
| | 4 p.m. | – | – | – | ·118 | 81· |
| | 10 „ | – | – | – | ·100 | 77· |
| 5 „ | 7 a.m. | – | – | – | 30·444 | 77·5 |
| | 10 „ | – | – | – | ·082 | 81· |
| | 1 p.m. | – | – | – | ·046 | 83· |
| | 4 „ | – | – | – | ·014 | 79·5 |
| | 10 „ | – | – | – | ·032 | 76· |
| 6 „ | 7 a.m. | – | – | – | 30·034 | 75· |
| | 2 p.m. | – | – | – | ·038 | 77·5 |
| | 7 „ | – | – | – | ·050 | 73· |
| | 10 „ | – | – | – | ·070 | 73· |
| 7 „ | 7 a.m. | – | – | – | 30·062 | 73· |
| | noon - | – | – | – | ·070 | 81· |
| | 4·30 p.m. | – | – | – | ·046 | 78·5 |
| | 10 „ | – | – | – | ·028 | 73·5 |
| 8 „ | 7 a.m. | – | – | – | 29·978 | 73·5 |
| | 1 p.m. | – | – | – | ·928 | 81· |
| | 6 „ | – | – | – | ·884 | 76· |
| | 10 „ | – | – | – | ·860 | 75· |
| 9 „ | 8 a.m. | – | – | – | 29·012 | 78· |
| | 10·30 „ | – | – | – | ·816 | 72· |
| | 1 p.m. | – | – | – | ·804 | 83· |
| | 6 „ | – | – | – | ·816 | 77· |
| | 11 „ | – | – | – | ·956 | 76· |
| 10 „ | 7·30 a.m. | – | – | – | 30·046 | 73·5 |
| | 10 „ | – | – | – | ·084 | 77· |
| | noon - | – | – | – | ·074 | 77· |
| | 4·30 p.m. | – | – | – | ·046 | 76· |
| | 8 „ | – | – | – | ·016 | 73· |
| | 10 „ | – | – | – | ·024 | 73·5 |
| 11 „ | 8 a.m. | – | – | – | 29·986 | 76· |
| | noon - | – | – | – | ·986 | 78·5 |
| | 2·30 p.m. | – | – | – | ·950 | 89· |
| | 11 „ | – | – | – | ·960 | 74· |
| 12 „ | 7 a.m. | – | – | – | 29·932 | 75· |
| | 1·30 p.m. | – | – | – | ·914 | 77·5 |
| | 4 „ | – | – | – | ·918 | 78·5 |
| | 7 „ | – | – | – | ·886 | 73· |
| | 11 „ | – | – | – | ·926 | 72· |
| 13 „ | 8 a.m. | – | – | – | 29·896 | 76· |
| | 2·30 p.m. | – | – | – | ·864 | 80·5 |
| | 10·30 „ | – | – | – | ·864 | 75· |
| 14 „ | 7 a.m. | N.W. | 5 | b. c. q. | 29·818 | 74· |
| | noon - | – | – | – | ·896 | 76·5 |
| | 4 p.m. | N.W. | 5 | b. c. q. | ·918 | 74·5 |
| | 10·30 „ | – | – | – | ·976 | 71· |
| 15 „ | 8 a.m. | W. | 2 | b. c. | 30·046 | 76· |
| | 3 p.m. | W. | 2 | b. c. | ·050 | 79·5 |
| | 10 „ | W. | 2 | b. c. | ·068 | 72·5 |
| 16 „ | 6 a.m. | – | – | – | 30·984 | 74· |
| | 8 „ | W. | 2 | b. c. | — | — |
| | 10 „ | – | – | – | ·094 | 79· |
| | 2 p.m. | W. | 2 | b. c. | ·078 | 81· |
| | 6 „ | – | – | – | ·042 | 76· |
| | 8 „ | W.S.W. | 3 | b. c. | — | — |
| | 10 „ | – | – | – | ·050 | 76· |

OCTOBER—*continued.*

| Day. | Hour. | Wind. Direction. | Wind. Force. | Weather. | Height of Bar. | Height of Therm. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17 Oct. | 6 a.m. | S.W. | 3 | b. c. | 30·094 | 75· |
| | 1·30 p.m. | – | – | – | ·082 | 80½· |
| | 2 „ | S. | 3 | b. c. | — | — |
| | 8 „ | S. | 3 | b. c. | ·086 | 78· |
| | 10 „ | – | – | – | — | — |
| 18 „ | 8 a.m. | S. | 2 | b. c. | 30·148 | 75· |
| | 4 p.m. | S.E. | 2 | b. c. | ·02 | 76· |
| | 10 „ | S.E. | 2 | b. c. | ·928 | 75· |
| 19 „ | 7 a.m. | Sy. | 5 to 6 | c. q. p. | 29·76 | 75½· |
| | 10 „ | – | – | – | ·720 | 78½· |
| | noon - | – | – | – | ·650 | 77· |
| | 1 p.m. | – | – | – | ·586 | — |
| | 2 „ | Sy. | 5 to 6 | c. q. p. | ·592 | 78½· |
| | 4 „ | – | – | – | ·674 | 78½· |
| | 10 „ | S. | 3 to 4 | c. q. p. | ·822 | 75· |
| 20 „ | 7 a.m. | – | – | – | 29·950 | 74· |
| | 8 „ | S. | 3 | b. c. | – | — |
| | 3 p.m. | S. | 2 | b. c. | ·974 | 77· |
| | 10 „ | S. | 2 | b. c. | ·044 | 72½· |
| 21 „ | 6 a.m. | W.N.W. | 2 | b. c. | 30·048 | 72· |
| | 1 p.m. | W.N.W. | 2 | b. c. | ·092 | 76· |
| | 8 „ | N.W. | 2 to 3 | b. c. | — | — |
| 22 „ | 7 a.m. | S.W. | 2 | b. c. | 20.084 | 70· |
| | noon - | – | – | – | ·046 | 77· |
| | 2 p.m. | S. | 2 | b. c. | — | — |
| | 4 „ | – | – | – | 29·950 | 76· |
| | 9 „ | S.W. | 3 | b. c. | ·792 | 75· |
| 23 „ | 7 a.m. | S. | 2 | c. p. | 29·63 | 72· |
| | noon - | – | – | – | ·682 | 75· |
| | 2 p.m. | S.W. | 2 | c. p. | 29·69 | 72· |
| | 10 „ | S.W. | 2 | c. | ·854 | 69· |
| 24 „ | 8 a.m. | W. | 1 | c. | 30·622 | 71· |
| | 4 p.m. | S. | 1 | b. c. | ·020 | 70½· |
| | 10 „ | S.E. | 2 | b. c. | 29·932 | 71· |
| 25 „ | 6 a.m. | W. | 1 | b. c. p. | 29·774 | 72· |
| | 9 „ | Calm | 0 | b. c. p. | — | — |
| | noon - | – | – | – | ·752 | 76· |
| | 2 p.m. | – | – | – | ·728 | 75· |
| | 4 „ | W. | 1 | b. c. | ·710 | 74½· |
| | 10 „ | S.W. | 2 to 3 | c. p. | ·678 | 72· |
| 26 „ | 6 a.m. | – | – | – | 29·66 | 71½· |
| | 8 „ | W. | 6 | b. c. p. q. | — | — |
| | noon - | W.S.W. | 6 | b. c. p. q. | — | — |
| | 2 p.m. | W.S.W. | 6 | b. c. p. q. | ·746 | 75· |
| | 10 „ | W.S.W. | 4 | b. c. p. q. | ·944 | 69½· |
| 27 „ | 8 a.m. | N.W. | 1 to 2 | b. c. g. | 30·138 | 70½· |
| | 2 p.m. | N.W. | 1 to 2 | b. c. g. | ·166 | 74· |
| | 6 „ | – | – | – | ·150 | 72½· |
| | 10 „ | N.W. | – | b. c. g. | — | — |
| 28 „ | 6 a.m. | S.S.W. | 4 to 5 | c. g. | 30·134 | 70½· |
| | 2 p.m. | Sy. | 4 | c. | ·072 | 77· |
| | 10 „ | Sy. | 5 to 6 | c. g. | ·634 | 75· |
| 29 „ | 6 a.m. | – | – | – | 29·98 | 76· |
| | 8 „ | Sy. | 2 to 3 | c. q. v. | — | — |
| | noon - | – | – | – | 30·036 | 77· |
| | 6 p.m. | Sy. | 2 to 3 | b. c. | ·024 | 78· |
| | 10 „ | Sy. | 3 to 4 | c. | — | — |
| 30 „ | 8 a.m. | W. | 3 | b. c. | 30·13 | 72½· |
| | 2 p.m. | W. | 3 | b. c. | ·100 | 75· |
| | 8 „ | W.N.W. | 3 to 4 | b. c. | ·102 | 69½· |
| 31 „ | 8 a.m. | N.W. | 3 | b. c. g. | 30·126 | 70½· |
| | 2 p.m. | N.W. | 2 to 3 | c. | — | — |
| | 4 „ | – | – | – | ·140 | 72· |
| | 10 „ | N.W. | 1 to 2 | c. | ·142 | 69½· |

METEOROLOGICAL NOTES abstracted from the Log kept by Captain *Pullen*, R.N., &c.—*continued.*

## NOVEMBER.

| Day. | Hour. | Wind. Direction. | Wind. Force. | Weather. | Height of Bar. | Height of Therm. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Nov. | 6 a.m. | – | – | – | 30·118 | 69° |
| | 8 „ | W. | 5 | b. c. q. | – | – |
| | 2 p.m. | W. | 5 | b. c. q. | ·132 | 71½ |
| | 6 „ | – | – | – | ·116 | 70½ |
| | 8 „ | W. | 5 | b. c. q. | – | – |
| | midnight | – | – | – | ·150 | 70° |
| 2 „ | 6 a.m. | W.S.W. | 5 b. | b. c. q. p. | – | – |
| | 8 „ | – | – | – | 30·168 | 69. |
| | 2 p.m. | W. | 5 | b. c. q. p. | ·192 | 79½ |
| | 10 „ | W. | 4 | b. c. p. | ·174 | 66° |
| 3 „ | 8 a.m. | S.S.E. | 3 to 4 | g. c. p. | 30·136 | 66° |
| | 2 p.m. | S.S.E. | 4 to 5 | g. c. v. | 29·924 | 69½ |
| | 8 „ | S. | 4 to 6 | c. v. | – | – |
| | 10 „ | – | – | – | ·912 | 62° |
| 4 „ | 6 a.m. | – | – | – | 30·00 | 71½ |
| | 8 „ | S.S.E. | 3 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 2 p.m. | – | – | – | 29·98 | 78½ |
| | 6 „ | S.W. | – | – | – | – |
| | 10 „ | S. | 3 to 4 | c. | ·998 | 66° |
| 5 „ | 8 a.m. | S. | 4 to 5 | c. q. p. | 29·95 | 69° |
| | 4 p.m. | S.W. | 4 to 5 | c. q. p. | 29.66 | 76° |
| | 10 „ | S.E. | 4 | c. | 30·108 | 61° |
| 6 „ | 8 a.m. | S.S.E. | 2 | b. c. | 30·278 | 69° |
| | 2 p.m. | S. | 2 | b. c. | ·338 | 71° |
| | 10 „ | S.S.E. | 2 | b. c. | ·404 | 67° |
| 7 „ | 8 a.m. | E.N.E. | 3 | b. c. | 30·450 | 67° |
| | 4 p.m. | E.N.E. | 3 | c. p. | ·452 | 68° |
| | 10 „ | E.N.E. | 3 | c. b. | – | – |
| | midnight | – | – | – | ·448 | 68½ |
| 8 „ | 8 a.m. | E. | 4 | b. c. | 30·44 | 69° |
| | 2 p.m. | E. | 4 | b. c. | ·432 | 74. |
| | 10 „ | E.S.E. | 4 | b. c. | – | – |
| 9 „ | 8 a.m. | S.E. | 4 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 2 p.m. | S.E. | 4 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 10 „ | E.S.E. | 3 | b. c. | – | – |
| 10 „ | 8 a.m. | S.E. | 4 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 2 p.m. | S.E. | 3 to 4 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 10 „ | S.E. | 3 to 4 | b. c. | – | – |
| 11 „ | 8 a.m. | S. | 5 to 6 | b. c. q. | – | – |
| | 2 p.m. | S. | 5 to 6 | b. c. q. | – | – |
| | 8 „ | Sy. | 5 | b. c. q. | – | – |
| 12 „ | 8 a.m. | S. | 5 to 6 | b. c. q. | – | – |
| | 2 p.m. | S. | 5 to 6 | b. c. q. | – | – |
| | 8 „ | Sy. | 5 | b. c. q. | – | – |
| 13 „ | 8 a.m. | S.W. | 2 | b. c. | – | – |
| | noon | – | – | p. c. | – | – |
| | 2 p.m. | S.W. | 2 | p. c. | – | – |
| | 6 „ | – | – | p. c. | – | – |
| | 8 „ | Ny. | 3 to 4 | – | – | – |
| | 10 „ | – | – | b. c. | – | – |
| 14 „ | 8 a.m. | W. | 4 to 5 | b. c. q. | – | – |
| | 2 p.m. | W. | 5 | b. c. q. | – | – |
| | 10 „ | W. | 4 | b. c. q. | – | – |
| 15 „ | 6 a.m. | N.E. | 2 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 2 p.m. | N.E. | 1 to 2 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 10 „ | N.E. | 1 to 2 | b. c. | – | – |
| 16 „ | 8 a.m. | N.E. | 2 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 6 p.m. | N.E. | 2 | b. c. | – | – |
| 17 „ | 8 a.m. | N.E. | 2 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 4 p.m. | N.E. | 2 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 10 „ | N.E. | 2 | b. c. | – | – |
| 18 „ | 8 a.m. | E. | 4 to 5 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 2 p.m. | E. | 4 to 5 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 10 „ | E.S.E. | 4 to 5 | b. c. | – | – |
| 19 „ | 8 a.m. | S.E. | 1 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 2 p.m. | Variable | 1 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 8 „ | Calm | 0 | b. c. | – | – |

## NOVEMBER—*continued.*

| Day. | Hour. | Wind. Direction. | Wind. Force. | Weather. | Height of Bar. | Height of Therm. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20 Nov. | 8 a.m. | S. | 2 to 3 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 4 p.m. | S. | 2 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 9 „ | S. | 3 to 4 | c. p. | – | – |
| 21 „ | 8 a.m. | S. | 3 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 2 p.m. | S. | 2 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 10 „ | S. | 3 | b. c. | – | – |
| 22 „ | 2 a.m. | S. | 4 | b. c. p. | – | – |
| | 10 „ | S. | 4 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 6 p.m. | S.W. | 4 to 6 | – | – | – |
| | 7 „ | – | – | b. x. p. q. | – | – |
| 23 „ | 6 a.m. | S. | 4 | b. c. | – | – |
| | noon | W. | 4 to 5 | b. c. p. q. | – | – |
| | 6 p.m. | W. | 4 to 5 | b. c. p. q. | – | – |
| | midnight | N. | 4 to 5 | b. c. p. q. | – | – |
| 24 „ | 6 a.m. | N. | 4 to 6 | c. p. q. | – | – |
| | noon | N. | 4 to 6 | v. | – | – |
| | 6 p.m. | – | – | – | – | – |
| | midnight | – | – | c. p. q. | – | – |
| 25 „ | 6 a.m. | N.E. | 6 | c. p. q. | – | – |
| | noon | N.E. | 6 | b. c. p. q. | – | – |
| | 6 p.m. | N.E. | 4 | b. c. p. q. | – | – |
| | midnight | N.E. | 3 | b. c. | – | – |
| 26 „ | 6 a.m. | N.E. | 8 to 5 | b. c. q. | – | – |
| | 2 p.m. | E.N.E. | 3 | c. | – | – |
| | 10 „ | Ey. | 3 | b. c. p. | – | – |
| 27 „ | 6 a.m. | Ey. | 2 | b. c. p. | – | – |
| | noon | S.E. | 2 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 6 p.m. | – | – | – | – | – |
| | midnight | S.E. | 2 | b. c. p. | – | – |
| 28 „ | 6 a.m. | Ey. | 2 | b. c. p. | – | – |
| | noon | Ey. | 2 | c. q. | – | – |
| | 6 p.m. | N.E. | 2 to 3 | b. c. p. | – | – |
| | midnight | Calm | 0 | b. c. | – | – |
| 29 „ | 6 a.m. | N. | 1 to 2 | b. c. | – | – |
| | noon | N.E. | 2 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 6 p.m. | N. | 1 | b. c. | – | – |
| | midnight | Calm | 0 | b. c. | – | – |
| 30 „ | 6 a.m. | W. | 2 | b. c. | – | – |
| | noon | – | 3 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 6 p.m. | – | 2 | b. c. | – | – |
| | midnight | Calm | 0 | b. c. | – | – |

## DECEMBER.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Dec. | 6 a.m. | W.N.W. | 2 | b. c. | – | – |
| | noon | N.W. | 3 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 6 p.m. | N.N.W. | 3 | b. c. | – | – |
| | midnight | Calm | 0 | b. c. | – | – |
| 2 „ | 6 a.m. | N.N.W. | 1 to 3 | b. c. | – | – |
| | noon | – | – | – | – | – |
| | 6 p.m. | N. | 1 | – | – | – |
| | midnight | Calm | 0 | – | – | – |
| 3 „ | 6 a.m. | S. | 1 | b. c. | – | – |
| | noon | – | 2 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 6 p.m. | – | – | – | – | – |
| | midnight | Calm | 0 | b. c. | – | – |
| 4 „ | 6 a.m. | Calm | 0 | b. c. | – | – |
| | noon | S.S.W. | 3 | b. c. | – | – |
| | 6 p.m. | S.W. | – | – | – | – |
| | midnight | S.S.W. | 2 to 3 | b. c. | – | – |
| 5 „ | 6 a.m. | S.S.W. | 3 | b. c. | – | – |
| | noon | S. | 3 to 4 to 5 | b. c. q. | – | – |
| | 6 p.m. | – | 3 | b. c. | – | – |
| | midnight | Calm | 0 | b. c. | – | – |
| 6 „ | 6 a.m. | Calm | 0 | b. c. p. | – | – |
| | noon | S. | 2 to 3 | b. c. p. | – | – |
| | 6 p.m. | S. | 2 | b. c. p. | – | – |
| | midnight | Calm | 0 | b. w. c. | – | – |

METEOROLOGICAL NOTES abstracted from the Log kept by Captain *Pullen*, R. N., &c.—*continued.*

DECEMBER—*continued.*

| Day. | Hour. | Wind. | | Weather. | Height of | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Direction. | Force. | | Bar. | Therm. |
| 7 Dec. | 6 a.m. | Calm | 0 | b. c. | — | — |
| | noon | S. | 1 to 2 | b. c. | — | — |
| | 6 p.m. | — | — | — | — | — |
| | midnight | Calm | 0 | b. c. w. | — | — |
| 8 „ | 6 a.m. | Calm | 0 | b. c. w. | — | — |
| | noon | S. | 2 | — | — | — |
| | 6 p.m. | S. | 2 | b. c. w. | — | — |
| | midnight | Calm | 0 | b. c. w. | — | — |
| 9 „ | 6 a.m. | Calm | 0 | b. c. w. | — | — |
| | noon | S. | 1 to 2 | b. c. | — | — |
| | 6 p.m. | S. | 2 | b. c. | — | — |
| | midnight | Calm | 0 | b. c. w. | — | — |
| 10 „ | 4 a.m. | Calm | 0 | b. c. w. | — | — |
| | 8 „ | S. | 1 | b. c. | — | — |
| | noon | S.E. | 3 | b. c. | — | — |
| | 6 p.m. | S.E. | 2 | b. c. | — | — |
| | midnight | S. | 1 | b. c. p. | — | — |
| 11 „ | 6 a.m. | Calm | 0 | b. c. | — | — |
| | noon | S.S.W. | 2 | b. c. | — | — |
| | 6 p.m. | S.W. | 3 | c. | — | — |
| | midnight | — | — | — | — | — |
| 12 „ | 6 a.m. | S.W. | 3 | c. p. | — | — |
| | noon | W. | 4 to 6 | o.q.v.l.r. | — | — |
| | 6 p.m. | — | 3 | c. p. | — | — |
| | midnight | N.W. | 2 | c. | — | — |
| 13 „ | 6 a.m. | N. | 2 | b. c. | — | — |
| | noon | — | 3 | — | — | — |
| | 6 p.m. | — | 2 | — | — | — |
| | midnight | Calm | 0 | b. c. | — | — |
| 14 „ | 6 a.m. | Calm | 0 | b. c. | — | — |
| | noon | S. | 1 to 2 | b. c. | — | — |
| | 6 p.m. | — | — | — | — | — |
| | midnight | Calm | 0 | c. | — | — |
| 15 „ | 6 a.m. | S.W. | 3 | c. d. | — | — |
| | noon | W. | 4 to 6 | o. q. v. | — | — |
| | 6 p.m. | N. | 1 to 2 | c. | — | — |
| | midnight | Calm | 0 | b. c. | — | — |
| 16 „ | 6 a.m. | Calm | 0 | b. c. | — | — |
| | noon | E. | 1 | — | — | — |
| | 6 p.m. | — | — | — | — | — |
| | midnight | Calm | 0 | — | — | — |
| 17 „ | 6 a.m. | Calm | 0 | b. c. | — | — |
| | noon | W. | 1 | b. c. | — | — |
| | 6 p.m. | — | 2 to 3 | — | — | — |
| | midnight | — | — | c. | — | — |
| 18 „ | 6 a.m. | W. | 2 | b. c. | — | — |
| | noon | N. | 1 | — | — | — |
| | 6 p.m. | — | 2 | — | — | — |
| | midnight | — | — | — | — | — |
| 19 „ | 6 a.m. | Calm | 0 | b. c. | — | — |
| | noon | S. | 2 | — | — | — |
| | 6 p.m. | — | 2 | — | — | — |
| | midnight | S.W. | 4 | c. q. | — | — |

DECEMBER—*continued.*

| Day. | Hour. | Wind. | | Weather. | Height of | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Direction. | Force. | | Bar. | Therm. |
| 20 Dec. | 6 a.m. | W. | 5 to 6 | c. q. p. | — | — |
| | noon | W. | 6 | — | — | — |
| | 6 p.m. | N. | 5 | — | 29·90 | 60· |
| | midnight | — | — | — | — | — |
| 21 „ | 6 a.m. | Calm | 0 | b. c. | 29·90 | 58· |
| | noon | S. | 2 | b. c. | 29·89 | 62· |
| | 6 p.m. | S. | 5 | — | 29·88 | 60· |
| | 8 „ | — | 6 | c. q. p. | — | — |
| | midnight | — | — | — | 29·90 | 56· |
| 22 „ | 6 a.m. | S. | 6 to 7 | c. q. p. | 29·92 | 56· |
| | noon | S.S.W. | — | c. q. p. | 29·94 | 60· |
| | 6 p.m. | S.W. | — | — | 29·95 | 58· |
| | midnight | — | — | — | — | — |
| 23 „ | 6 a.m. | W. by N. | 6 | b. c. p. q. | 29·96 | 56· |
| | noon | W.N.W. | — | — | 30·12 | 62· |
| | 6 p.m. | N.W. | — | — | 30·28 | 58· |
| | midnight | — | — | — | — | — |
| 24 „ | 6 a.m. | Calm | 0 | b. c. | 30·46 | 60· |
| | noon | S.W. | 2 | b. c. | 30·386 | 69· |
| | 6 p.m. | — | 1 | — | 30·35 | 66· |
| | 10 „ | — | — | — | 30·32 | 65· |
| | midnight | Calm | 0 | b. c. | — | — |
| 25 „ | 6 a.m. | Calm | 0 | b. c. | — | — |
| | noon | N. | 1 to 2 | c. | — | — |
| | 6 p.m. | N.W. | 3 | c. | — | — |
| | midnight | Wy. | 3 | c. q. p. | — | — |
| 26 „ | 6 a.m. | S.W. | 3 | c. p. | 30·00 | 66· |
| | noon | S.S.W. | — | — | 29·97 | 70· |
| | 6 p.m. | S. | 4 | c. q. p. | 29·95 | 68· |
| | 10 „ | — | — | — | 29·90 | 66· |
| | midnight | — | 6 | c. q. p. | — | — |
| 27 „ | 6 a.m. | S. | 6 to 8 to 10 | o. q. p. | 30·048 | 70· |
| | 8 „ | — | — | — | — | — |
| | noon | S.W. | 3 | c. v. | 29·99 | 73· |
| | 6 p.m. | W. | 2 | b. c. | 30·06 | 73· |
| | 10 „ | — | — | — | 30·22 | 72· |
| | midnight | Calm | 0 | — | — | — |
| 28 „ | 6 a.m. | Calm | 0 | c. | 30·32 | 74· |
| | noon | S. | 1 | c. g. | 30·24 | 74· |
| | 6 p.m. | — | 2 | — | 30·19 | 74· |
| | 8 „ | — | — | — | 30·20 | 75· |
| | midnight | — | 3 | — | — | |
| 29 „ | 6 a.m. | S. | 3 | c. g. | 30·08 | 74· |
| | noon | — | 6 to 8 | o. q. | 30·04 | 76· |
| | 6 p.m. | — | 7 | o. q. | 29·94 | 74· |
| | 10 „ | — | 3 | o. v. | 29·96 | 75· |
| | midnight | S.W. | — | — | — | — |
| 30 „ | 6 a.m. | S.W. | 2 | c. | 30·11 | 70· |
| | noon | W. | 2 | b. c. | 30·21 | 74· |
| | 6 p.m. | — | 1 to 2 | — | 30·23 | 73· |
| | 10 „ | — | — | — | 30·288 | 71· |
| | midnight | Calm | 0 | — | — | — |
| 31 „ | 6 a.m. | Calm | 0 | b. c. | 30·34 | 68· |
| | noon | S. | 2 | c. | 30·33 | 76· |
| | 6 p.m. | S. | 2 | c. p. | 30·325 | 75· |
| | midnight | S. | 3 | c. p. | — | — |

EXTRACT from a DESPATCH from the Governor of *Bermuda* to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, forwarding the REPORT of the COMMITTEE appointed to inquire into the Origin and Spread of the YELLOW FEVER, by which *Bermuda* was visited in 1864, together with the Appendices.

(*Mr. Adderley.*)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
4 *August* 1866.

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477.

*Under* 16 *oz.*

# PAPERS

RELATIVE TO

# THE PROPOSED UNION

OF

# BRITISH COLUMBIA AND VANCOUVER ISLAND.

**Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty,**
31*st May* 1866.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
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FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

[*Price* 6*d.*] 1866.

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# PAPERS

RELATIVE TO

# THE PROPOSED UNION

OF

# BRITISH COLUMBIA AND VANCOUVER ISLAND.

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No. 1. No. 1

Copy of a DESPATCH from his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G., to Governor Sir James Douglas, K.C.B.

(Separate.)

Sir, Downing Street, May 26, 1863.

As the Act for the Government of British Columbia will expire at the end of the present session of Parliament I think it necessary to inform you of the course which it is my intention to pursue with respect to the future administration of that Colony.

I shall, in the first place, propose to Parliament a Bill continuing the present Act for another year, and annexing to British Columbia what is at present the Stekeen territory.

I shall also submit to Her Majesty an Order in Council, constituting a Legislative Council in British Columbia, in pursuance of the 3rd section of the Act of 22 Vict. cap. 99. The power of nominating the members of this Council will, in the first instance, be vested in the Governor, but I wish it to be so exercised as to constitute a partially representative body, capable of making the wishes of the community felt, and calculated to pave the way for a more formal, if not a larger introduction of the representative element. I shall of course make you more fully acquainted with my views in this respect hereafter; but I think it best to communicate to you confidentially the draft of an Order in Council, which I have caused to be prepared, but which may possibly be altered in some of its details before it is finally passed.

I have, &c.

Governor Sir J. Douglas, K.C.B. &c. &c. (Signed) NEWCASTLE.

---

No. 2. No. 2.

Copy of a DESPATCH from his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G., to Governor Sir James Douglas, K.C.B.

(Separate.)

Sir, Downing Street, June 15, 1863.

I have long had under my consideration the various questions which have arisen respecting the form of Government which should be adopted in British Columbia and Vancouver Island; and I have now to communicate to you the decision at which I have arrived.

I should have much desired, if it had been possible, that these two Colonies should have formed one Government. I feel confident that economy and efficiency would be promoted, that commerce would be facilitated, that political capacity would be developed, that the strength of the Colonies would be consolidated, and generally that their well-being would be greatly advanced by such an union; and I hope that moderate and far-seeing men in both communities will be convinced of this, and will bear in mind the expediency of avoiding or removing all that is likely to impede, and favouring all that is

British Columbia and Vancouver Island.

likely to facilitate such a result. But I am aware that the prevailing feeling is at present strongly adverse to such a measure, and in deference to that feeling I am prepared to take steps for placing them under different Governors, so soon as proper financial arrangements are made for the permanent support of the Government.

With regard to Vancouver Island I think that a permanent Act of the Legislature should be passed, securing to the principal officers of the Government salaries at the following rates, which the importance of the Colony and the prospects of its revenue appear to render no more than fitting:—

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Governor - - - | 3,000 |
| Chief Justice - - - | 800—(to be 1,200*l.* when a lawyer is appointed.) |
| Colonial Secretary - - | 600 |
| Attorney General - - | 300, with practice. |
| Treasurer - - - | 600 |
| Surveyor General - - | 500 |

The initiation of all money votes should also be secured to the Government.

When this is done I am prepared to hold the Crown revenue of Vancouver Island at the disposal of the Legislature of that Colony, retaining only such temporary power over the land as will enable Her Majesty's Government to close its transactions with the Hudson's Bay Company. When this is effected I shall be ready to transfer the management of the revenue to the Colonial Legislature.

With regard to British Columbia, adverting to the magnitude of the colonial interests and to the steady progression of the local revenue, I should wish you at once to proclaim a permanent law enabling Her Majesty to allot salaries to the Government officers of British Columbia at the following rates:—

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Governor - - - - | 3,000, with a suitable residence. |
| Chief Justice - - - - | 1,200 |
| Colonial Secretary - - - | 800 |
| Attorney General - - - | 500, with practice. |
| Treasurer - - - - | 750 |
| Commissioner of Lands and Surveyor General - | 800 |
| Collector of Customs - - - | 650 |
| Chief Inspector of Police - - - | 500 |
| Registrar of Deeds - - - | 500 |

It will then follow to give effect to the enclosed Order in Council, which Her Majesty has been pleased to issue, in order to prepare the way for giving the inhabitants of the Colony a due influence in its government. I should have wished to establish there the same representative institutions which already exist in Vancouver Island; and it is not without reluctance that I have come to the conclusion that this is at present impossible.

It is, however, plain that the fixed population of British Columbia is not yet large enough to form a sufficient and sound basis of representation, while the migratory element far exceeds the fixed, and the Indian far outnumbers both together.

Gold is the only produce of the Colony, extracted in a great measure by an annual influx of foreigners. Of landed proprietors there are next to none, of tradesmen not very many, and these are occupied in their own pursuits at a distance from the centre of Government, and from each other. Under these circumstances I see no mode of establishing a purely representative Legislature, which would not be open to one of two objections. Either it must place the Government of the Colony under the exclusive control of a small circle of persons naturally occupied with their own local, personal, or class interests, or it must confide a large amount of political power to immigrant, or rather transient foreigners, who have no permanent interest in the prosperity of the Colony.

For these reasons I think it necessary that the Government should retain for the present a preponderating influence in the Legislature. From the best information I can obtain I am disposed to think it most advisable that about one-third of the Council should consist of the Colonial Secretary and other officers who generally compose the Executive Council, about one-third of magistrates from different parts of the Colony, and about one-third of persons elected by the residents of different electoral districts.

But here I am met by the difficulty that these residents are not only few and scattered, but (like the foreign gold-diggers) migratory and unsettled, and that any definition of electoral districts now made might, in the lapse of a few months, become wholly inapplicable to the state of the Colony. It would, therefore, be trifling to attempt such a definition, nor am I disposed to rely on any untried contrivances which might be suggested for supplying its place—contrivances which depend for their success on a variety of circumstances, which, with my present information, I cannot safely assume to exist.

I have, therefore, thought it most advisable to have recourse in British Columbia to the tried machinery of a Legislative Council, with the intention, however, that the appointments to that Council, which by the enclosed Order you are authorized to make, shall be made, if not in exact accordance with the outline which I have traced, yet at any rate with the object of securing that at least one-third of the councillors shall be persons recognized by the residents in the Colony as representing their feelings and interests. By what exact process this quasi-representation shall be accomplished, whether by ascertaining informally the sense of the residents in each locality, or by bringing the question before different public meetings, or (as is done in Ceylon) by accepting the nominee of any corporate body or society, I leave you to determine. I also leave it you to determine the period for which (subject to Her Majesty's pleasure, which involves a practical power of dissolution,) the councillors should be appointed. What I desire is this: that a system of virtual though imperfect representation shall be at once introduced, which shall enable Her Majesty's Government to ascertain with some certainty the character, wants, and disposition of the community, with a view to the more formal and complete establishment of a representative system as circumstances shall admit of it.

I shall hold the proceeds of the Crown lands at the disposal of the Legislative Council, who will also be at liberty to pass laws for the regulation and management of these sources of revenue, subject of course to disallowance in this country, and subject also to the qualification which I have mentioned as indispensable in Vancouver Island, viz., that the Crown must retain such legal powers over the lands as are necessary for disposing of all questions (if any) which remain to be settled with the Hudson's Bay Company—questions which, without such uncontrolled power, might still be productive of embarrassment.

With these explanations, I have to instruct you, first, to proclaim a law securing to Her Majesty the right to allot the above salaries to the officials of British Columbia; and having done so, to give publicity to the enclosed Order in Council, and to convene as soon as possible the proposed Legislature.

Order in Council.

I have, &c.

Governor Sir J. Douglas, K.C.B. &c. &c.

(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

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Enclosure in No. 2.

Encl. in No. 2.

British Columbia.

At the Court at Windsor the 11th day of June 1863.

PRESENT:

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

Lord President. Earl Russell. Lord Privy Seal. Mr. Milner Gibson.

Whereas by an Act passed in the twenty-second year of the reign of Her Majesty, entitled "An Act to provide for the Government of British Columbia," it was declared lawful for Her Majesty, by Order in Council, to authorize and empower such officer as she might from time to time appoint to adminster the Government of British Columbia, to make provision for the administration of justice therein, and generally to make, ordain, and establish all such laws, institutions, and ordinances as might be necessary for the peace, order, and good government of Her Majesty's subjects and others therein; provided that it should be lawful for Her Majesty, as soon as She might deem it convenient by any such Order in Council as aforesaid, to constitute, or to authorize and empower such officer to constitute a Legislature, to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of British Columbia, such Legislature to consist of the Governor or Officer administering the government of the Colony, and a Council or Council and Assembly to be composed of such and so many persons, and to be appointed or elected in such manner, and for such periods, and subject to such regulations as to Her Majesty might seem expedient: And whereas by an Order in Council bearing date on the 2nd day of September in the year 1858, Her Majesty was pleased to authorize such Governor or Officer as aforesaid to make provision for the administration of justice, and as therein mentioned to make laws and ordinances for the peace, order, and good government of Her Majesty's subjects and others in the said Colony: And whereas it is expedient to revoke the said Order in Council, and to constitute a Legislature for the

British Columbia and Vancouver Island.

said Colony, consisting of the Governor or Officer administering the government thereof, and the Legislative Council herein-after established.

1. It is hereby ordered by Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, and in pursuance and exercise of the powers vested in Her Majesty by the said Act of Parliament, or otherwise in that behalf, that the said recited Order in Council shall be and the same is hereby revoked: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be held to invalidate any act or thing done, nor any appointment made in pursuance or under authority of the said Order in Council, but that every such act, thing, and appointment shall remain of the same force and effect as if the said Order in Council were still in operation.

And it is hereby further ordered as follows, that is to say:

2. In this Order in Council the term Governor shall mean the officer for the time being lawfully administering the government of the Colony of British Columbia.

3. There shall be in the said Colony a Legislative Council constituted as herein-after mentioned.

4. It shall be lawful for the Governor, with the advice and consent of the said Legislative Council, to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of the said Colony.

5. The said Council shall consist of such public officers within the said Colony as shall from time to time be designated, and of such persons as shall from time to time be named by or in pursuance of any instructions or warrant under the Royal sign manual and signet, and of such other persons as may from time to time be appointed by the Governor by instruments to be passed under the public seal of the said Colony: Provided that every such last-mentioned appointment shall be provisional only until the same shall have been approved by Her Majesty through one of Her Principal Secretaries of State, and may be made to determine at a period named in the instrument making the same, and that the total number of councillors shall not by any such appointment be raised above the number of 15: Provided also, that every member of the said Council shall hold office during Her Majesty's pleasure only.

6. The precedence of the members of the said Council may be from time to time determined by any such instructions as aforesaid. In the absence of such determination, the members shall take rank according to the order of their appointment, or if appointed by the same instrument according to the order in which they are named therein.

7. The Governor, or in his absence any member of the Council appointed by him in writing, or in default of such appointment, the member present who shall stand first in order of precedence, shall preside at every meeting of the said Council. All questions brought before the Council shall be decided by the majority of the votes given, and the Governor or presiding member shall have an original vote on all such questions, and also a casting vote if the votes shall be equally divided.

8. No business (except that of adjournment) shall be transacted unless there shall be present four members of Council besides the Governor or presiding member.

9. The Council shall, in the transaction of business and passing of laws, conform as nearly as may be to the directions conveyed in that behalf to the Governor of British Columbia in certain instructions under the sign manual and signet bearing date the 2nd day of September 1858, until otherwise provided by us, and to such further instructions under the said sign manual and signet as may hereafter be addressed to the Governor in that behalf.

10. Subject to such instructions the Council may make standing rules and orders for the regulation of their own proceedings.

11. No law shall take effect until the Governor shall have assented to the same on behalf of Her Majesty, and shall have signed the same in token of such assent.

12. Her Majesty may, by Order in Council, or through one of Her Principal Secretaries of State, disallow any law passed by the said Governor and Council at any time within two years after such law shall have been received by the Secretary of State, and every law so disallowed shall become null and void so soon as the disallowance thereof shall be published in the Colony by authority of the Governor.

13. If any councillor shall become bankrupt or insolvent, or shall be convicted of any criminal offence, or shall absent himself from British Columbia for more than three months without leave from the Governor, the Governor may declare in writing that his seat at the Council is vacant, and immediately on the publication of such declaration, he shall cease to be member of the Council.

14. The Governor may, by writing under his hand and seal, suspend any legislative councillor from the exercise of his office, proceeding therein in such manner as may from time to time be enjoined by any such instructions as aforesaid, and until otherwise ordered according to such directions respecting the suspension of public officers as are contained in the above-mentioned instructions bearing date the 2nd day of September 1858. And the Most Noble the Duke of Newcastle, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

(Signed) Arthur Helps.

---

No. 3.

## No. 3.

Copy of a DESPATCH from his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G., to Governor Sir James Douglas, K.C.B.

(No. 35.)

Sir, Downing Street, July 14, 1863.

I think it best to inform you that I am about to submit for Her Majesty's approval certain instructions appointing the following officers to be members of the Legislative Council in British Columbia.

- The Colonial Secretary.
- The Attorney General.
- The Treasurer.
- The Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.
- The Collector of Customs.

I think it also advisable to point out that as doubts may be entertained respecting the binding authority of any proclamation issued by you subsequently to the date of the Order in Council constituting a Legislative Council (viz., the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General, the Treasurer, the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, and the Collector of Customs,) your first step in convening the Council should be to re-enact in the form of an Ordinance any proclamation or proclamations which you may have issued after the above date, including the proclamation (if any) by which you may have paid the salaries of public officers.

I have, &c.
(Signed) NEWCASTLE

Governor Sir J. Douglas, K.C.B.
&c. &c.

---

No. 4.

No. 4

COPY of a DESPATCH from his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G., to Governor Sir JAMES DOUGLAS, K.C.B.

(Separate.)

SIR, Downing Street, August 1, 1863.

WITH reference to my Despatch, No. 35* of the 14th ultimo, I transmit to you herewith instructions † under the Queen's sign manual and signet, appointing the following officers, viz.:

* Page 4.
† Not printed

The Colonial Secretary,
The Attorney General,
The Treasurer,
The Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works,
The Collector of Customs,

to be members of the LegislativeCouncil of British Columbia.

I have, &c.
(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

Governor Sir J. Douglas, K.C.B.
&c. &c.

---

No. 5.

No. 5.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. EDWARD CARDWELL, M.P., to Governor KENNEDY, C.B.

(No. 2.)

SIR, Downing Street, April 30, 1864.

I HAVE received Sir James Douglas's Despatch No. 3, of the 12th of February, enclosing a Resolution of the House of Assembly of Vancouver Island, in which the House declines to pass the Civil List Act proposed in the Duke of Newcastle's Despatch marked "Separate," of the 15th June last.‡

‡ Page 1.

I regret that the House of Assembly did not feel able to concur in the proposals submitted to it on this subject.

I am desirous, however, to prevent as far as possible the disappointment and inconvenience to individuals which this decision might occasion.

It appears from the Resolution of the Assembly that the Crown land fund for the year 1863 amounted to 4,500*l.*, but that a considerable portion of this sum consisted of the proceeds of sales effected in former years. There may be sources of revenue, such as fines and forfeitures, fees of office, the proceeds of which the Crown could justly appropriate, but in the absence of any precise information on this head I can only authorize you to issue warrants for the payment of the salaries of the Governor and the Colonial Secretary, at the respective rates of 3,000*l.* and 600*l.* per annum assigned to them by my predecessor, out of any funds which may be under the direct control and at the disposal of the Crown.

It will of course rest with the Legislature to make provision for the remuneration of the other officers employed under the Government in any way and from any source which may seem most appropriate to them.

Besides the Civil List, Sir James Douglas's Despatch raises a still larger and more important question, namely, the union of both Colonies under one Governor, though with some distinct administrative department.

British Columbia and Vancouver Island.

On this subject I am desirous of having the benefit of your views as soon as you shall have acquired on the spot sufficient experience and knowledge to enable you to form your opinion, and to supply reliable information for the assistance and guidance of Her Majesty's Government in considering the question. I shall in like manner ask Governor Seymour, to whom I shall communicate a copy of this Despatch, to furnish his views on the same matter, and I need scarcely say that it will not only be unobjectionable but highly desirable, that you and he should consult freely on the subject, although it will be the most convenient course that, ultimately, each should report to me independently, the conclusions which he may form on the subject.

I have, &c.

Governor Kennedy, C.B., &c. &c.

(Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

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No. 6.

## No. 6.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Kennedy, C.B., to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.

(No. 14. Separate.)

Sir,

Victoria, March 21, 1865.

(Received May 15, 1865.)

27th Jan. 1865.

I have the honour to transmit a copy of Resolutions passed by the Legislative Assembly of Vancouver Island on the subject of union with British Columbia, and in doing so I will shortly trace their history.

They were introduced by Mr. De Cosmos, one of the members for Victoria, and passed on the 27th January 1865, after a warm debate, by a majority of 8 to 4.

It was thereupon alleged by the minority that the majority did not fairly represent public opinion, and to test this fact, Mr. De Cosmos, who proposed, and Mr. C. B. Young, who opposed the resolutions (being two members for the city of Victoria), agreed to resign their seats, and went before their constituents for re-election, which resulted in the return of Mr. De Cosmos and Mr. McClure, both advocates of union and a tariff, by a large majority.

The majority of the House of Assembly in favour of *unconditional* union with British Columbia is now, I believe, 11 to 4, and I have no doubt that a dissolution of the House would undoubtedly increase that majority by two more.

I submitted these resolutions to the Legislative Council for their information, and the majority present being *ex officio* members, resolved that it was inexpedient for the Council to express any opinion on the subject; but two dissenting members, Messrs. Finlayson and Rhodes, recorded their views in the protest herewith.

I am in a position to know that the majority if not *all* the *ex officio* members are in favour of union, with some small differences of opinion on matters of detail, and that they refrained from a public expression of their opinion from a desire to avoid possible complication, and with a view to giving their untrammelled support to such measures as Her Majesty's Government may deem most fitting, on a future occasion.

The local Legislature of Vancouver Island have thus, I think, adopted the only course by which the union of these Colonies can be satisfactorily effected, namely, leaving conditions and details, even to the form of government, to your decision.

Enclosure.

I enclose newspaper copies of the debates on the subject, and will reserve my further observations for another Despatch of this date, in reply to yours dated 30th April 1864,* No. 2.

* Page 5.

I have, &c.

Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) A. E. KENNEDY.

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Encl. 1 in No. 6.

Enclosure 1 in No. 6.

Vancouver Island.

Resolutions reported from Committee, 25th January 1865; Confirmed by House, 27th January 1865.

Resolved,

That this House, after having taken into consideration the present state of the Colony, is firmly convinced that it is expedient at the present time to observe the strictest economy in the public expenditure compatible with the efficiency of the public service. And that the immediate union

of this Colony with British Columbia, under such Constitution as Her Majesty's Government may be pleased to grant, is the means best adapted to prevent permanent causes of depression, as well as to stimulate trade, foster industry, develop our resources, augment our population, and ensure our permanent prosperity; and this House pledges itself, in case Her Majesty's Government shall grant such union, to ratify the same by legislative enactment, if required.

Resolved,—

That the above resolution be transmitted to his Excellency the Governor, with the respectful request that he may take the same into his earnest and immediate consideration.

(Signed) R. W. TORRENS,
Clerk of the House.

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Enclosure 2 in No. 6.

Encl. 2 in No. 6.

VANCOUVER ISLAND.

EXTRACT from the MINUTES of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, 2nd March 1865.

Mr. Finlayson, pursuant to notice, introduced the following resolutions, which were seconded by the Hon. Henry Rhodes:—

1. That Her most Gracious Majesty may be requested to annex the Colony of Vancouver Island to the Colony of British Columbia.

2. That Her most Gracious Majesty may be pleased to direct the passage of an Act of the Imperial Parliament to provide a constitutional mode of Government, with representation on the basis of population to the British possessions in the North Pacific.

The Treasurer handed in the following amendment to the proposed resolutions of the Hon. R. Finlayson:—

"That this Council regards it as undesirable to express an opinion as to the expediency or otherwise of uniting the Colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia."

The chairman having put the amendment of the Treasurer, the following were the Ayes and Noes:—For the amendment—The Acting Colonial Secretary, the Acting Attorney General, the Treasurer, the Acting Surveyor General. Against the amendment—The Hon. R. Finlayson, the Hon. Henry Rhodes.

Amendment carried.

The Hon. Henry Rhodes gave notice that he would hand in a protest against the resolution.

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Enclosure 3 in No. 6.

Encl. 3 in No. 6.

VANCOUVER ISLAND.

EXTRACT from the MINUTES of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, 6th March 1865.

The Hon. Henry Rhodes handed in the following protest, which was ordered to be placed on the minutes:—

To the Honourable the President of the Legislative Council.

We, the undersigned, being the only unofficial members of the Legislative Council present at the meeting on the 2nd instant, and being merchants in the city of Victoria, do protest against the resolution of the Legislative Council in regard to the union resolutions which then came up for discussion.

Because,

1st. The resolution—"That the Council regard it as undesirable to express an opinion as to the "expediency or otherwise of uniting the Colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia" was carried by the official members of the Council only, who are at all times the majority of the said Council.

2nd. We consider it unwise and impolitic to postpone indefinitely the consideration of the subject, for the reason that we know the feeling of the Colony to be in favour of union of the Colonies, and that since the question has been so thoroughly considered recently and the entire community agitated upon the subject, the present is the most desirable time for decisive action in the matter.

That the postponement of the settlement of the question will greatly disturb commerce, prevent enterprise, and do much injury to both Colonies, while on the other hand the sooner the question is settled the better it must be for all the interests of both Colonies.

(Signed) HENRY RHODES,
RODK. FINLAYSON.

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Enclosure 4 in No. 6.

House of Assembly, Wednesday, January 25th.

House met at 3.15 p.m. Members present—Messrs. De Cosmos, Franklin, Young, Trimble, Tolmie, Dickson, Southgate, Duncan, Cochrane, Burnaby, Carswell, Bayley, Dennes.

Encl. 4 in No. 6.

*State of the Colony.*

Mr. De Cosmos said he would ask that the committee have leave to consider the internal condition of the Colony.

Mr. Burnaby asked the hon. senior member for Victoria to lay before the House the resolutions he had prepared.

Mr. De Cosmos replied that he was then re-writing them.

Mr. Young said a great deal of irrelevant matter had been delivered in the House on this question of the state of the Colony. The state of the Colony was all right, but the state of some men's heads was all wrong. The great want in the Colony was population. (Hear, hear.) As for the revenue he was vain enough to assume the reins of Chancellor of the Exchequer for the moment, and show how it might be raised by a proper system of taxation. A great deal had been said about a tariff, but we would see what good it would do. The hon. gentleman alluded to lumberers not being benefited by a tariff, nor tailors and shoemakers, &c., who had now as much as they could do; he also alluded to a brewer who was the greatest protectionist in the Colony, but who would not get his grain any cheaper with a 20 per cent. tariff. The position of this Colony was such as to make it a great commercial emporium, and it was such already. It was asked how we were to get the gold of British Columbia. Why, by going to dig it out, as so many of our people did. As to the estimates asked for, if we thought them too large, all we had to do was not to vote them; and he could not see any reason why they should be larger this year than last. As to customs, the cost of collecting would be enormous, to prevent the smuggling, for which such great facilities were afforded by our numerous bays and inlets. What was to hinder our farmers from competing with foreign farmers? Why, because they had not the land. This was destined to be a mineral country, not an agricultural. He could not see in any way how this Colony was to be benefited by taxation. If a man pays 20 per cent. more taxation, how can it benefit him? Suppose a man paid $10 for a coat last year, and this year has to pay $12 for the same, what is his advantage? He thought $150,000 could be struck off the estimates very easily, by dispensing with lazy clerks who did nothing, and constables who played euchre in public houses and such like. He certainly could not see the benefits of a tariff, and would, therefore, do all he could to oppose it.

Mr. De Cosmos submitted the following resolutions to the committee—

Resolved:—

That this House, after having taken into consideration the present state of the Colony, is firmly convinced that it is expedient at the present time to observe the strictest economy in the public expenditure compatible with the efficiency of the public service; and that the immediate union of this Colony with British Columbia, under such constitution as Her Majesty's Government may be pleased to grant, is the means best adapted to prevent permanent causes of depression, as well as to stimulate trade, foster industry, develop our resources, augment our population, and ensure our permanent prosperity; and this House pledges itself, in case Her Majesty's Government shall grant such union, to ratify the same by legislative enactments if required.

Resolved,—

That the above resolution be transmitted to his Excellency the Governor, with the respectful request that he may take the same into his earnest and immediate consideration.

Mr. Burnaby said he had hailed the resolutions with satisfaction on their first appearance as connected with the consideration of the estimates. These estimates were, he must confess, rather startling in amount in proportion to the revenue of the Colony. (Much of this hon. gentleman's speech was inaudible at the reporter's table.) He was sorry to hear some people, who had fomerly held different opinions, say that, even if the country stood alone as a separate Colony the system of taxation must be changed and a tariff imposed (no, no). If we stand alone as a Colony we must stand in a respectable and honourable position before the world. We must pay our Governor's salary, and maintain a proper establishment. We must persist in our system of direct taxation. He was free to admit that taxation here was very unequally divided, and would wish to see it arranged so as to touch all classes; but if we stood alone we must have direct taxation (hear, hear). Some two years ago at the general election a pledge was exacted from nearly every hon. member of this House in favour of the free port, and they could not have got in without it. At that time also the union question had come up, and he (Mr. Burnaby) had entertained and expressed the views that we were not prepared for union. His views of that date as to the free port and union were unchanged, and his faith in the resources of the Colony were still as strong as ever. Since that period gold had been discovered on the Island; it had got to be developed, but it was here beyond a doubt. Again the new district of Kootenay in British Columbia was pronounced to be highly productive. We had been told that the free port was a failure. He respectfully demurred to that proposition. True a great depression had existed here for some time. During the whole of last year a most severe financial pressure had been felt in England. In California, in addition to drought and hard winter, a severe prostration had occurred in mining affairs. Again in British Columbia vast sums had been expended in works, trade, mining, &c., which had not produced as yet the remuneration which was expected. All this had, to a certain extent, caused a temporary depression, and he was sorry to say that the temporary stagnation and depression had been turned to a bad account by what he might term a sort of assiduous journalism. The free port had been gradually and cautiously attacked during the last nine months. The attack commenced first by letters in the papers, followed by sly insinuations against the policy of free trade; the country had to be inoculated with the feeling, and he must admit it had been well and skilfully done. All the troubles and depression in the Colony had been carefully attributed to it, and now the remedy proposed was the imposition of a tariff. This change in public opinion, which the hon. senior member for Victoria dignified by the title of a great revolution, he

maintained was made without reason. The hon. member who had introduced the resolution had dwelt at some length on the danger of our present position; that in ourselves we had no resources outside the trade of British Columbia, and no position of importance (hear, hear). Those engaged in trade here had been taunted that they had not properly developed the trade and commerce of the country. He would remind hon. gentlemen that the action of the House was the best proof of the wisdom of our merchants in not accepting the free port as a fixed and permanent fact. The free port required to be firmly established before our merchants would import large stocks of goods suitable for distant and foreign markets; they could not be expected to do so, if they thought they would be liable to a duty in six months or a year. So long as there was a possibility of a change in the public mind on the free port, much would not be done towards making this a great distributing centre. The House had two positions before it: one was that of absolute independence coupled with a free port, and a resolution to carry out the policy at all costs and every risk and in a dignified manner, trusting to the hope afforded by our geographical position that we would ultimately become a great distributing port. He took his stand on the free port, and he would continue to stand on that policy so long as the country would support him. This was the opinion of all the merchants in the community and of our neighbours in California. He did not fear the imposition of a differential duty of 7 or 10 per cent. by British Columbia. If necessary, our merchants here could establish branches at New Westminster, but here was the depôt, the open free port, the *locus standi* of the capital. If the country should decide to give up the free port there was no alternative but unconditional union; he was not too proud to call it annexation (hear, hear). It was simply saying to British Columbia, we are not strong enough to stand alone, come and help us. But before we decided on this question in the House let us request his Excellency to appeal to the country; let us be sure that the country stands with us in a matter so vital to the well-being of the Colony. He did not propose to go into the arguments for protection to industry. The idea was exploded long ago. As to British Columbia being our greatest market, he had always held that she was far more indebted to us; nine-tenths of all the enterprise, capital, energy, expended in that Colony had come from here, and nine-tenths of all the results had come back here.

Mr. Duncan.—Yes, and gone through here. (Laughter.)

Mr. Burnaby, if this House should decide to adopt the resolutions he hoped they would appeal to his Excellency to dissolve the House, and go before their constituents to hear the views of the country. (General cries of hear, hear.)

Dr. Helmcken said it seemed to be expected that he should declare himself (applause), and he admitted that the public had a right to know who he was as much as he had to have an opinion of himself. He believed that the Colony was suffering under great depression at present, and he was convinced that it was caused by overtrading. Cariboo had turned out far less gold than had been expected, and miners had returned with less gold. There had been no returns for the money expended in mining. That he looked on as a temporary difficulty. But the great cause of the depression was the vast amount of accommodation afforded to traders by our merchants. The goods were either locked up in the mines or sold at a great loss. A great deal of capital had been locked up also in quartz and copper mines. This, however, he looked on as also a temporary suffering, and he fully expected we would recover from it in time. It was not alone here that the unemployed men who had been alluded to were to be found. In California it was just as bad, and from similar causes. One might almost stop here, and say that if the depression was only temporary it would soon be got over. But other topics had been entered on. It had been said that the depression had been caused by our neglecting to foster local industries. This he totally denied (hear, hear). For himself he was still as much in favour of free trade as ever. He did not consider free trade had anything whatever to do with the present depression (hear, hear). They were told that of the $4,000,000 of imports about $1,000,000 was left for local consumption. It seemed to him singular that our consumption was only $1,000,000 with a population larger than that of British Columbia, which consumed nearly $2,000,000. He could only assume from that that the production of Vancouver Island with free trade was greater than the production of British Columbia with protection. His own impression was that free trade was the best policy, both hitherto and still (hear, hear). The next subject was union of the two Colonies. His opinion was that union with British Columbia and free trade in Vancouver Island would conduce to the best interests of both Colonies (hear, hear), and also be a very large saving in expense. Unfortunately our neighbours did not see it in the same light. Free trade, as it hitherto existed, had kept the trade of British Columbia in the possession of Vancouver Island. He did not think we were likely to have any great extension of trade to any other of the surrounding countries, to India, or China, or Mexico. He did not believe in any such extension. There was no doubt union was the great thing to be aimed at, and that free trade in Vancouver Island was the best policy, but let us unite with British Columbia unconditionally (hear, hear), unconditionally (applause), with one single exception, that the laws of Vancouver Island should remain unchanged till altered by the United Legislature, and he felt sure that the arguments which would be brought forward in the United Legislature would prove that free trade in Vancouver Island was the best policy for both Colonies. In any case the great good would be attained,—the Colonies united (hear, hear). But if the Colonies were to be separate, the only thing to be done was for each man to strip "to the buff" if necessary, and fight to the death for the free port (hear, hear). As to protection for agriculture in this Colony, he was convinced it was not required. In British Columbia, where there was greater protection than anywhere else in the world, agriculture had not progressed.

Mr. De Cosmos. It has; a great deal.

Dr. Helmcken continued that this Colony had not the land for agriculture, but British Columbia had, and the two united would combine their respective agricultural and commercial advantages in one. He repeated his position, united with British Columbia and with free trade in Vancouver Island, or united, at any rate, and still keeping the commerce of British Columbia, which our natural position ensured to us; or if separate from British Columbia, then free trade in every sense. These were his views. But he would not go to the British Columbians like a mendicant, rather would he vote for eternal separation than go to beg a thing which was a mutual benefit. As to our foreign trade, he would sacrifice all the trade with surrounding nations to unite the two peoples and make one great country.

Dr. Tolmie would wish to add a few remarks. It was not always best to buy in the cheapest and sell in the dearest markets. Free trade was not always the policy of great countries. Great Britain had

grown rich and powerful by protection. In the United States the question had been thoroughly argued, and the United States had gone on protecting their industries, and at the same time increasing their population and rapidly augmenting their wealth. We, ourselves, had given the thing a noble trial of six years, and although he would not say it had done no good, still he thought the time was past for free trade, and the country demanded protection. Take the familiar example of the saw mill, quoted yesterday, (a laugh). He had seen the working of saw mills under protection on Puget Sound, and had seen their beneficial effects in building up the country. Our geographical position, which had been so much talked about, and praised in the "*Times*" so early as 1849, would be best brought out and developed by union with British Columbia, and by going into connexion with the great federation of the eastern Colonies (applause).

Dr. Helmcken said there was no doubt whatever that even if we should remain separate we could raise all the revenue we required (hear, hear). He had not a doubt of it.

Mr. Bayley said the present state of the Colony was one of insolvency (no, no, and laughter). He maintained that this was the case, and it had been caused by the falling off in gold and the over-speculation in real estate. He held that the trade of Victoria was dependent on British Columbia and not on the phantom trade with foreign countries which had been held up so long before our eyes. He had stood up in the House and opposed union with British Columbia, but that was because he had been led to look at this country as the Great Britain of the Pacific. He had now seen reason to change his opinion. He looked on Victoria as reduced to a mere shopkeeper (a laugh), who had to depend on British Columbia to buy her wares. The moment that British Columbia was able to buy for herself from the manufacturers and producers, what were we to do with our goods? Our warehouses would be full, but no one to be purchasers, that was the state to which we were fast coming unless we adopted a different policy.

Dr. Dickson said he had no fears about our ability to exist as a separate Colony; but union was strength, and he was fully satisfied that a complete and thorough union was for the best interests of both Colonies (hear, hear). He had taken the trouble to see the great majority of his constituents, and had also heard the opinions of a great number of the inhabitants of the city, and he had come to the firm conclusion that nineteen-twentieths of the whole population were thoroughly and strongly in favour of union, and that they expected the House to take active steps to bring it about. Hon. members might depend on it, too, that if they did not move in the matter their constituents would soon turn them out and get in better men.

Mr. Franklin said he now found resolutions on the table, which had been ruled in order, opening up the question of union. The question of union had already been settled; British Columbia had rejected our offers, and we were now asked to go on bended knee and pray for a union. He had been returned to this House on free trade principles, and he could not give a vote on the question without going before his constituents, and he thought every honourable member was bound in honour to follow the same course. He was unprepared to abandon the policy of this country and to adopt unconditional union, and he felt sure that was the general opinion of the country (laughter).

Dr. Helmcken said hon. members had said that the union of the Colonies had been rejected by British Columbia. He denied it entirely (applause).

The Legislature of British Columbia had never taken the resolution of this Legislature into consideration at all (hear, hear). He felt sure the British Columbia Legislature would not be guilty of such discourtesy as to throw our resolutions over without an answer (hear, hear). The question had evidently never been considered, as we never have had an answer (applause).

Mr. Southgate said if he could see his way clear to a union which would preserve free trade in Vancouver Island he would heartily support it, but he did not see how it could be brought about. He alluded to his recent visit to San Francisco, and to the interest felt by merchants there in our free port.

The resolutions were then put *seriatim*, and the first section carried unanimously.

Section 2 was also carried.

Ayes—De Cosmos, Helmcken, Tolmie, Dickson, Duncan, Cochrane, Carswell, Dennes (8).

Noes—Franklin, Young, Burnaby, Trimble, Southgate (5).

Section 3 was also carried by the same vote.

On section 4, M . Burnaby moved the following amendment:

That in view of the resolutions passed by this House, and adverting to the pledges given by hon. members at their election on the subject of the free port, respectfully requests that his Excellency will dissolve this House and submit the question to the country.

The amendment was lost, and the original resolution carried by the previous majority—8 to 5.

The committee rose and reported the passage of the resolutions, and the Speaker informed the House that they would come up for adoption on Friday next.

### Legislative Assembly.

Friday, Jan. 27, 1864.

House met at 3.20 p.m. Present, The Speaker, and Messrs. Burnaby, Young, Tolmie, Franklin, Powell, Dickson, Duncan, Dennes, Carswell, De Cosmos, Bayley, Cochrane, and Southgate.

### *Petition of Chamber of Commerce.*

Mr. Burnaby, on leave, presented a petition from the Chamber of Commerce of this city. It reads as follows, and was laid on the table:

To the Honourable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of Vancouver Island.

The humble Petition of the Members of the Victoria Chamber of Commerce,

Sheweth,

That your petitioners, having had under their serious consideration the subject now under discussion in your Honourable House, and which being of vital importance to the welfare of this Colony, is also engaging the marked attention of all classes of the community, viz.: the maintaining of Victoria as a free port and raising the necessary revenue for carrying on the Government by direct taxation, or abolishing the free port and raising the required revenue by imposing duties on importations; beg re-

spectfully to present for the consideration of your honourable body the following resolutions passed by them at a meeting held this day:

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honourable House will take such action as will maintain the free port in all its present integrity.

Resolved,—

1. That, in the opinion of the Victoria Chamber of Commerce, the maintenance of the Free Port system is of vital importance to the prosperity of Victoria and of Vancouver Island.
2. That commerce should not be subjected to any species of restraint, because freedom from restraint is calculated to give the utmost extension to foreign trade, and the best direction to the capital and industry of the country.
3. That the adoption of a protective tariff would be detrimental to the commercial interest of the Colony without benefit to the farmer or manufacturer.
4. That a tariff for revenue would necessitate such an outlay of expenditure for the collection of the duties that it would not answer the requirements of the Government, and would inflict a heavy loss on the commerce of Victoria.
5. That direct taxation is the only politic and equitable mode of raising a revenue.
6. That a general system of taxation by which all classes of the community would be made to contribute to the support of the Government is the most simple and economical.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

For the members of the Victoria Chamber of Commerce.

Chas. W. Wallace, President.
A. F. Main, Secretary.

Victoria, Vancouver Island, Jan. 26th, 1865.

*State of the Colony Resolutions.*

The Speaker read over the resolutions passed by the committee of the whole, on Wednesday last respecting the state of the Colony.

Mr. Young moved for a recommittal of the resolutions, and was proceeding to give his reasons, when

The Speaker said, that if any discussion arose on the resolutions they would have to be postponed until Monday next.

Messrs. Franklin and Burnaby had some further remarks to make.

Mr. De Cosmos called "question."

The Speaker—"That I do now leave the chair?"

Mr. De Cosmos—No!

On the suggestion of the Speaker, Mr. De Cosmos moved that the order of the day be discharged.

Mr. Franklin stated that the House had waited a long time for the estimates, and it was known that Government business took precedence of all other. He hoped that the House would go on with the business of the day.

Mr. Burnaby moved "that the Speaker do now leave the chair."

Mr. Young said that according to "May," Government business cannot be superseded.

Motion to leave the chair was lost by a vote of 8 to 5. The order of the day respecting the "state of the Colony" was carried.

Mr. Young then moved that the resolutions be recommitted, and called the attention of the House to the results of the meetings held in the city, and whether the almost unanimous opinion of the Chamber of Commerce is to go for nothing, when there was but one voice in 20 against the maintenance of the free port, and subsequently 7 others entered the room and acquiesced with the decision of that body. He was about to advert to the decision in regard to the question at the Mechanics' Debating Club, when he was called to order. Mr. Young stated that the question was not intended for the benefit of the Colony, but for the benefit of individuals. [Mr. De Cosmos—no! no!] It was not the case, as stated by the press, that 9 out of 10 were in favour of a tariff. The hon gentleman (Mr. Young) quoted Washington territory to show that, with all its protection, the revenue derived from the custom house there only sufficed to pay one quarter of the expenses connected therewith. It used to produce 80,000 bushels of wheat, and now but 25,000 bushels, and all from the beautiful system of protection. He had his information from a reliable authority. He would ask the House, what would be more humiliating than for this Colony to go begging to British Columbia, asking to have its destiny hooked on with theirs. With regard to the cereal productions of this Colony, Mr. Y. quoted the phrase, "the woodman's axe " had not rung in the primeval forest, &c.," which will be remembered was used by an honourable member in connexion with the Crown Lands' report of last session of the House, and it caused much merriment. The Hudson's Bay Company also came in for a share of the hon. gentleman's censure. Mr. Young went on to state that a paid Legislature would be brought about by the course proposed; he had often heard hon. gentlemen deprecate a paid Legislature, and he would not say that any hon. member ever thought of such a thing for their own benefit. No, no. (Laughter.) He was surprised that an hon. gentleman in the House, in the retail business, should favour a tariff of 20 per cent., and how could he delude his customers or make them believe that there would be no consequent advance in his goods? To talk of union, with dissent on both sides, seemed to him most paradoxical. If the resolutions were brought forward in a less humiliating manner to ourselves, we might arrive at something. He hoped that hon. gentlemen would look to the serious consequences which would arise from the passage of the resolutions, and he trusted that hon. members would not be deaf to the arguments used.

Dr. Tolmie said that they had heard nothing from Mr. Young approaching reason why the resolutions should be recommitted; as to the personalities, those he would leave out altogether. As regards the wheat raised in Washington territory, Mr. Tolmie stated that it arose from the poverty of the soil and was not reproductive. With respect to the Chamber of Commerce, that body only dealt with a portion of the question; union was not submitted at all. As to the dissent on both sides alluded to, the question was never put before British Columbians as it was now put, and in British Columbia there was a great deal of assent to union with this Colony.

Mr. Burnaby rose to make a last appeal, but from appearances he feared that he had but a small

chance. He would say a few words in order to put the question off for a short period, that the people might be enabled to gain more time to consider the matter. He was not disposed to jest in the matter. He would confess that he was unable to see the great advantages to be gained that other hon. gentlemen saw. Doubts are expressed that the free port had not tended to the building up of this city, but he was convinced that without free trade up to this time, the place would be comparatively small. Mr. Burnaby alluded to the enterprise of our neighbours, who would take advantage to build up a rival city on the opposite coast, and he brought to the notice of the House the petition of the Chamber of Commerce, which represented the views of a portion of the community which paid a very large share of the taxes and who developed the resources of the country to a great extent. That body naturally, he said, felt the deepest interest in the matter. In regard to the question of union, they foresaw that without it unconditional, there was no chance of the free port being given up. They did not touch on union because they felt that it would be dealing with a political matter. Mr. B. expressed his astonishment that hon. gentlemen who sat around that table and pledged themselves to their constituents 18 months ago to support the free port could now scatter those principles to the wind. By reason of the pledges extracted from them they now sat in that House. How they could reconcile their conduct with their conscience now he could not see. Union was desirable, but he could not see what there was in the position of the Colony now, as compared with it 18 months ago, which should make hon. members change their views. He would now ask hon. gentlemen, especially in deference to the petition of the Chamber of Commerce which he laid before them, to postpone the further discussion of the question for three weeks.

Mr. Franklin supported the motion of Mr. Burnaby, and would like also to treat the matter seriously. They had arrived at a crisis in the history of the Colony. For the first time in the House it is proposed to abolish the free port. [No, no, from Mr. De Cosmos.] He (Mr. F.) would accept the no, no, but he questioned the sincerity of those no, noes. The hon. gentleman stated that he saw members before him for whom he voted, and helped to gain a seat in the House, because they advocated free port principles, and he had a right in his place to demand consistency from them. (Hear, hear.) He thought that as guardians of the public they had no right to place the interests of the people in the hands of the Secretary of State to do as he thought fit, and could they for a moment say we will do as we please? Mr. Franklin touched on the subject of the claims made out by the Committee on Crown Lands against the Hudson's Bay Company, and reminded hon. members if all these were to be swept away in a moment, and with one dash of the pen, he urged hon. gentleman to maintain the rights of the people, and not to abandon them from selfish ambition. Were they to throw out Americans, Frenchmen, Germans, Chinese, by substituting a restrictive policy? The hon. gentleman here mentioned, as an instance of the many chances of fostering the free port, the recent order for issuing passports by the American Government to people leaving the Colony. He would say with the hon. gentleman who had just spoken (Mr. Burnaby), that they should think seriously before they abandon the advantages of a free port. Remember the question which is taken up by gentlemen who do not enter into politics at all, and who say that if the free port is given up, they will leave the country; and he was assured that several were about to establish themselves in the neighbouring territory. Once destroy the free port, and the supremacy of Vancouver Island will go with it. Mr. F. wanted no political advancement; *he* would accept no office. British Columbia, with its revenue for this year of $400,000, in comparison with ours of $230,000, would, from the nature of things, control our revenue, and it would be expended for their interests. Selfishness governs public men. The dreams of those who imagine that they are going to become *prime ministers*, if reflected upon, cannot be realized. Again, if after nearly seven years' existence, are three days going to change the entire policy of the country without giving the people a chance to express their opinion? He would say that to change the system would be a political wrong, and a crime which should not be countenanced, and should disable any public man from ever entering the House again. The delay asked by Mr. Burnaby should be granted.

Mr. Young offered a few further observations.

Mr. Tolmie was agreeable to postpone the question for one week. It would give ample time.

Mr. Burnaby accepted the amendment.

Mr. De Cosmos would accept nothing less than the bare resolutions passed by the Committee. He replied with respect to the pledges given; he pledged himself to support a union of the two Colonies. He was of opinion that if the country went against free port principles and remained a separate Colony, that they would be committing political suicide. Mr. DeCosmos next spoke in relation to the views of the Chamber of Commerce which so much stress had been laid upon, and he stated that the views of some of the members were in favour of union. In relation to placing the interests of the Colony in the hands of the Imperial Secretary of State, he was satisfied that the interests of the Colony would be fairly dealt with; but if not, they (the House) could soon rectify it, as is to be seen in the case of the appointing of the two Governors on the representation of the people of British Columbia. Any motion to postpone would gain nothing, but would to a certain extent endanger their interests.

The Speaker then put the amendment to postpone the question for one week, but it was lost by the following vote: Ayes—Burnaby, Tolmie, Franklin, Young, Southgate; (5.) Noes—Dickson, Powell, Dennes, Duncan, Carswell, De Cosmos, Bayley; (7.)

The original resolution was then put, and clause 1 was passed, when Mr. Franklin moved an amendment to come in after the word "grant" in clause 2, as follows: "with the exception of abandoning "the free trade of the Colony."

Mr. De Cosmos said that the amendment was designed to clog the resolutions.

Messrs. Tolmie and Dickson took much the same view of the matter; Dr. Dickson stating that it did not necessarily follow that if there was a union of the Colonies, the free port would be done away with.

Mr. Franklin did not mean the amendment as a "clog," but as a means to test the sincerity of hon. members.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Young moved another amendment, to the effect that the resolutions be transmitted to the Governor of British Columbia. Lost: 7 to 5.

Mr. Franklin said that it was an incongruity for the House to pledge itself to abide by the decision of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. He hoped to see the present House dissolved, and then they would get a dissolving view of the question. They could not legislate beyond the session, and besides some of the members may resign, and the sense of the country might change in a couple of years.

Mr. Tolmie cited the example of the eastern British North American provinces, wherein they pledged themselves to abide by the decision of the Home Government in their action with respect to the Confederation scheme.

A few further remarks were made, and the resolutions passed as a whole by a vote of 8 to 4.

Ayes:—Tolmie, Dickson, Powell, Duncan, Dennes, Carswell, DeCosmos, Bayley.

Noes:—Burnaby, Young, Franklin, Southgate.

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## No. 7.

No. 7.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor KENNEDY, C.B., to the Right Hon. EDWARD CARDWELL, M.P.

(No. 15.—Separate.) Victoria, March 21, 1865.

SIR, (Received, May 15, 1865.)

REFERRING to my Despatch No. 14,* of this date, I have the honour to transmit certain resolutions and a report of the Chamber of Commerce of Victoria, on the subject of union with British Columbia.

* Page 6.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., &c. &c. &c (Signed) A. E. KENNEDY, Governor.

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Enclosure in No. 7.

Encl. in No. 7.

SIR, Chamber of Commerce, Victoria, Vancouver Island, March 9, 1865.

HEREWITH I have the honour to hand you a series of resolutions, and a report relative thereto, passed unanimously at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, held on the 6th instant, and signed by the members.

On behalf of the Chamber, I have to beg that you will be good enough to lay these resolutions before his Excellency the Governor, with the request that his Excellency will be pleased to comply with the prayer therein contained, and to transmit the documents to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JULES DAVID,
President of the Victoria Chamber of Commerce.

Henry Wakeford, Esq., Acting Colonial Secretary. (Signed) A. F. MAIN, Secretary

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Victoria, Vancouver Island, March 6, 1865.

The committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to draft a series of resolutions on the subject of union with British Columbia, as viewed in connexion with the new tariff, respectfully submit the following resolutions and report for the consideration of the Chamber:—

RESOLVED,—

1. That an equitable union of the Colonies of British Columbia and Vancouver Island at as early a date as possible is essential to the maintenance of imperial and local interests in the British possessions of the North Pacific.
2. That the Chamber of Commerce adhere, nevertheless, to its resolutions on the subject of the free port lately adopted, believing that the interests of the two Colonies, whether united or separate, will be best maintained by the preservation in its integrity in this Island of the free trade policy hitherto pursued.
3. That these resolutions, with the annexed report, be signed by the whole of the members of the Chamber of Commerce, and transmitted by the president to his Excellency the Governor, with the prayer that they may be forwarded for the consideration of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with the resolutions of the House of Assembly on the same subject.

Passed unanimously at a general meeting of the Chamber of Commerce held the 6th day of March 1865.

In adopting the aforegoing resolutions the members of the Chamber of Commerce of Victoria, Vancouver Island, representing as they do the chief part of the capital that has been invested in the joint development of British Columbia and Vancouver Island, deem it proper to place on record the facts and circumstances that necessitate their present expression of opinion.

Prior to the year 1858 the British possessions in the North Pacific attracted but slight attention; the trading posts and forts of the Hudson's Bay Company, and a few farming establishments on Vancouver Island under their control, being the only inducements for commerce, which, therefore, remained entirely in the hands of the company by whom Vancouver Island was then held under a charter from the Crown.

The discovery of gold on the River Fraser in 1858, and the large floating population it attracted, chiefly from California and Oregon, gave an entirely new impetus to commerce. Merchants and traders

British Columbia and Vancouver Island.

followed the new community with capital and enterprise to supply its requirements in the quickest manner and from the most convenient point.

The action of the Hudson's Bay Company in its corporate capacity, as well as of the several members in their individual interests, proves conclusively that from the first the main land and Vancouver Island were regarded as identical, and their separation, as a temporary condition of imperial policy, arising out of the grant of the Island to the Company.

Victoria, as early as 1843, was selected by the Hudson's Bay Company as the most eligible spot for carrying on business in North-west America to the best advantage, and the merchants who followed them in 1858 ratified the wisdom of that choice.

It should be borne in mind that there were many reasons why American merchants should have settled by preference on the opposite coast, and should have thus derived on their own territory the privileges for a coasting trade as well as of importing American produce duty free; there were the further inducements of good town sites, excellent harbours, and access to British Columbia overland; but Victoria, with the *prestige of a free port*, offered greater advantages still.

The commanding nature of its geographical position, its convenient and capacious harbours of Victoria and Esquimalt (the only safe harbours on the sea-board north of San Francisco, a distance of 700 miles, and approachable at all times by night or day for sea-going ships of any burthen); the comparatively large area of open land in its vicinity; its proximity to the coal-fields of Nanaimo, and its temperate and delightful climate, all indicated it as a natural depôt, from whence might be supplied not only the requirements of British Columbia, but of Puget Sound, Oregon, California, Mexico, the Hawaiian Islands, and the Russian possessions in the North Pacific (all of which have since become the customers of Victoria, and give promise of increasing trade), and thus to build up an entrepôt for British commerce and influence, the vast results of which, in course of time, can only be matter of conjecture, occupying as Victoria does a most important position in what, when overland communication is opened through British Columbia, will be the shortest and healthiest route from Great Britain to her many valuable possessions in the east.

The recent action of the United States Congress, in voting a subsidy for monthly mail steam communication between China and San Francisco evinces that our neighbours are fully alive to the value of securing this important traffic for themselves.

The selection of Esquimalt as the naval station for the North Pacific proves that these several points have been duly weighed by the Imperial Government and their value recognized.

The internal resources of Vancouver Island, extensive and promising for the further successful working of minerals, farming, and manufactures, are only casually referred to, as being but partially developed. The same may be said of the gold fields discovered last year, which have yet to be proved, and their richness and extent to be ascertained.

But the commercial interest of Vancouver Island, which is the peculiar province of this Chamber, is an ascertained fact.

After the formal separation of the Colonies in 1858, and the establishment in 1859 of New Westminster as the capital of British Columbia, their relative positions remained the same, and under the judicious rule of Sir James Douglas, then the joint Governor of both, the progress of the Colonies was coincident, and their division merely nominal. The advancement of each was regarded as the benefit of the other.

The shipping and importing interests were unable to avail themselves of New Westminster, (although original purchasers, and still extensive holders of property there,) other than as a port of entry to the interior of British Columbia, for the following reasons:—

The great additional risks and delay for sea-going ships without steam, navigating between Victoria and the Fraser River.

The intricate, narrow, and uncertain channel through the sand-heads, at the mouth of the Fraser, available only for ships drawing 16 feet at the utmost, and then requiring the assistance of steam.

The subsequent danger and delay attending river navigation to New Westminster, the current during the summer freshets being very rapid.

The closing of the river by ice from time to time during the winter season, extending over four months.

The general inconvenience of the situation for import and export to and from foreign markets, and the limited and uncertain nature of the mere local demand.

Accordingly, in no spirit of rivalry to the sister Colony, but with the clearly-defined purpose of fostering her advancement as the best means of promoting their own, the merchants, without an exception, settled down in Victoria, and under a free trade policy assisted to build it up to its present flourishing condition, investing considerable sums of money in permanent improvements, and in the establishment of business connexions, under the belief that the relative positions of the Colonies would remain without material alteration.

It was hoped they would still work harmoniously together, and that Vancouver Island in maintaining her independence, and with it her free trade, would find in British Columbia her best customer and her staunchest supporter; and on these grounds the members of the Chambers of Commerce of Victoria, Vancouver Island, declined to touch upon union, as being more a political than a commercial question.

The further reconstruction of British Columbia in 1863, and the arrival in 1864 of separate Governors with distinct establishments for that Colony and for Vancouver Island, somewhat altered the relations of the two, and now threatens seriously to imperil the mutually beneficial relations hitherto existing between them, which would directly tend to destroy the good effect already springing from the free trade policy of Vancouver Island, and would build up rival towns on the adjacent American territory to the sacrifice of British interest in the North Pacific.

The members of the Chamber of Commerce of Victoria, Vancouver Island, view with surprise and astonishment the passing of enactments by the Legislative Council of British Columbia intentionally antagonistic to Victoria, from whence the great proportion of capital that has been and still is employed in trading, mining, and other enterprises in British Columbia, has been supplied on a very liberal credit, and where it is still owned, there not being at this moment one single importing mercantile establishment throughout that Colony.

The annexed tariff recently passed by the Legislative Council of British Columbia, and put into operation *the same day*, without any notice to the mercantile community, most clearly indicates a desire to sacrifice the material interest of the Colony of British Columbia at large, provided that in so doing a blow is aimed that will elevate New Westminster at the expense of Victoria.

It is certain that the miners, traders, and packers of British Columbia, who are chiefly affected by this measure, are not sharers in the feeling of opposition against Vancouver Island prevalent at New Westminster; such of them as were in Victoria have already given expression to their views at a public meeting, and petitions are in active circulation against it.

Another instance may be cited as evincing the spirit of antagonistic legislation, in compelling vessels from Victoria, bound for the N.W. coast of British Columbia, to proceed 27 miles up the river to New Westminster, at great risk and loss of time (in the case of large craft involving the additional delay of going and returning 70 miles each way, as the inner passage by Johnson's Strait is only available for small vessels or steamers), for the simple purpose of entering and clearing, instead of being allowed as heretofore to clear from Victoria.

It frequently happens that sailing vessels, so bound, are unable, from ice in winter, and from freshets in summer, to reach New Westminster at all. A case recently occurred, as set forth in the declarations in the appendix, in which a schooner bound for Queen Charlotte Island with supplies for some miners supposed to be short of provisions, could not enter the Fraser owing to the ice. She went round to Burrard Inlet, from whence New Westminster has constantly received supplies when the river was closed, a distance of seven miles overland from New Westminster, was refused a clearance, unless she came to New Westminster, and ultimately returned to Victoria; in this particular instance the action of the authorities may prove to have been fatal to life.

From such ill-advised legislation most serious issues must spring, and it is the deliberately expressed opinion of this Chamber that the paramount interest of the Imperial Government in the North Pacific will be seriously jeopardised by it.

The want of concord between two Colonies in such close proximity, whose limited populations are mutually dependent on each other, can only result in access of strength to our American neighbour at the expense of British influence in a quarter of the world where it is needless to state that influence ought to be fostered to the utmost.

Finally, as bearing on the question of union with British Columbia, public opinion in opposition to the views of this Chamber, seems to be wavering and unstable on the question of free trade, and it is obvious that unless that policy is adhered to, the natural advantages of Vancouver Island can only be made available by the establishment of perfect harmony and union of interest between it and British Columbia.

In view of which, and regarding the general progress of the two Colonies as far above mere local considerations, the members of the Chamber of Commerce of Victoria, Vancouver Island, can only see in equitable union a practical solution of existing difficulties, and while feeling that Victoria as a free port depôt, established with so much forethought and maintained at such cost, to the substantial benefit of British Columbia as well as of Vancouver Island, may be weakened for a time, they are content to leave the solution of the whole question to the wisdom of Her Majesty's Government, feeling sure that the true interest of all parties will be carefully estimated and provided for.

Adopted unanimously at a general meeting of the Chamber of Commerce held the sixth day of March 1865.

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### Declaration of the President and Secretary of the Queen Charlotte Mining Company, Limited.

1. The company have had men at the mines since June last whose time had expired. Some delay had already occurred in sending a vessel with supplies for them. They were supposed to be nearly out of provisions and clothing, and it was a matter of necessity that a vessel should be sent to them.

2. We were present at a meeting of the board of directors held on 21st January, at which a resolution was passed authorizing the secretary "to contract with a vessel to go to the mines and bring back the "men there, and all tools and moveable property of the company."

3. The schooner "Onward" was chartered for the purposes specified in the resolution on the 26th January, and despatched the following day.

4. The schooner returned to this port on or about the 7th February, in consequence of being refused a clearance at the custom-house at New Westminster.

5. The delay in sending a vessel may be fatal to the men, and is extremely detrimental to the interests of the company.

6. The provisions shipped on board were intended for the use of the men returning, and the value of them was $64,90-100.

7. And I, Robert George, further declare that the paper writing marked "A" is the original memorandum of agreement made with Hugh McKay, the captain and owner of the British schooner "Onward," and the paper writing marked "B" is the original receipt for all the goods shipped by the Queen Charlotte Mining Company on board the said vessel. And we, Robert Burnaby and Robert George, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the above-mentioned statement is true and correct, and we make this declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true.

Robert Burnaby,
President, Queen Charlotte Mining Company, Limited.

Robert George,
Secretary, Queen Charlotte Mining Company, Limited.

Declared before me at Victoria, Vancouver Island, this eighth day of March, A.D. 1865, in due form of law.

Quod attestor.

Seal.

M. W. Tyrwhitt Drake,
Notary Public.

A.

This agreement, made this 26th day of January 1865, by and between Hugh McKay, master and owner of the schooner "Onward," of the first part, and the Queen Charlotte Mining Company, Limited, of the second part, witnesseth that for and in consideration of the sum of $225 agreed to be paid by the party of the second part on the completion of this agreement, the party of the first part will proceed without delay to the Company's mines at Sockalu Harbour, Queen Charlotte Island, and will remain there long enough to take on board and will take on board the men to the number of at least three, now or then at the mines, and also all and any material, tools, stores, or other articles belonging to the Company, which the foreman of the Company may direct, and bring the same with as little delay as possible to the port of Victoria and alongside a convenient wharf at said port, and deliver the same to the said party of the second part, or their agents or assigns. And the said party of the second part agrees to pay the said sum of $225 on the delivery of the said material, tools, stores, and articles, and landing of said men.

Dated in Victoria, Vancouver Island, this 26th January 1865. Hugh McKay.

James Duncan,
Witness.

For the Queen Charlotte Mining Company, Limited,
R. George, Secretary.

This is the document marked A. referred to in the annexed declaration, dated 8th March 1865.

M. W. Tyrwhitt Drake, Notary Public.

B.

Victoria, Vancouver Island, January 26, 1865.

Shipped in good order by Sporburg and Reuff, on board the "Onward," whereof McKay is master, and bound for Q. C. M. Co., the following packages (the dangers of fire and navigation excepted) consigned to Q. C. M. Co., of Q. C. Island, and marked Q. C. M.

One Bhl. Flour.
One Sk. Beans.
One Bhl. Molasses.
One Sk. Potatoes.
One Pn. Bacon.
One. Pkg. Sundries.
Two Boxes Bread.

This is the document marked B. referred to in the annexed declaration of Robert Burnaby and Robert George, dated 8th March 1865.

M. W. Tyrwhitt Drake, Notary Public.

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To all to whom these Presents shall come,—

I, Montague William Tyrwhitt Drake, Notary Public, duly authorized, admitted, and sworn, residing and practising in Victoria, Vancouver Island, do hereby certify that Hugh McKay, personally known to me, appeared before me and signed the declaration hereto annexed, in due form of law, and that the name "Hugh McKay" thereto subscribed is of the proper handwriting of the said Hugh McKay.

In faith and testimony whereof, I, the said notary, have hereunto set my name and affixed my seal of office.

Seal.

Dated in Victoria aforesaid, the twenty-first day of February, A.D. 1865.

M. W. Tyrwhitt Drake, Notary Public.

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Declaration of Hugh McKay, Master and Owner of the British Schooner "Onward," of Victoria, Vancouver Island.

I am master and owner of the British schooner "Onward."

I made a written agreement on the 26th January last, with the Queen Charlotte Mining Company, Limited, to go to their mines at Queen Charlotte Island, and bring thence to Victoria (3) three men and the material left there.

I took on board goods to the value of $160, all of which were "stores," except two bhls. molasses and five boxes bread, of the value of about ($57.00) 57 dollars.

I sailed and reached the entrance of Fraser River and attempted to get up to New Westminster, to clear my goods, but found so much float ice coming down the river, that I did not dare to risk my vessel against it.

I went out of the river and round to Burrard's Inlet, to which place vessels customarily go in the winter, when they cannot reach New Westminster by the river.

From my anchorage there I sent over my manifest and clearance, and money to pay duties.

The custom-house officer asked if those (on the manifest) were all the goods on board. My messenger replied all, except "grub," but they could send an officer over and examine. He was then told to bring over a list of everything on board.

He returned to the vessel, and I made out a list of all the stores and everything I had on board, even to a bottle of pepper, and sent the man back with it, telling him if they would not send an officer over and clear me for the north, then to get a clearance back to Victoria. Upon his arrival with this list, after some debate about sending an officer over, they finally said that they could not clear any vessel for the north, except the vessel herself was brought to New Westminster.

After much difficulty they gave me a clearance for Victoria.

I lost 10 days in the trip and the contract with the Queen Charlotte Mining Company. From the anchorage to New Westminster my man had to go eight miles in a canoe, and then six miles over a trail through mud and ice, and this back and forth four times. And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the sixth year of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled An Act to amend an Act of the present session of Parliament, entitled an Act for the

more effectual abolition of oaths and affirmations taken and made in various departments of the State, and to substitute declarations in lieu thereof, and for the more entire suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths and affidavits, and to make other provisions for the abolition of unnecessary oaths.

HUGH MCKAY.

Declared in due form of law, this 21st day of February, A.D. 1865,
before me,
M. W. TYRWHITT DRAKE, Notary Public.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA.

V. R.

No. 3.—AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE DUTIES OF CUSTOMS.

[15th February 1865.]

WHEREAS it is expedient in some respects to alter the duties of customs as now by law established in British Columbia, and to make further provision for the levying thereof. Preamble.

Be it enacted by the Governor of British Columbia, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:

I. From and after the passing of this Ordinance, the duties of customs hitherto chargeable on goods, animals, and articles imported into and landed in British Columbia, shall be and are hereby repealed. Former duties repealed.

II. In lieu thereof, from and after the passing of this Ordinance, there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid to the use of Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors: To be substituted.

*a.* Upon all goods, wares, merchandise, animals, and things imported into and landed in British Columbia, and more particularly mentioned in Schedule A. hereto, and according to the value thereof, the several *ad valorem* duties in such Schedule set opposite the respective articles therein named. *Ad valorem* duties in Schedule A.

*b.* And (in addition to the *ad valorem* duties leviable on certain of the same articles) upon all goods, wares, merchandise, animals, and things imported into and landed in British Columbia, the several specific duties of customs more particularly mentioned in Schedule B. hereto, and set opposite the respective articles therein named. And specific duties in Schedule B.

*c.* And so long as the Proclamation made and passed on the 10th day of December, A.D. 1859, is in force, and the dues thereby leviable shall be levied upon wares, goods and merchandise transported from New Westminster to any place in British Columbia, there shall be so levied, collected, and paid as aforesaid upon every ton of wares, goods, and merchandise imported into the Colony by way of the Southern Boundary, the sum of twelve shillings, and so on for a greater or less quantity; and on cattle, horses, mules, and asses so imported by way of the Southern Boundary, the sum of two shillings and one penny per head beyond the specific duties charged on animals in Schedule B. hereto. Tonnage dues on imports by Southern Boundary.

*d.* The articles mentioned in Schedule C. hereto shall be admitted into British Columbia free of duty. Free list in Schedule C.

III. With the bill of entry of any goods, there shall be produced to the collector of customs an invoice of the goods, and the bill of entry shall also contain a statement of the value for duty of the goods therein mentioned, and shall be signed by the person making the entry, and verified if required by his declaration to the truth thereof, and no entry shall be deemed perfect unless a sufficient invoice of the goods to be entered has been produced to the collector. Invoice to be produced.

IV. If any person passes or attempts to pass through the custom-house any false or fraudulent invoice, or makes out or passes, or attempts to pass a bill of entry of any goods at a value below the fair market value of such goods in the country from which such goods were last directly shipped or exported, or in any way, by under-valuation or otherwise, attempts to defraud the revenue of any part of the duty on any goods or things liable thereto, every such person shall on conviction (in addition to any other penalty or forfeiture to which he may be subject for such offence) be liable to a penalty not exceeding 100*l.*, and the goods so undervalued shall be and be taken and deemed to be forfeited. Penalties for fraudulent invoice.

V. And inasmuch as it is expedient to make such provisions for the valuation of goods subject to *ad valorem* duties as may protect the revenue and the fair trader against fraud by the undervaluation of any such goods, therefore the Governor may from time to time, and when he deems it expedient, appoint fit and proper persons to be appraisers of goods at the port of entry, and every such appraiser shall before acting as such take and subscribe the following oath of office before some justice of the peace for this Colony, and deliver the same to the collector. Every such appraisement shall be final. Appraisers how appointed.

I, A. B., having been appointed an appraiser of goods, wares, and merchandise, and to act as such at the port of (or as the case may be), do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully perform the duties of the said office, without partiality, fear, favour, or affection, and that I will appraise the value of all goods submitted to my appraisement, according to the true intent and meaning of the laws imposing duties of customs in this Colony; and that I will use my best endeavours to prevent all fraud, subterfuge, or evasion of the said laws, and more especially to detect, expose, and frustrate all attempts to undervalue any goods, wares, or merchandise on which any duty is chargeable. So help me God. Oath to be taken by appraiser.

A. B.
Appraiser for (as the case may be).

Sworn before me, this day of 186 .

E. F.
J. P. for (as the case may be).

VI. If no appraiser is appointed to any port of entry, the collector there shall act as appraiser, but without taking any special oath of office as such; and the Governor may at any time direct any appraiser to attend at any port or place, for the purpose of valuing any goods, or of acting as appraiser there during any time, which such appraiser shall accordingly do without taking any new oath of office, and every appraiser shall be deemed an officer of the customs. Collector when to act as appraiser.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND VANCOUVER ISLAND.

VII. In all cases where any duty is imposed on any goods or things imported into this Colony according to the value of such goods, such value shall be understood to be the fair market value thereof in the principal markets of the country whence the same were last shipped or exported direct to this Colony, and the collector and appraiser shall, by all reasonable ways and means in their power, ascertain the fair value of such goods as aforesaid, and estimate the value for duty accordingly.

Value of goods to be fair market value.

VIII. The duties hereby imposed shall be deemed to be customs duties, in all respects subject to the Customs Consolidation Act, 1853, the Supplemental Customs Consolidation Act, 1855, and this Ordinance; and shall be under the care and management of the collector of customs for the time being for the Colony, who by himself and his officers shall have all the powers and authorities for the collection, recovery, and management thereof, as are under or by virtue of the said Customs Consolidation Acts, or either of them, or this or any other Act, Ordinance, or Proclamation, vested in the said collector for the collection, recovery, and management of duties of customs, and all other powers and authorities requisite for levying the said duties.

Duties to be collected as customs duties.

IX. Every evasion, or attempt at evasion of, or offence committed by any person or persons to defeat the payment of any of the duties hereby made payable on any goods or things imported into British Columbia (which shall include its dependencies) will, in addition to the penalties by this Ordinance imposed, be prosecuted and punished in the manner prescribed by the said Customs Consolidation Acts.

Penalties for evasion.

X. This Ordinance shall be cited as "The Customs Amendment Ordinance, 1865."

Short Title.

Passed the Legislative Council this 15th day of February, A.D. 1865.

CHARLES GOOD, Clerk. ARTHUR N. BIRCH, Presiding Member.

Assented to, in Her Majesty's name, this Fifteenth day of February 1865.

FREDERICK SEYMOUR, Governor.

## SCHEDULE A.

### AD VALOREM CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Everything not enumerated under Schedules A., B., and C., shall be subject to a duty of 12½ per cent.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ale and Porter | 20 per cent. | Earthenware | 12½ per cent. | Potatoes | 12½ per cent. |
| Axes | 12½ „ | Fish (preserved) | 12½ „ | Pork (salt) | 10 „ |
| Bacon | 15 „ | Fire Arms | 12½ „ | Quicksilver | 12½ „ |
| Barley | 12½ „ | Flour | 15 „ | Rice | 20 „ |
| Beans | 20 „ | Fruits (preserved) | 12½ „ | Rope and Cordage | 12½ „ |
| Beef (salt) | 12½ „ | Furniture (excepting that as provided for in Schedule C.) | 12½ „ | Shot | 12½ „ |
| Billiard and Bagatelle tables | 12½ „ | Glass and Glassware | 12½ „ | Soap | 12½ „ |
| Bitters | 40 „ | Groceries (not otherwise provided for) | 12½ „ | Stationery | 12½ „ |
| Blankets | 20 „ | Gunpowder | 15 „ | Sugar | 20 „ |
| Boots and Shoes | 15 „ | Hardware and Ironmongery | 12½ „ | Tar and Pitch | 12½ „ |
| Bread | 15 „ | Harness and Saddlery | 12½ „ | Tea | 25 „ |
| Bricks | 12½ „ | Iron and Steel | 12½ „ | Tin and Tinware | 12½ „ |
| Butter | 15 „ | Lard | 15 „ | Tobacco | 30 „ |
| Candles | 20 „ | Leather | 12½ „ | Vegetables | 12½ „ |
| Camphene | 12½ „ | Lime | 12½ „ | Do. (preserved) | 12½ „ |
| Cheese | 15 „ | Meat (preserved) | 12½ „ | Waggons | 12½ „ |
| Chocolate | 12½ „ | Molasses | 12½ „ | Wheat | 10 „ |
| Cider | 12½ „ | Nails | 12½ „ | Window Sashes and Doors | 10 „ |
| Clothing | 15 „ | Nuts and Almonds | 12½ „ | Wine, Champagne | 40 „ |
| Coffee, green | 15 „ | Oils | 15 „ | „ Claret | 25 „ |
| Do. manufactured | 20 „ | Oats | 12½ „ | „ Various | 25 „ |
| Confectionery | 12½ „ | Opium | 50 „ | Woodware | 12½ „ |
| Cordials | 12½ „ | Paints | 12½ „ | Yeast Powders | 12½ „ |
| Drugs and Chemicals | 20 „ | | | Playing Cards | 50 „ |
| Dried Fish | 30 „ | | | | |
| Dry Goods | 15 „ | | | | |

## SCHEDULE B.

### AD VALOREM AND SPECIFIC.

| | |
|---|---|
| Spirits and Distilled Liquors of all kinds, for every gallon imperial measure, of full strength or less than full strength of proof by Syke's hydrometer | 6*s.* |
| And so on in proportion for any greater strength than proof. | |
| And on the value thereof at the place from whence last imported | 20 per cent. |
| Chinese Medicated Wine and Spirits, per gallon | 6*s.* |
| And on the value thereof at the place from whence last imported | 20 per cent. |
| Cigars and Cheroots, per 100 | 4*s.* 2*d.* |
| And on the value thereof at the place from whence last imported | 20 per cent. |

SPECIFIC.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bulls, Cows, Calves, Oxen, Horses, Asses, and Mules, per head | 4*s.* 2*d.* |
| Sheep, Goats, and Hogs, per head | 2*s.* 1*d.* |

SCHEDULE C.

ARTICLES FREE OF DUTY.

All materials required for ship or boat building, all kinds of Machinery, Pig Iron, Agricultural Implements, Coin, Fresh Fish, Fruit, Poultry alive or dead, Seeds and bulbs and roots of plants to be used in agriculture and not as food, Coals, Eggs, Hay, Salt, Lumber, empty Gunny Sacks, Printed and Manuscript Books and Papers, Baggage and Apparel, Household Furniture which has been in use, belonging to and arriving with *bonâ fide* immigrants, and professional apparatus of passengers. And also all goods, animals, and articles whatsoever, imported for the public service, or uses of the Colony of British Columbia, or for the use of Her Majesty's Land or Sea Forces, or of any person holding any command or appointment in Her Majesty's Forces aforesaid: Provided always that all articles so excepted from duty as above mentioned, are the property of passengers and officers, for use, and not for making a profit by the sale thereof.

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No. 8. 

EXTRACT from a DESPATCH from Governor KENNEDY, C.B., to the Right Hon. EDWARD CARDWELL, M.P.

(No. 16.) Victoria, March 21, 1865.

(Received May 15, 1865.)

I HAVE deferred replying to that part of your Despatch No. 2,* dated 30th April, 1864, on the proposed union of Vancouver Island with British Columbia, until I could report some definite action of the Legislature of this Colony on the subject.

* Page 5.

After various abortive proceedings (the details of which I need not trouble you with) the resolutions communicated in my Despatch No. 14† of this date were adopted by the Legislative Assembly on the 27th January 1865.

† Page 6.

These resolutions, coupled with those of the Chamber of Commerce, transmitted in my Despatch No. 15,‡ also of this date, will enable you to judge of the public feeling on the subject.

‡ Page 13.

I took an early opportunity, after the expression of opinion by the Legislative Assembly, to have a personal consultation with Governor Seymour * * *

A year's experience and close observation in this Colony have led me to adopt a very decided opinion of the expediency—I might almost say necessity (for to that I think it must come)—of uniting British Columbia and Vancouver Island under one Governor, one Legislature, and equal laws.

The proposal of my predecessor, adverted to in your Despatch, that there should be one Governor, "that the Colonies should each have its separate Legislature, make its "own laws, raise and apply its own revenue, as at present, for its individual benefit," seems to me to be surrounded by difficulties, and fraught with the elements of dissolution and discord.

The difficulty of one Governor administering two neighbouring Governments, conducted upon different and antagonistic commercial principles, as they exist at present, seems to me insuperable.

If these Colonies progress (as it is hoped), the ports of one being free and the other levying import duties, it would ultimately require a large portion of the revenue of the one to suppress smuggling from the other, a fact well illustrated by the contraband trade at present carried on with Vancouver Island and the neighbouring American territory, between which similar conditions at present exist.

As regards the control and management of the Indian population (which is a most important subject of consideration), who migrate between the two Colonies, the necessity of uniform legislation and *policy* are, I think, self-evident.

A uniform postal system, and all other subjects on which united action are necessary, could hardly be carried out, or at best would be weakened by separate Legislatures.

The population of each Colony is and will long continue to be too small for healthy political action.

All the advantages derivable from mutual aid and co-operation would be lost, and a bitter and senseless rivalry (as at present growing up) engendered in their stead.

I think it would be difficult to find two Colonies or communities who are so necessarily dependent on each other for progress and support.

The readiness of the Legislative Assembly of this Colony to abandon the free port of Victoria at once removes the only serious difficulty which has hitherto beset this question, a course of action approved of by an overwhelming majority of their constituents.

The separate existence and possibly hostile legislation of these Colonies affords a

British Columbia and Vancouver Island.

bad public example, and must continue to be an increasing embarrassment to Her Majesty's Government.

I will not enter upon the question of relative gain of each Colony in the event of union, beyond expressing my opinion that the resources of this Colony, by means of direct taxation alone, are ample to defray the expenses of Government, with the maintenance, if necessary, of its free port; and that its financial condition on the whole is quite as satisfactory as that of British Columbia.

The form of Government under which these united Colonies could be most easily and successfully governed is an important subject for consideration.

The form of Government at present existing in this Colony, namely, an Elective Assembly of 15 Members, and a nominated Legislative Council, does not, and in my opinion never can, work satisfactorily. There is no medium or connecting link between the Governor and the Assembly, and the time of the Legislative Council (which comprises the principal executive officers) is mainly occupied in the correction of mistakes, or undoing the crude legislation of the Lower House, who have not and cannot be expected to have the practical experience or available time necessary for the successful conduct of public affairs. On financial subjects they are always greatly at fault.

I would therefore recommend (should the opportunity for remodelling the form of Government occur) that there should be one Chamber only, composed of elective Members, as at present, with the addition of nominees of the Crown in the proportion of one third, with power to resolve itself into two separate Chambers, when the state of the population would justify or render it necessary, a contingency which is, I think, far distant.

I believe that this change would find favour with the intelligent portion of the public, and a large number, if not a majority, of the present Assembly, whose constitution it would affect.

I have abstained from expressing any public opinion, or exercising any influence I may possess, in encouraging this movement, but I have no doubt that the expression of the former and legitimate use of the latter, if acquiesced in by Governor Seymour, would immediately remove all serious opposition to a union of these Colonies, which I consider a matter of great imperial, as well as colonial interest.

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No. 9.

## No. 9.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Seymour to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.

(No. 30.)

New Westminster, March 21, 1865.

Sir, (Received, June 29, 1865.)

I have the honour to forward a printed Paper of which I have become accidentally possessed, containing certain resolutions passed and statements made by the Chamber of Commerce at Victoria.

2. You will observe that these resolutions and statements, which attribute somewhat unworthy motives to the Government of this Colony, were transmitted to you before I became officially aware of their existence. I feel that I should be neglecting my duty to Her Majesty's Government and to British Columbia were I to pass unnoticed statements emanating from a respectable source, and which have been published with something approaching to accuracy in the daily periodicals of the neighbouring Colony. Of the resolutions, had they been unsupported by the statements, I should not have had to complain. They are the expression of the opinion of a beaten party. You are aware that the candidates on the Free Port side were rejected at the last Victoria elections. The beaten party have, however, the support of the people of Vancouver, in so far as they advocate a union with this Colony. With us, the Legislative Council has on more than one occasion unanimously protested against the proposed connexion.

3. I will pass over the earlier portions of the statements, but must pause when I reach the assertion that Victoria—I have no word to say against Esquimalt—possesses "a "capacious and convenient harbour, approachable at all times, by night or day, for sea-"going ships of every burthen." I must refer on this point to the highest authority I can procure, that of Captain Richards, R.N., the present Hydrographer to the Navy. In his sailing directions for Vancouver Island, page 20, I find, "The entrance to "Victoria Harbour is shoal, narrow, and intricate, and with S.W. or S.E. gales a heavy

" rolling swell sets on the coast, which renders the anchorage outside unsafe, while " vessels of burthen cannot run in for shelter unless at or near high water. Vessels " drawing 14 or 15 feet may, under ordinary circumstances, enter at such times of tide, " and ships drawing 17 feet of water have entered, though only at the top of spring " tides." Captain Richards proceeds to state that in the harbour "the space is so " confined and tortuous, that a long ship has great difficulty in making the necessary " turn; a large per-centage of vessels entering the port, small as well as large, con- " stantly run aground from these causes." Further on, " it appears not a little remark- " able that, with the excellent harbour of Esquimalt within two miles, Victoria should " have been continued as the commercial port of a rising Colony, whose interests cannot " but suffer materially from the risks and delays which shipping must encounter in " approaching the commercial capital." He concludes his notice of the harbour, while allowing that Victoria suited the former wants of the Hudson's Bay Company, " it has " been a fatal mistake at a later date not to have adopted Esquimalt as the commercial " capital."

4. I will add my own personal testimony, though entirely unnecessary, to that of Captain Richards. After threading in safety by the chart and compass on a dark night the narrow channels among the islands of the Gulf of Georgia, I have found myself scarcely able to determine which of the indentations of the coast was the Harbour of Victoria. No light of any kind marks its entrance, and in a small steamer, drawing but 3 feet 6 inches, we have shared the fate of the " large per-centage of vessels, small as " well as large," and run aground.

5. I wish to dispose of the questions relating to natural features, raised by the Chamber of Commerce, before following their arguments into political matters. Having thus lauded the harbour of Victoria, they proceed to deal in a less generous manner with Fraser River. The statements assert that the "intricate, narrow, and uncertain channel " through the sand heads at the mouth of the Fraser is available only for ships drawing " 16 feet of water at the utmost, and then requiring the assistance of steam." They go on to speak of the " subsequent danger and delay attending river navigation to New " Westminster, the currents during the summer's freshets being very rapid." Either the Chamber of Commerce of Victoria or the Hydrographer of the Navy is very much mistaken. I beg leave to refer to page 97 of the book already quoted: " Fraser River, " in point of magnitude and present commercial importance, is second only to the " Columbia on the North-west Coast of America. In its entire freedom from risk of " life and shipwreck, it possesses infinite advantages over any other river on the coast, " and the cause of this immunity from the dangers and inconveniences to which all great " rivers emptying themselves on an exposed coast are subject is sufficiently obvious." Captain Richards then alludes to the " fixed and unvarying character of the shoals " through which this magnificent stream pursues its undevious course into the Gulf of " Georgia; and there can be little doubt that it is destined at no distant period to fulfil " to the utmost, as it is already partially fulfilling, the purposes for which nature meant " it—the outlet for the products of a great country." In descending the stream on reaching Langley, 12 miles above New Westminster, Captain Richards finds that " the " river becomes a broad, deep, and placid stream, and, except during the three summer " months, the influence of the flood stream is generally felt, and vessels of any draught " may conveniently anchor. The depth is ten fathoms; the current not above three " knots. Vessels of from 18 to 20 feet draught may enter the Fraser, and proceed as " high as Langley, or a few miles above it, with ease, provided they have or are assisted " by steam power. The only difficulty is at the entrance, and that is easily overcome " by providing pilots and the means of maintaining the buoys in their position." The Chamber of Commerce speaks of the "intricate, narrow, and uncertain" entrance. I have already quoted Captain Richard's expression of "undevious." He adds later, "that " the stream has forced an almost straight though narrow passage." I may strengthen the refutation of the alleged " uncertainty" of the entrance. I had the channel recently re-surveyed by Mr. Pender, R.N., charged with the Admiralty survey of this coast. He found that it had sustained scarcely any appreciable change since the passage was first marked out on the settlement of the Colony.

6. The statements made by the Chamber of Commerce on matters susceptible of proof are somewhat remarkable. I hardly assume, in a body professing to represent the commercial capital and intelligence of the two Colonies, an ignorance of a book of sailing directions for their coasts, " published," as the title page would show them, " by " Order of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty." If Captain Richards is in error, and his sailing directions calculated to lead ships into danger, his statements ought, in the interest of commerce, to have been boldly met. But he has been left aside

unnoticed, and assertions directly opposed to those made public by the Admiralty have been officially forwarded to you.

7. Although my own considerable yachting experience has led me to rely with the utmost confidence upon Captain Richards' directions, I feel that statements emanating from a Chamber of Commerce are at least entitled, where I allow myself to doubt their correctness, to the respect which requires care in refutation. I add, therefore, in support of the directions of the Hydrographer of the Navy, the enclosed letters from Vice-Admiral Kingcome, lately Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Squadron, and Captain Lord Gilford, commanding Her Majesty's ship "Tribune," authorities worthy surely of weight with the Victoria Chamber of Commerce. These letters were published in the official Gazette of this Colony.

8. Admiral Kingcome notices that the arrival of Her Majesty's ship "Tribune," drawing 19 feet 6 inches, opposite this town, most "conclusively proves "that direct "communication with New Westminster can be carried on by ocean ships of large "tonnage." He says further, "the approach to the entrance of Fraser River possesses "many advantages over that of the Thames. In the first place, the water is much "smoother, and it is not exposed to any sea such as that raised in the North sea by "easterly gales, which, in many instances, has caused the loss of ships. Secondly, there "are no outlying sands, and the channel is not near so tortuous, and marks can be "placed on the land, which in the Thames is nearly impossible. Thirdly, the weather "is much clearer, and the position of a ship more easily fixed." "Fourthly, the anchorage "in English Bay is far preferable to that in the Downs. In both rivers ships must wait "for the tides, and with the same or even half the precautions in the Fraser that are "used in the Thames a perfect stranger would have no difficulty in taking ships "drawing 19 or 20 feet to New Westminster."

9. In leaving the river, the "Tribune" unfortunately grounded. Lord Gilford, in showing that the accident was caused by the dull white colour of a pole which marks the Channel, reports to the Commander-in-Chief on the station: "I deem it my duty "to state that, notwithstanding Her Majesty's ship under my command having taken "the ground on her outward passage, I am of opinion that vessels drawing from 18 to "20 feet could enter the Fraser in perfect safety, provided the channel be properly "buoyed with marks which can be seen at a reasonable distance." The Chamber of Commerce is aware that great improvements have, since Lord Gilford wrote, been made in marking the Channel; that iron buoys have been ordered out from England, and tenders are invited, not only in our local papers, but in those of Victoria, for the construction of a light-ship for the mouth of the Fraser.

10. I admit that Esquimalt possesses all the advantages ascribed to it jointly with Victoria, but the "fatal" mistake alluded to by Captain Richards now causes irritation and inconvenience in both Colonies. I can see no objection to merchandise destined for us being transhipped in Esquimalt, but I do object to the present system under which our traffic is artificially conducted up the narrow and tortuous harbour of Victoria, causing a great loss of time and increase of expense. I have no certain information as to the amount of delay, but I believe that a fortnight to three weeks elapses after the arrival of a ship in Esquimalt harbour before any portion of her cargo reaches New Westminster.

11. The 12th paragraph states that under a former rule the advancement of each Colony was regarded as the benefit of the other. Unquestionably, even now, the legitimate advancement of each Colony is regarded as the benefit of the other.

12. I am in ignorance of the motives which induced Her Majesty's Government to make two Colonies of the British possessions to the westward of the Rocky Mountains, to lay out the plan of a city of vast dimensions near the mouth of the Fraser, and to sell the lots on the faith that on them would stand the future capital of British Columbia. If the mainland was to continue to be the dependency of an outlying island, no second capital was required, and steps ought boldly to have been taken, regardless of the private interests of the Hudson's Bay traders and others, to erect a great commercial town on the fine harbour of Esquimalt. Unquestionably, under the rule of my predecessor, Victoria became the principal English port on this coast, and New Westminster commenced a retrograde course early in its history. It could hardly have been otherwise. The Governor and other public officers drew their full salaries from British Columbia and resided in Vancouver Island. Victoria escaped all indirect taxation, while heavy duties were collected on all articles consumed on the mainland. The Hudson's Bay Company ran their steam vessels to the Fraser to connect with the river steamers, and draw down to the seat of government and of commerce the miners immediately on their arrival from the gold fields. The San Francisco steamers called at

Esquimalt only, and thus passengers for California had no inducement of any kind to remain even a few hours, voluntarily, in this Colony. While waiting for the steamers the miners spent their money in Victoria, and thus billiard rooms and drinking saloons arose, and the place acquired sufficient importance to depopulate New Westminster without attaining any solid foundation or considerable prosperity for itself. The Chamber of Commerce speaks of the trade with China, the Sandwich Islands, Russian America, and other places. How, if this be important, is it that the prospect of a portion of the traffic of British Columbia, taking the short and undevious route by the Fraser, shakes the whole of Victorian society to its foundations, and causes a state of political ferment such as the island had never seen? Victoria did not attain any solid prosperity while having her interests set above those of this Colony and of the whole of Vancouver Island not included in her town lots. Let me state how British Columbia fared.

13. I had not seen even in the West Indies so melancholy a picture of disappointed hopes as New Westminster presented on my arrival. Here, however, there was a display of energy wanting in the tropics, and thousands of trees of the largest dimensions had been felled to make way for the great city expected to rise on the magnificent site selected for it. But the blight had early come. Many of the best houses were untenanted. The largest hotel was to let, decay appeared on all sides, and the stumps and logs of the fallen trees blocked up most of the streets. Westminster appeared, to use the miners' expression, "played out."

14. But it would have been urged, before the late excitement in Victoria, that the two Colonies prospered, and that, therefore, it mattered but slightly if those who bought land in New Westminster were losers by the speculation. It is not for me to report on the condition of Vancouver Island, but I have to state that British Columbia did not prosper. You are aware of the passionate appeals for separation which came from this Colony. The revenue of 1864 fell short of the estimate by 15,000*l.*, and, but for the accidental discovery of gold on the Kootenay, at the close of the year, the receipts would have shown a deficiency of 21,000*l.* on the estimated revenue. At the time of my taking over the government there was a local debt of 53,858*l.*, in addition to that incurred in England, composed chiefly of Road Bonds and an overdrawn account at the Bank of British Columbia. The miners were not prosperous, and the labourers in Cariboo had diminished in number. What class was then thriving? Merchants there are but few. The Chamber of Commerce states (para. 22) that there is not at this moment a single importing mercantile establishment throughout the Colony. Yet the number of traders who have taken advantage of the Insolvent Debtors Act was one-third greater in 1864 than in 1863. Perhaps, however, the country gentlemen who had introduced large capital and acquired land at a low price were the class who flourished while other interests drooped. Not so, I regret to say. Prosperity has not yet favoured their meritorious labours. The Legislative Council expressed a wish that some unpaid magistrates should be appointed. I offered a commission to three of the principal country gentlemen; one accepted the office; a second told me frankly he had sunk everything, and was on the brink of insolvency, unless further remittances arrived from England; the third sent me in a statement of his circumstances, showing that, if pressed by his creditors, he would be unable to meet his liabilities.

15. This is the state upon which British Columbia entered the London market as an applicant for a further loan of 100,000*l.* What security had it to offer? The merchants of Victoria were in no way liable; the miners, owners of the most valuable claims, have no habitation in the Colony. The statement respecting the importing merchants is not wide of the truth. Our creditors have, therefore, but the hard pressed owners of the soil to depend on.

16. It will hardly be cause for surprise if a document which deals loosely with facts should exhibit carelessness when it comes to deal with motives. The Chamber of Commerce, without any communication with myself or the Legislature of this Colony, state that our recent legislation has been "intentionally antagonistic to Victoria." This view was adopted at a public meeting held in that town. I enclose a copy of the petition which they originated and of my reply. The Legislative Council attached so little weight to the signatures, that the petition was not even taken up by the House. My answer will, I trust, dispose of the statements in the 23rd paragraph. As to the dissatisfaction supposed in the 24th to exist, I may at once say, that miners, like other men, are not partial to taxation, but that, although they have been worked upon in every way by the political agitators of Victoria, the only public manifestations of feeling which we have seen recently were the receiving the steamer (which, I believe, brought up the petition) in New Westminster with three groans for the Hudson's Bay Company, whose agents are prominent among the agitators against recent legislation. The last batch of miners on

landing here spontaneously gave three cheers for the Governor, whom, had they attended to the directions of the Victoria press, they would have opposed by all means, fair or unfair. Immediately after cheering the Governor, three cheers were given for Mr. O'Reilly, the Gold Commissioner of Cariboo, who had, in the council, taken a prominent part in recent legislation.

17. The 25th paragraph alludes to the circumstance of vessels having to clear at New Westminster instead of Victoria for the north-west trade. I would venture to call your attention to the Duke of Newcastle's Despatch, No. 33, of 15th June 1860, which states, what the Chamber of Commerce is well aware of, that the collecting of duties at Victoria on vessels bound for this Colony cannot be enforced. If the commerce of Vancouver Island is put to inconvenience by coming up the Fraser, I can only say it is by the action of my predecessor. His proclamation of 2nd June 1859 declares New Westminster to be the only port of entry in the Colony. I have induced the Legislative Council to give me, by ordinance, the power of creating additional ports, and I shall avail myself of its provisions in relief of the north-west trade.

18. You will observe in the 26th paragraph a minute account of the inconvenience and loss to which a vessel was exposed by having no alternative but to clear at New Westminster when the doing so became physically impossible on account of the ice on the river. I send a statement of the case, made by the collector of customs at this port, from which you will observe how widely inaccurate are the statements of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Hamley also disproves all the assertions respecting the closing of the river by ice for four months in the winter. Without further explanation let me simply say that, during an official experience of upwards of 20 years, I have not met with a series of statements so carelessly made by so respectable a body.

19. But I take this carelessness or absence of candour as the most convincing proof of the earnestness of the signers. There must be great feeling; respectable men must suffer much before they allow themselves to deviate, however slightly, from the strict paths of truth. Doubtless, the old position of the merchants of Victoria, engrossing the whole traffic of British Columbia without sharing in its burdens, was an enviable one, but the larger Colony languished and grew weaker under the operation, and threatened to deprive Victoria of its commerce by simply relapsing into wilderness. Let us hope that a time will ere long arrive, when, sharing equally in the public burdens, the merchants of Victoria may derive a solid prosperity from the increased vigour which a respite from the exactions of absentee traders will give this Colony.

20. I enclose an article from the "North Pacific Times," of the 17th March, on the subject of the resolutions and statements of the Chamber of Commerce.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) FREDERICK SEYMOUR.

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Encl. 1 in No. 9.

Enclosure 1 in No. 9.

Colonial Secretary's Office, 8th June 1864.

The Governor has directed the publication of the following letter he has received from Vice-Admiral Kingcome, Commander-in-Chief, respecting the navigation of Fraser River. The suggestion contained in the early part of Admiral Kingcome's letter will be carried out, and a light ship will, in addition, be placed on the Sand Heads.

By command,

Arthur N. Birch.

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Sir, "Tribune," at New Westminster, 7th June 1864.

I deem it right to bring under your notice that, in coming to this place yesterday, I did not find any marks, except the two outermost buoys, for the channel from the Sand Heads to New Westminster, and that it was only through the ability and intimate local knowledge of Mr. Titcomb, pilot, that the "Tribune" was enabled to reach this port.

As it must be of vast importance to the future commercial prosperity of British Columbia, that the approach to New Westminster should be made as easy of access and free from danger as possible, and the presence of the "Tribune" (drawing 19 feet 6 inches) in these waters proving most conclusively that direct communication with New Westminster can be carried on by ocean ships of large tonnage, I would submit for your Excellency's consideration the expediency of having the channel carefully examined and marked out by large spar buoys, distinguished by different colours, placed on the banks or edge of the shoal water on each side, and securely moored with running chains, on the plan suggested by Captain Richards, late in charge of the Admiralty Survey of these coasts. The narrowest part of the channel and the shoalest water is about midway between Garry Point and the Sand Heads, and

here I think two well-marked beacons should be placed on the land in such a position that when in line they would lead over that part of the bar where the deepest water is to be found.

With the aid of a powerful steam tug, ships can reach New Westminster with facility, for the approach to the entrance of the Fraser River possesses many advantages over that of the Thames. In the first place the water is much smoother, and it is not exposed to any sea such as that raised in the North Sea by easterly gales, and which, in many instances, has caused the loss of ships.

Secondly, there are no outlying sands, and the channel is not near so tortuous, and marks can be placed on the land, which on the Thames is nearly impossible.

Thirdly, the weather is much clearer, and the position of a ship more easily fixed.

Fourthly, the anchorage in English Bay is far preferable to that in the Downs.

In both rivers ships must wait for the tides, and with the same or even half the precautions in the Fraser that are used in the Thames, a perfect stranger would have no difficulty in taking ships drawing from 19 to 20 feet to New Westminster.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN KINGCOME,
Vice-Admiral, Commander-in-Chief.

His Excellency Governor Seymour,
&c. &c. &c.

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SIR, H.M. Ship "Tribune," Esquimalt, 13th July 1864.

WITH reference to your communications of the 7th and 9th June to his Excellency the Governor of British Columbia, relative to the navigation of the entrance to the Fraser River, I deem it my duty to state that, notwithstanding Her Majesty's ship under my command having taken the ground on her outward passage, I am of opinion that vessels drawing from 18 to 20 feet could enter the Fraser in perfect safety, provided the channel be properly buoyed with marks that can be seen at a reasonable distance.

2. The "Tribune" took the ground because the inner buoy (which is a pole painted a dull whitish colour, only showing 4 feet above water), could not be seen until after a careful search with a spy-glass for 10 minutes, although only 600 yards distant when the ship struck; the next buoy (No. 4, black and red), a mile further down the channel, being plainly in view at the time. The colour of the water and the inner buoy were almost the same.

3. The Chart No. 1,922 was useless, and having no local knowledge, I could not judge by my distance from Garry Point that I was running into danger.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GILFORD, Captain.

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Enclosure 2 in No. 9.

Encl. 2 in No. 9.

Colonial Secretary's Office, 24th March 1864.

THE Governor directs the publication of a petition, with 321 signatures, forwarded to him from Victoria, praying for the amendment of the Customs Act of the present session, together with his reply.

By command,
ARTHUR N. BIRCH.

To his Excellency FREDERICK SEYMOUR, GOVERNOR of BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c. &c.

The petition of the miners, traders, and others, citizens of British Columbia, now in Victoria, and unanimously adopted at a public meeting held February 25th, 1865,

Humbly sheweth:

Whereas our honourable Law makers have lately passed an Act increasing largely the duties on imports into our Colony, and we, the miners, traders, and citizens of the Colony, who have all our interests there, and a natural earnest desire to see it progress and prosper, deem it to be our privilege as well as our duty to consider calmly, deliberately, and most respectfully this action, and to give the full and honest expression of our views on the subject; therefore:

I. *Resolved*, That in our judgment the Customs Amendment Ordinance, 1865, is an act of legislation which is inopportune, unwise, impolitic, unjust, and inequitable in its general provisions.

It is inopportune:

1st. Because it largely increases the cost of living in the Colony at a time when the mining and trading interests of the country can least afford to bear such an increase. The past season was in every sense an unprofitable one. The miner's labour was to a great extent spent in preparing for future operations, and his profits were consequently small. The trader shared the small profits of the miner. This has produced a general feeling of distrust and depression in the country. The increased taxation only tends to add to this feeling, and thus deter both men and capital from going into the country.

2nd. Because a gold export tax of three per cent. has just been imposed on all treasure leaving the Colony, which is in itself a heavy increase upon our former taxes. When to this is added a high tariff on all the necessaries of life, it becomes a burden from which men regarding their best interest will flee when the first opportunity is offered.

It is unwise and impolitic:

1st. Because it will not increase the revenue of the Colony, The great diminution in the amount of imports into the Colony caused by this tariff will diminish the aggregate revenue so much that there will be a large deficit to be made up next year, when the mining population will be so small under the operation of onerous taxes that it cannot be collected. No direct importations into the country can prevent this result, even if such importations should enable traders to furnish supplies at the same cost that they could have done under the old tariff.

2nd. We believe there are rich deposits of gold in the wildest and most inhospitable portions of the Colony. These gold fields are as yet unexplored and undiscovered; it will require men and capital combined to discover and develop them. In many instances large companies have been organized and other preparations made to send capital into the country for this purpose. This tariff discourages and cripples all such operations by an unfair increase upon all the articles and implements required for their work. Prospecting in the Colony, upon which so much of our future success depends, is thus checked, if it is not entirely prohibited.

3rd. There are hundreds of men in the Colony who have spent all their means and time during the past three or four years without success. Within the small distance of one and a half miles on Williams Creek, six hundred thousand dollars have been thus spent. These men have experience in the country, they are not altogether discouraged, and they purpose to go again into the mines with the hope that they will yet be able to get something in return for their lost labour and means. This tariff discourages such men, and will force them to gather up their small earnings for the season and leave the country for ever.

4th. The small trader and packer, who has invested his means in provisions, and is now on his way or about to start for the Colony, will be compelled to seek another market. He cannot pay a double tariff and compete with those traders now in the country. He will find a better and more profitable market in the neighbouring gold fields of Washington and Idaho territories.

It is unjust and inequitable:

1st. Because the increase in the absolute necessaries of life far exceed that on the luxuries, thus making the labourer in the country bear the main, if not the whole, burden of the taxation. As an instance, the tariff on beans, one of the principal articles of consumption by the miner, is increased from 3 to 20 per cent., while that on ale and porter is only increased from 10 to 40 per cent.; the tariff on flour is increased more than threefold, while that on wines is only doubled.

2nd. The tariff is made to take effect at once, thus causing a sudden and quick rise in provisions in the mines just as the season begins. By this means the miner will be forced to pay famine prices in the spring, and perhaps be driven by necessity to leave the country before he has had a fair chance to go to work profitably. A reasonable notice for the enforcement of such a measure is customary in other countries, as it is equitable and fair.

II. *Resolved*, That in our opinion the idea that such a tariff will encourage direct importations to the Colony from distant ports is a fallacy, with reference to British Columbia, which has no foundation in reason, and will result in no good to our Colony. The legislators of British Columbia cannot control the laws of commerce. Such legislation is not more onerous to the consumers of the country than it is impracticable and futile for the purposes for which it was enacted.

III. *Resolved*, That we will hereafter vote for no man who favours an increase of taxation in British Columbia, believing as we do that the burdens of the people of that Colony are greater than they can bear.

IV. *Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be prepared for signature, and when signed by the miners and traders of British Columbia, now in this city, and by none others, they be forwarded to his Excellency Governor Seymour, who is hereby most respectfully requested to lay them before the Honourable Council and Legislative Assembly for their consideration, with this as our prayer, that they will cause the Customs Amendment Act to be revised, to suit the circumstances of the country.

Signed by Joseph F. Pascoe and 320 others.

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Gentlemen, New Westminster, 23rd March 1865.

I have had the honour to receive, on the 18th instant, from the hands of the gentleman selected by the people of Cariboo East to represent their interests in the Legislative Council, the petition adopted at a public meeting held in Victoria on the 25th February 1865. You object to the Customs Ordinance lately passed in forcible terms, and give your reasons for the objections you entertain. You state that your expressions are full and honest. Of this I feel no doubt, and I am induced in return to give you some honest explanations. Though I do not observe appended to the petition many of the names most familiar to me in Cariboo, yet the opportunities of direct communication between the Governor and the mining population are so few, that I am willing, for the purpose of replying, to consider your petition as expressing in some measure the opinion of the miners of British Columbia.

The general principles of the Bill which has now become law were adopted by the Legislative Council before my arrival in the Colony. Understand that I am not wishing to throw any of the responsibility that belongs to me on others. I shall not assent to any measure that I am not prepared to defend. The law I found in force, and which has now been repealed, contained the objectionable and unusual clause, that the value of the commodities introduced to this Colony should be calculated at the place of import; thus taxing freight, and making the ship while on her voyage contribute to the support of the public institutions of this Colony. The rate of duty appeared in the tariff to be so much, whereas at the Custom House a very considerable additional tax was added. Many of the miners of the Colony were not aware of this arrangement, and a comparison of the schedules attached severally to the late and the present Acts was calculated, with them, to give rise to the impression that large additional duties have been imposed—an impression totally unfounded where articles are water borne to this Colony from the place of their growth or manufacture. In all such cases the duties are now lower than they were; and if you see the import duties estimated in our Ways and Means as more productive than last year, it is because we expect to have a much larger population in the Colony, not that we have a wish or an expectation to raise an additional cent in the import duties from any one of you. But your own practical experience may lead you to say that at the present moment you pay a heavier import duty than you did last year. I reply that goods landed and stored at Victoria still pay, in conformity with the principles of the new measure, a duty higher than those coming direct from the place of their manufacture or growth.

It will probably be represented to you, in the town from which you address me, that the late Customs Act has been drawn upon principles hostile to Vancouver Island. Such is not the case. All the products raised by the agriculture or manufactured by the skill and industry of the sister Colony

receive, from her proximity, a protection in our markets. The beer, the cider, the carriages, whatever is made or grown on the island, enters on highly favourable terms into competition with similar articles introduced from California or Europe. If Vancouver Island is not in a position to profit by this beneficial arrangement of our law, you will see that that is no reason why Victoria should, by doing the principal commercial operations of this Colony, levy a toll on all we use or consume.

But I by no means wish to deny that there is an appearance of unfriendliness towards the place from which you write, and I doubt not but that the expressions of "unjust and inequitable," which you apply to our recent legislation, would find wide echo there. But the reasons which induced me to give my sanction to the new law were exactly the reverse of those attributed by you to the legislation of this Colony.

It is, beyond all things, just and equitable that a community, like an individual, should make arrangements for the payment of the debts it may incur. You are aware that British Columbia has been a large borrower of money, laid out, you will allow me to say, almost entirely in facilitating access to the gold mines, and thus reducing the expense of living there. What is the security of this debt? We can hardly flatter ourselves that the Colony, which most of you gentlemen leave by the very first opportunity when the mining season closes, would have sufficient attractions to induce you to return to our gold creeks if richer temptations offered themselves elsewhere. The non-resident traders, who derive nearly all the profit from the commercial transactions of this Colony, are not, of course, in any way liable for its debts. The best security would be in a resident population, and it is but reasonable that those who have made of this Colony their home, at whatever risk, should have the larger share of the profits of its commercial transactions. Let the merchants who wish to share in the benefits come to the Colony and share likewise the risks; and I would venture to remark that, if you and the other miners who now live but half the year in British Columbia were to remain here during the 12 months, the taxation would fall much lighter on all.

You will perhaps here observe, why do we not, by accepting the proffered union with the neighbouring Colony, extend our responsibilities and area of taxation over the merchants of Victoria and the miners who spend their winter in that town? I do not feel called upon to pronounce now an opinion on this subject, but I would observe that no proposal for union, which offered any prospect of acceptation here, was made in Vancouver Island until the formal notice was given of the Customs Act to which you object.

I have, however, no fear as to the ability of the Colony to meet its present and probable prospective indebtedness; but this should not be left to chance. The reduction in the cost of living, which, I will show you, must take place at Cariboo, will make your labours more profitable, and thousands are now approaching our southern boundary to work our newly-discovered gold fields and share temporarily at least in the public burdens.

You see that I do not assent to the main propositions contained in your address, therefore I will not follow you into details. I know that the immediate operation of the new Customs law is disagreeable; its benefits not yet within your reach.

You have selected the article of beans specially for comment; an article bulky, but of small intrinsic value. Compare the price of beans at New Westminster and Williams Creek, and see what makes them dear at the latter place. It is the transport, not the tax. If all the beans for future consumption were to be stored in Victoria, introduced at the highest duty, and no improvements were made in the communications, the difference of price would be infinitesimal and utterly inappreciable in the miner's daily meals. But we look for direct importation, which would, before the season is over, reduce the price of all articles in Cariboo to a lower standard than yet seen there. With moderate charges, telegraphic communication, and a road completed, as I anticipate, through from New Westminster to Williams Creek, the northern mines will present more attractions to the fortunate holders of claims than they have yet done.

I will only notice one other remark in your petition. You say "a reasonable notice for the enforce-
" ment of such a measure" (the Customs Ordinance) "is customary in other countries, as it is
" equitable and fair." You may perhaps not be aware that when the Chancellor of the Exchequer's financial statement is made in the House of Commons, an order is at once given for the enforcement of any alteration of duties he may suggest in anticipation of an Act of Parliament for the purpose. However, in the instance of the British Columbian Customs Ordinance there was elaborate notice given. The principles were adopted by the Legislative Council on the 18th February 1864, before I reached the Colony. I stated on the 28th April that I should consider the question in the recess. On the 12th December I gave notice that a measure of the kind would be introduced. On the 12th of January I distinctly stated the Bill to be that of last year. No approaching measure could well have had more thorough ventilation.

And now that it has passed it must be allowed to be to a certain degree tentative. You and I differ widely as to its merits. Let us give it a fair trial, and before the next session I shall be prepared to receive (I hope, personally, on Williams Creek), with every respect, your more experienced opinion. Depend upon it the last thing the Government of this Colony would desire to do is to discourage the miners from developing its resources, or allow any large body of our population to lapse into a state of political discontent.

The Standing Orders which I framed for the adoption of the Legislative Council provide that no petition shall be presented without an endorsation stating that it is "perfectly respectful and deserving
" of presentation." I am half inclined to doubt whether the terms "unjust and inequitable" applied to recent legislation can come within this definition, but I have no doubt that respect for the presenter and to the petitioners, whom the Governor is willing to consider as, to a certain extent, representing the miners of Cariboo, will secure for it an indulgent reception when I lay the petition, together with a copy of this letter, before the House.

I have, &c.
(Signed) FREDERICK SEYMOUR.

Messrs. J. F. Pascoe, S. Hodge, Hugh Gartland,
And the other signers of the Victoria petition.

Enclosure 3 in No. 9.

Memorandum by the Collector of Customs, New Westminster.

Encl. 3 in No. 9.

At the end of last January the schooner "Onward" went into Burrard's Inlet, and the master, McKay, sent one of his hands across to the custom house to enter and clear the vessel for Queen Charlotte's Island. The man brought a manifest with two articles only entered on it. Of the provisions on board that would be subject to duty he knew nothing, and I told him to return to the vessel and bring me a written account of them. He came back (the next day, I think) with the list I had asked for, but with a message at the same time from the master to say that he had got a cargo of shingles at the inlet to take to Nanaimo, which suited him better than going north, and I gave him at once a clearance for Nanaimo. I would as readily, if he had asked for it, have given him a clearance for the north coast. It was a matter entirely of calculation on the part of the master; and the statement of the Chamber of Commerce, that a clearance was refused unless the vessel came to New Westminster, is untrue.

In the same paragraph of the report of the Chamber of Commerce it is stated that New Westminster has constantly received supplies from Burrard's Inlet when the river has been closed. It has happened, within my experience of six years, once, and once only, in 1862, when the weather was unusually severe.

In this present year the weekly steamer has missed but one trip, and that was not because of ice in the river, but because the mail was brought to us by another vessel.

Custom House,
30th March 1865.

(Signed) W. Hamley.

P.S.—On the 4th of January the "Meg Merrilies" went into the inlet with provisions for the working party at Port Neville; the duty was paid here, and I sent Mr. Wylde across to examine and pass the goods.

(Signed) W. H.

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Encl. 4 in No. 9.

Enclosure 4 in No. 9.

The "North Pacific Times," Friday, March 17, 1865.

Resolutions of the Victoria Chamber of Commerce.

Hitherto the outcry of the Victorians against the recent action of our Legislative Council has seemed to spring from a feeling of panic—blind and without reason. Our own new tariff came close upon the heels of the most exciting election ever held in Victoria, and at a moment when the party who were seeking to change its entire policy had emerged from the struggle flushed with success. De Cosmos and McClure, in their eagerness to establish their union and tariff sentiments as the voice of the people, and undoubtedly contending against the whole moneyed power of Victoria, can well be excused for forgetting in the heat of the contest that another party must be consulted in the affair, quite as much interested in the question as the merchants of Wharf Street. This party so overlooked was the small Colony of British Columbia—the cause of the very existence of Victoria as a town of any importance, and at present the consumer of nearly three-fourths of its entire exports. When, therefore, by exertions far surpassing any that had ever been made before they had achieved their return to the Assembly, we can imagine how like a thunder-clap came our new revenue law, and can pass over the bitter things which have been said by them, impugning not only the judgments of our legislators, but their motives also.

Next to this came the "miners' meeting," originating in political trickery, conducted by men who have served a long apprenticeship in "wire-pulling" in the United States, and during the whole proceedings of which, although concealed by the intentional gloss of newspaper reports, we can see a very evident attempt on the part of all influential and sensible men to shirk the responsibility of joining in it. Would it be a difficult matter in any community to persuade a mass of unthinking labouring men that an apparent additional duty upon their supplies was a hardship, while the aim of such duty, and the eventual expenditure of the money collected from it, was steadily kept out of view? And yet, after all the manufactured enthusiasm which was brought to bear upon these men, and the insidious appeals which were made to their selfishness, at the last accounts the whole roll of names upon their monster petition has reached only a little over *two hundred!*

But by the last express we are put in possession of an appeal of a different nature, viz., a series of resolutions by the Chamber of Commerce, addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and accompanied by a lengthy memorial explaining the causes of the resolutions. This is the voice of capital—a voice entitled to a hearing in every country, yet not apt to be more truthful or unselfish than that of the rabble. In the present instance, we think, this plausible and specious document can be shown to be onesided, not in all respects entitled to credence, and in every line breathing attachment to Victoria, without the slightest reference to the interests of our own Colony.

Our limits preclude us from giving these resolutions at length. Suffice it, the first one proclaims "an equitable union between the two Colonies as essential to the maintenance of imperial and local "interests on the North Pacific." The second one declares "the maintenance of the free port system "to be of vital importance to the prosperity of Victoria and Vancouver Island," and "direct taxation to "be the only politic and equitable method of raising a revenue."

It strikes us that in the very outset of the report a strange error was committed by gentlemen of so much intelligence, and representing as they do the commercial interests of so important a town as Victoria. They ask first in strong terms for union with British Columbia; then, in the whole of the

subsequent report, every argument that is adduced is simply applicable to Vancouver Island alone, and not the sightest reference is made to any measures or policy calculated to benefit us should union be granted. Would not their report have been far more suggestive of their business habits if they had first urged the advantages of union, and then have proposed a code "equitable" and fair to both Colonies in the event of such union taking place? Either their present report is a piece of special pleading, to attract the attention of the Home Government from the real point to be considered, or the astuteness of these gentlemen shows them that union will not probably take place against our will, and that their only hope is to retain their free port. We are inclined to the latter view of the case.

Let us consider this question passed over in so politic a manner by these gentlemen, and see what would be an "equitable union." Clearly in their minds, a single Government for both Colonies, whose head-quarters should be in Victoria, and an amalgamation of their revenue of 30,000*l.*, and our own of 150,000*l.*, to be used jointly for the support of both Colonies. Well may they ask for this for Victoria, for it at once relieves the Government of the immense burden of that deficit shown in the recent estimates. But in return for the pecuniary favours received from this Colony, what is given? The privilege of being governed by absentees — a privilege, the value of which has in former years been fully tested. A continual struggle against the moneyed power of Victoria in all elections (and the unscrupulous manner in which the last election was conducted gives us a slight foretaste of what it would be in other circumstances)—a monopoly of all business, and all freedom from taxation for Victoria, to the entire ignoring of our own claims! They are willing to consent to union with our revenue, but not to give up their pet free port! Why, if we were one Colony, should the inhabitants of Victoria be free from indirect taxation more than any other part of the country. Where would the line be drawn, enclosing the favourite town within its limits, and excluding all the rest of the population of Vancouver Island from its benefits? Or would they admit Nanaimo and the other towns on the island into their family circle? We should then see the anomaly of the residents of one side of the Gulf of Georgia paying 15 and 20 per cent. duties on their supplies, and the other going scot free. In no event could the free port be continued without a gross injustice to all who were excluded from its privileges.

The idea is advanced in this report that British Columbia is indebted largely to Victoria for its prosperity, because, forsooth, our merchants buy their goods of Victoria houses! Is not this a strange idea for mercantile men to promulgate? What has built up Victoria but the mines of British Columbia? What supports its extensive trade now but British Columbia demands? What makes the price of real estate rise and fall like the tides, but reports from Cariboo? And which is the most indebted — we who may perhaps owe in dollars for the last shipments of bacon and beans that were made,—or they who owe their prosperity and even their very existence as a community to our exertions?

There is *not*, as they say, a disposition on the part of our rulers "to sacrifice the material interests "of British Columbia at large," in order to elevate New Westminster above Victoria. Instead of that, before the passing of the last tariff, the question was carefully considered, and it was admitted on the part of the Government, that with a resident population of 10,000 persons in this Colony, sufficient to induce direct trade, the revenue would be diminished instead of increased.

But our limits will not allow us to show up this report thoroughly. In addition to the points to which we have alluded above, we are sorry to state that in some instances they have seriously deviated from the truth. A paper emanating from so important a body as this one does is supposed to be based upon *facts* alone, and correct even in its minutest particulars. What weight will be attached to it by the Secretary for the Colonies when it is proved that statements are made which are absolutely incorrect?

We will refer briefly to two or three. They say, "A case recently occurred in which a schooner "bound for Queen Charlotte's Island, with supplies for some miners supposed to be short of provisions, "went to Burrard's Inlet, a distance of seven miles overland from New Westminster, was refused a "clearance unless she came to New Westminster, and ultimately returned to Victoria."

The facts, as we obtain them from the custom-house authorities, are simply these: about a month since the schooner "Onward," Captain McKay, came to Burrard Inlet, and sending a man into the custom house without a manifest, asked for a clearance for Queen Charlotte's Island. He was sent back with directions to the captain to send the manifest of the vessel, and pay the custom duties on the cargo, when a clearance would have been given him. Instead of doing this, he found a cargo of shingles, and returned to Vancouver Island. No clearance was refused on account of his not being in port, but one would have been granted upon his payment of the usual duties.

Again, they declare that they are unable to avail themselves of New Westminster as a port of original shipment on account of "the intricate, narrow, and uncertain channel through the Sand Heads at the "mouth of the Fraser, available for ships drawing 16 feet at the utmost,"—"the subsequent danger "and delay attending the river navigation, and the closing of the river by ice from time to time during "the winter season, extending over four months." Thus discourseth the Victoria Chamber of Commerce. About our navigation what says Captain Richards, who spent years in surveying the Gulf of Georgia and waters in this vicinity? "Fraser river, in point of magnitude and present commercial importance, "is second only to the Columbian on the north-west coast of America. In its entire freedom from risk "of life and shipwreck, it possesses infinite advantages over any other river on the coast. Vessels of "18 to 20 feet draught may enter the Fraser and proceed as high as Langley, or a few miles above it, "with ease, provided they have or are assisted with steam power."

Which will be received as worthy of evidence at home, the *ex parte* and interested statement of a body of men seeking to establish the stability of their own investments, or the written testimony of a navigator whose charts are universally acknowledged to be singularly reliable and free from error? The last paragraph, regarding the ice, is a very grave misstatement. Never, except during the winter of 1862, since New Westminster was a city, has the navigation been impeded a month during the winter; and during the present and the last two winters not a week has elapsed when it was impossible to reach the town. Even during the winter of 1862, when the Columbia river was entirely closed, the ice blockade continued here but two months and four days, instead of four months. The same thing occurred to Portland, a town situated inland more than five times the distance that we are, struggling against the

same difficulties of navigation, threefold enhanced, and yet retaining, without an effort, its position of a commercial depôt of supplies for a population of 75,000 people.

With these remarks we will leave this document. Its specious arguments, and its gross misstatements of facts, render it unworthy of the body from which it emanated. Its evident bias will destroy its effects upon those to whom it is addressed.

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No. 10.

## No. 10.

### Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Seymour to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.

(Separate.) New Westminster, March 29, 1865.
(Received May 30, 1865.)

Sir,

I am aware that I have not communicated with you as fully and rapidly recently as I ought to have done. My first apology must be an extreme pressure of business during the Legislative Session; my second, the extreme irregularity of the postal arrangements. The American steamers are very irregular in their arrival at Esquimalt; and during the winter the Hudson's Bay Company run their steamers as seldom as they can to New Westminster.

I presume that the Governor of Vancouver Island will have informed you of the efforts made in that Colony to procure annexation to this. Here the feeling is strongly opposed to the proposed connexion. Indeed I cannot see how it could in any way benefit British Columbia; and it is impossible to avoid perceiving how, under the former Government, this Colony was unduly depressed to raise Victoria to an artificial prosperity. New Westminster presented a miserable aspect of decay and disappointment, while Victoria, though considerably more prosperous in appearance, astonished all strangers at the little progress a town, through which had passed many millions of gold, had made.

Among the means adopted by the people of Victoria for bringing about union has been that of trying to create in our mining population dissatisfaction with the financial arrangements of this Colony. I enclose an address presented to me by a body of Victoria shopkeepers and Cariboo miners, together with my reply.* There are but three names in the 300 which would carry weight in Cariboo, and it is by no means out of respect for the petitioners that I have answered so fully. My answer appears to have given satisfaction, and I would beg leave very respectfully to call your attention to the statements it contains.

* These will be found enclosed in Governor's Despatch, No. 30, of 21 March 1865, page 20.

I learn, on inquiry from the Governor of Vancouver Island, that he sent on to you without notice to me, or comment from himself, certain resolutions and statements passed and made by the so-called Chamber of Commerce of Victoria. The statements are very incorrect, and I have expressed to Governor Kennedy my regret that he should have sent them on without my having the opportunity of refuting them.

There seems every likelihood of our having a rush to the newly-discovered gold diggings. The season is, however, unusually unfavourable, and the upper roads blocked with snow.

The Legislative Session is progressing satisfactorily, and I expect to prorogue next week.

The telegraph which will connect this place with Newfoundland will be completed in about 10 days.

I trust that you will forgive this informal communication made just as the steamer is about to sail.

I have, &c.
The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., (Signed) FREDERICK SEYMOUR.
&c. &c. &c.

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No. 11.

## No. 11.

### Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Kennedy, C.B., to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.

(No. 92, Separate.) Government House, Victoria, December 1, 1865.
(Received January 24, 1866.)

Sir,

(Answered, No. 6, February 1, 1866, page 34.)

I have the honour to forward herewith a petition from certain merchants, traders, and others resident in Victoria, Vancouver Island, which has been entrusted to me for transmission.

2. I have numbered the paragraphs of the petition to facilitate reference.

3. It is to be regretted that this petition was not presented when the resolutions of the local Legislature in favour of union with British Columbia were passed and transmitted to you in my Despatches Nos. 14 and 16,* dated 21st March 1865.

4. It will be within your recollection that I then informed you that a very decided majority of the electors of the city of Victoria were advocates for the union of the Colonies, accompanied by a tariff, or the imposition of import duties, as evinced in the return of two members to the Legislative Assembly, who at that time offered themselves upon those principles.

* Pages 6 and 19.

5. I now observe with some surprise that several influential persons who supported and *voted* for those members, and whose influence contributed materially towards their return, have appended their names to the enclosed petition, praying for the "continuance "of the free port policy in its fullest integrity."

6. The following analysis of the signatures appended to the memorial is substantially correct:—

| | |
|---|---|
| British subjects - - - | 88 |
| Americans - - - - | 33 |
| Germans - - - - | 21 |
| French - - - - | 8 |
| Unknown - - - - | 7 |
| | 157 |

7. You will also observe that many of the petitioners sign as the agents for absentees, whether with or without their concurrence is not shown.

8. I will now proceed to offer such remarks upon the petition as appear to me necessary for your information.

9. Paragraph No. 2. It is an undoubted fact that "great commercial depression" has existed, and still exists in both these Colonies, and I am sure that you would have been glad to have learned the petitioners' opinion of the cause or causes of it.

10. These causes, in my opinion, rest with the petitioners themselves, and are beyond the reach of any remedy which you can apply. They may be found in a system of reckless credit, competition, and over-trading. It is notorious that large quantities of goods were thrown into Cariboo market this year by the merchants of Victoria which did not realize the cost of carriage. The supply far exceeded the demand. While this proved a great boon to the working miner, it left the *Cariboo* traders without means of paying their debts to Victoria, and the Victorian merchants without payment for the goods they supplied. To this obvious cause for "depression" may be added the more stringent administration of the customs laws at San Francisco and neighbouring American ports where a large amount of goods were formerly introduced from Vancouver Island without going through the formalties of the custom house.

11. I may further remark that this "depression" is by no means confined to British Columbia and Vancouver Island. Many thousand persons are departing monthly from San Francisco, owing to the same causes which my experience leads me to believe are common to all mining or gold producing countries, and will continue more or less till men become honest and prudent.

12. Paragraph 4. As regards Vancouver Island, I am of opinion that the character and small number of the population render the present form of government inapplicable and expensive. The statistics and taxes, as shown in the annual blue book, will enable you to judge whether it can be truthfully termed "a most onerous burden upon all "classes." On this subject I would refer you to a recent Despatch of mine, No. 81, 22nd September 1865.

13. Paragraph No. 8. The proclamation declaring Victoria and Esquimalt free ports, simply declares that they "shall be (free ports) until otherwise determined by proper "authority."

14. Paragraph 9. The petitioners are obviously in error in stating or thinking that "the vote of the House of Assembly praying Her Majesty to grant an union of these "Colonies on such terms as to Her Majesty may seem meet, is not inconsistent with "the prayer of your petitioners for the continuance of the free port policy in this "Colony." A reference to my Despatches Nos. 14 and 16, 1865, together with the whole tenor of the debates clearly point to "union with a tariff."

15. I concur with the petitioners in thinking that the uncertainty existing on this subject is producing very ill effects upon the business and prosperity of these Colonies,

British Columbia and Vancouver Island.

but this uncertainty is, and has been mainly caused by the action of their own representatives, over whom Her Majesty's Government has no control in this behalf.

16. Paragraph 10. My opinion on the subject of this paragraph will be found in my Despatch No. 16, 21st March 1865. I see no reason to alter it.

17. I refrain from offering any opinion on the merits of the different systems of "free port" or import duties as applicable to the circumstances of this Colony, as it must be contingent upon union or no union of these Colonies, on which subject I look daily for information or instructions from you.

18. In conclusion I have only to state that I think this petition ought to have been addressed to the local Legislature rather than Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) A. E. KENNEDY.

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Encl. in No. 11.

Enclosure in No. 11.

To the Right Honourable Edward Cardwell, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, &c., &c.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Merchants, Traders, and others, resident in Victoria, Vancouver Island,

Humbly sheweth,

1. That, your petitioners having expended a large amount of capital, time, and labour in this Colony, are deeply interested in its welfare and success.

2. That your petitioners view with much anxiety the great commercial depression which has existed for some time, and still exists, both in this Colony and also in British Columbia.

3. Your petitioners beg further to show, that, although the interests of British Columbia and Vancouver Island are identical, yet, since the appointment of a separate Governor for each, a policy (as instanced by the imposition of "*ad valorem*" duties, amounting in effect to differential duties), has been inaugurated by the Government of British Columbia, which has unfortunately proved not only specially adverse to this Colony, but is operating most disastrously upon both, and in British Columbia even to the extent of driving people to abandon houses and farms, and leave the Colony.

4. Your petitioners further show that the number of inhabitants in the two Colonies is so small, that the expense of separate Governments is a most onerous burden upon all classes.

5. That only upon the faith of the permanent maintenance of Victoria as a free port, the mercantile class, capitalists, and others, expended large sums in the purchase of land, and the erection of wharves, warehouses, and buildings, and made Victoria so entirely the source of supply for British Columbia, that up to this time there is not a single importing house in that Colony.

6. With Victoria capital nearly the whole business of British Columbia is carried on, and almost every enterprise in British Columbia, whether of trade, mining, or the building and employment of steam boats, has been undertaken by the commercial community of Victoria.

7. That Vancouver Island, as far as it has been already explored, does not contain much land fit for agricultural purposes, the greater portion of it being mountainous, and densely wooded, but it is known to be rich in deposits of coal, iron, copper, gold, and other minerals.

8. From its commanding geographical position, Victoria is eminently adapted for a commercial depôt for the North Pacific, and owing to its free port, has attracted commerce from Mexico, California, the Sandwich Islands, Oregon, Washington Territory, the Russian possessions, India, China, and Japan.

9. Your petitioners are of opinion that the vote of the House of Assembly of this Colony, praying Her Majesty to grant an union of these Colonies on such terms as to Her Majesty may seem meet, is not inconsistent with the prayer of your petitioners for the continuance of the free port policy in this Colony, a policy which they fully believed when they settled here, and invested their means in permanent improvements, was fixed and decided upon by Her Majesty's Government, and strictly guarded by the instructions issued to Her Majesty's representative here, and published in a proclamation of 18th January 1860, declaring the port of Victoria to be a free port. And your petitioners now pray that in any union of the two Colonies which may be decided upon, the continuance of the free port policy in its fullest integrity in this Colony, may be provided for and definitely settled, so that confidence in the policy of the Government may not be shaken, as the uncertainty existing in this respect had been for some time past producing most disastrous effects upon the business, prosperity, and property of both Colonies.

10. That the union of these Colonies that would be most advantageous for both, in the opinion of your petitioners, would be one having the nature of a federal union, having one Governor, with one civil list, as far as practicable, one code of laws, common jurisdiction of the law courts over both Colonies, with a court of appeal, and leaving the financial matters of either Colony separate, as at present.

11. Your petitioners are strengthened in their opinion of the vital importance to this Colony of the continuance of the free port policy, by the views expressed in a report and series of resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of Victoria, and of which your petitioners desire to be allowed to append a copy, and make part of this petition.*

12. Your petitioners lastly urge, that in this Colony there are many engaged in commercial pursuits not entitled to the exercise of the franchise, but whose interests are bound up in the Colony in which their capital is largely invested and employed, and whose voice cannot be heard unless in the way of

* The Report and Resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce will be found as an Enclosure to Governor Kennedy's Despatch, No. 15, of the 21st March 1865, printed at page 13.

special memorial like the present; and this your petitioners beg respectfully to set forth will appear by a reference to the Government Real Estate Tax Lists of the city and district of Victoria, the list of voters for the same, and the Governmental list of trades licences appended hereto, and which they pray to make part of this petition, by which they affirm that the bona fides of this petition will be fully established.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND VANCOUVER ISLAND.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Signed) D. BABINGTON RING, Chairman, late Acting Attorney-General and Member of the Legislative Council in the Administration of Sir James Douglas; and 140 others.

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No. 12.

No. 12.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor KENNEDY, C.B., to the Right Hon. EDWARD CARDWELL, M.P.

(No. 97, Separate.) Government House, Victoria, December 16, 1865.

(Received February 12, 1866.)

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to enclose the copy of Resolutions passed by the Legislative Assembly of this Colony, on the 13th instant, on the subject of union of this Colony with British Columbia.

13th Dec. 1865.

I have nothing to add on this subject beyond that which is contained in my Despatches, Nos. 14 and 16,* of the 21st March 1865.

I also enclose, for your information, copies of communications which have passed between the Legislative Assembly and myself on this subject.

* Pages 6 and 19.

Resolution of Legislative Assembly. 7th Dec. 1865.

Message of Governor Kennedy. 12th Dec. 1865.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P. (Signed) A. E. KENNEDY,
&c., &c., &c. Governor.

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Enclosure 1 in No. 12.

Encl. 1 in No. 12.

VANCOUVER ISLAND.

RESOLUTION passed the Legislative Assembly December 13, 1865, read second time and agreed to, December 1865.

"1. Resolved,—That this House fully endorses the union resolutions passed by this House on January 25, 1865, and would again repeat its conviction, that an immediate union of Vancouver Island and British Columbia is necessary, beyond every other measure, to impart confidence to the public mind, and place both Colonies on a prosperous footing.

"2. Resolved,—That although this House has already shown its willingness to accept whatever constitution 'Her Majesty's Government may be pleased to grant,' it would fail in its duty to the people of this Colony, as well as to Her Majesty, did it not express its conviction that no constitution would be adapted to the growing wants of these Colonies that did not embrace a representative government that would give to the people the right to determine the mode as well as the amount of taxation, and that would make the official heads of departments responsible to the people of the United Colony.

"3. Resolved,—That the above resolutions be transmitted to his Excellency the Governor with the respectful request that they be forwarded as early as possible to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies."

(Signed) R. W. TORRENS,
Clerk of the House.

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Enclosure 2 in No. 12.

Encl. 2 in No. 12.

VANCOUVER ISLAND.

RESOLUTION passed the Legislative Assembly December 7, 1865.

"Resolved,—That an humble address be presented to his Excellency the Governor, praying him to lay before this House copies of all public despatches forwarded by his Excellency to Mr. Cardwell in reference to the resolution passed by this House in June 1864, in connexion with the Crown Lands, and all Despatches sent to Mr. Cardwell in reference to the Union Resolutions which passed this House in January last."

(Signed) R. W. TORRENS,
Clerk of the House.

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Enclosure 3 in No. 12.

Encl. 3 in No. 12.

VANCOUVER ISLAND.

No. 92. Government House, Victoria, December 12, 1865.

To the Honourable the SPEAKER and MEMBERS of the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of an address from the Legislative Assembly, praying that I would lay before the House "copies of all Despatches forwarded to Mr. Cardwell in "reference to the Resolution passed by this House in June 1864, in connexion with the Crown Lands

British Columbia and Vancouver Island.

No. 10, Feb. 2, 1865 and enclosures. No. 23, April 15, 1865.

" and all Despatches sent to Mr. Cardwell in reference to the Union Resolutions which passed the " House in January last."

With the most earnest desire to meet the wishes of the Legislative Assembly, and afford the fullest information on these subjects, I regret that I am precluded from complying with the conditions of their address without the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies previously obtained.

I now, upon my own responsibility, lay before the House extracts of Despatches transmitted by me on the subject of the Crown Lands of Vancouver Island, relating to the matters treated of in the Despatch of Her Majesty's Secretary of State recently laid before the House; but the production of Despatches addressed by me to Her Majesty's Secretary of State on the subject of the "Union Resolu- " tions," either in whole or in part, before I had received replies thereto, would be a manifest breach of duty, and wholly without precedent.

The object of the Legislative Assembly in the present instance will be probably attained by my stating that in addressing Her Majesty's Secretary of State in March 1865, I expressed my deliberate conviction that the union of these Colonies would be conducive to the best interests of both, and my earnest desire that it should be consummated.

My subsequent experience having fortified that conviction and sentiment, I continue to be firmly of opinion that the Colonies of British Columbia and Vancouver Island should be united, and that the union of them would be an important means of securing their substantial progress and prosperity.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. E. Kennedy,
Governor.

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No. 13.

## No. 13.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., to Governor Kennedy, C B.

(No. 6.)

Sir, Downing Street, February 1, 1866.

* Page 30.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 92,* of the 1st of December, enclosing a petition addressed to me by the merchants, traders, and other residents in Victoria, Vancouver Island.

I have to request that you will inform the memorialists that the interests to which they advert will not fail to receive careful consideration.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

Governor Kennedy, C.B.
&c. &c.

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No. 14.

## No. 14.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Seymour to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.

Rue de la Paix, Paris, February 17, 1866.

Sir, (Received February 24, 1866.)

As you did me the honour of consulting me respecting the resolutions of the Legislative Assembly of Vancouver Island, praying that that Colony might be united to British Columbia, I would now venture to express in writing, I believe in accordance with your wish, my views upon the subject.

2. I think that the Assembly has faithfully represented the desire of the majority of the population. So great is the anxiety for union existing in Victoria, the political centre of the Island, that the conditions are left entirely for you to determine. Nanaimo, the second town, I believe, faintly wishes for the amalgamation of the two Colonies, but the people there are prosperous, contented, and the best feeling exists between them and the colonists of the mainland.

3. The question of the relations of the two Colonies is one of great difficulty. They were, until recently, united to the extent of having a Governor in common. But the dissatisfaction in British Columbia, at the state of things which then existed, was such that your predecessor effected the separation now found so irritating to Victoria.

4. Under the system which the Duke of Newcastle abolished, the government of British Columbia was carried on from the capital of another Colony. The Governor and principal public officers drew full pay from the main land and lived on the Island. The people of Victoria profited by the expenditure of the proceeds of taxation levied on another community, and were at the same time, by the freedom of the ports, relieved from the payment of the heavy import duties, which fell on those who made of British Columbia their home. Whether it was wise ever to make two Colonies of the territories lying west of the Rocky Mountains, it is useless now to inquire; but colonists having been invited to settle on the continent on the faith that they were to form an independent

community, possessing their own government and capital, the old system was found to be manifestly unjust, and your predecessor, listening to the voice of the protesting colonists, effected the separation so joyously received in British Columbia.

5. I say confidently that that Colony has not altered its views. It has had the one great wish gratified and dreads all change. I have heard this denied by Victoria politicians, and I have in vain asked them for any evidence to support their denial. If a desire for union has arisen in the Colony, how does it show itself? The gentlemen who successfully appeal to the people for nomination to the Legislative Council pledge themselves to opposition to union. The Council, on this subject entirely unfettered by me, vote unanimously against it. The issue was fairly tried wherever there was a chance of success. Petitions were printed in Victoria recommending union and the abolition of unpopular taxation and circulated in the mining districts, but they remained unsigned. Indignation meetings were called in Cariboo, but no one would attend. A newspaper was started in that district specially to advocate union and oppose the local government. The miners merely protested against the scurrility of their professed organ, and when extraneous assistance was withdrawn it died from want of their support. I am, for many reasons, anxious that the desire for union should exist in British Columbia. It does not.

6. The efforts of the merchants of Victoria to create such a desire in the mining districts were, however, vigorous and well timed; not very high principled, but showing considerable political dexterity. It was felt that union, as a separate question, could stand no chance of obtaining a hearing in Cariboo, but it might meet with some attention on the hustings, coupled with an abrogation of the export duty on gold, and a general reduction of taxation. Systematic agitation might, possibly, stir up the feeling against the gold tax to a sufficient strength to drag into light its self-imposed associate, union. I do not deny the unpopularity of the export duty, but the miners are aware that it was imposed with the consent of their own Mining Board, and voted for by their elected Members of Council. They know the requirements of the Government, but above all they know that it requires no change in their political condition, no assistance from without, to relieve them from any burdens unanimously affirmed to be distasteful.

7. It would have been well if Victoria had earlier passed the resolutions in favour of unconditional union. It was not until the efforts to obstruct the Government of British Columbia, by shaking the confidence of the people in its justice, had proved vain that the wise course was adopted. Though, I shall presently show that the larger Colony has progressed greatly since it attained a separate existence, yet it did not escape entirely uninjured from the self-damaging attacks of the Victoria politicians. The prosperity of both Colonies depends principally on the power of the gold mines of the mainland to attract a considerable share of the large floating population which, centred in winter in California, seeks in the public prints and in every rumour, a guide to direct its steps to the most profitable field for summer labour. The Victoria papers and their Cariboo representative, during its short existence, represented British Columbia to be overtaxed and unjustly governed. Many persons, undoubtedly, in San Francisco took the English reports on English mines and management as correct, and turned their steps towards other gold fields which American speculators took care not to depreciate. The efforts of the Victoria agitators were thus partially successful. The great objects of intimidating the Government and exciting disaffection failed, but a feeling outside the Colony was created against the then recent legislation. This success, once obtained, caused alarm in Victoria. Then came the outcry that the miners were leaving the country; merchants from the Island waited on the Governor on the subject, and when the injury was done the Cariboo press was silenced.

8. Even in England, persons connected with Victoria have had a meeting where, in their eagerness for union, they have reported the two Colonies to be languishing or retrograding in their present separation. Reports on the subject, deficient either in candour or information, have been furnished to the leading London journals. I regret that the matter of union should not have been allowed to rest, where it was properly placed, in your hands. Who would emigrate from England to Colonies reported by their own reputed representatives to have early in their career entered on their decline? Who would seek investments in the funds of a community alleged to be daily diminishing in wealth?

9. I am prepared to allow that Victoria is not flourishing. I maintain that British Columbia is so. It may seem strange that their progress is not parallel, and I can believe that the cause has escaped the knowledge of some of the merchants of Victoria. The explanation is, however, simple.

10. The discoveries of gold on the Lower Fraser first attracted to British territory a large portion of the unattached population of Western America. The immigrants came

British Columbia and Vancouver Island.

from Oregon or California by sea. Their detention at the first place of landing created Victoria. The bars on the Fraser were gradually worked out. Now they are abandoned to the labours of Chinamen. But year by year the summer immigrants pushed farther into the interior, still by the valley of the great river. Finally Cariboo was discovered, and its prodigious wealth attracted large numbers of miners, who were fed and supplied from Victoria. Driven from their work by the severe climate in the winter, the "Caribooites" spent some time and much money in that town, and added to the profits of the merchants who had monopolized their market during the working season. There were no large settlements in British Columbia; it was only a Colony in name. There was a gold mine at one end of a line of road; a seaport town (under a different Government) at the opposite terminus.

11. Here was the real cause of the ill-feeling between the two Colonies. The settlers on the Frazer paid gold-miners' duties on all they consumed, while the people of the Island profited by the success of the diggers and paid no import duties. Everything was done to foster Victoria. Where public officers served both Colonies, the Island gave its own half-pay; the full salary was drawn from the heavily-taxed British Columbians, and the whole, this one salary and a half, was spent on the Island. Imperial interests were assumed to be involved in the welfare of Victoria, and people affected to believe that great destinies were in store for the town, they had early begun to name the "Queen "City of the Pacific." Meanwhile every man on the mainland knew that the town was kept alive by the British Columbian mines. They petitioned for separation, and they got it. Now, at all events, the proceeds of their taxation are spent among them. Trade is beginning to establish itself on the Fraser. On the other hand Victoria, descending to common sense, seeks, at the sacrifice of her free port and constitution, a close union with the Colony whose wealth is her support.

12. Cariboo was the great customer for Victoria; but Cariboo, with its prodigious wealth, has been found not to be "poor man's diggings," not competent, therefore, to support a very large population. The mines are of limited extent, the gold lies deep, and is expensive to extract. The number of spring immigrants began early to fall off, and in 1865 was smaller than usual. There was no dearth of labourers. Cariboo warned off fresh comers, as every place was full. So it seemed, for with a diminished population, the yield of gold was in the proportion of 9 to 5 as compared with the preceding year. Wages were steady at 40*s.* a day, and the necessaries of life far lower in price than they had ever been before. Victoria continued to do the principal business of these mines; but the population to feed was comparatively small, and Victoria suffered.

13. So did British Columbia to a certain extent. Road-side houses on the Cariboo line became bankrupt as traffic decreased, by diminished immigration and accelerated travelling. The general condition of the Colony was, however, prosperous. The customs' receipts at New Westminster were, by the last account which has reached me, 15,000*l.* in excess of the corresponding period of 1864. I learn that the British Columbian capital "is making great progress; houses and wharves, clearing and fencing "going on everywhere this autumn." And the most hopeful sign of all is beginning to show itself: a disposition on the part of the miners to purchase land in New Westminster or its neighbourhood, and commence the systematic colonization of the Lower Fraser. These benefits in no way assist Victoria, nor can it appreciate the improvement in the general condition of Cariboo, which now induces many miners to winter there instead of squandering their money in Vancouver Island or San Francisco.

14. To the merchant of Victoria the depression he felt in 1865 appeared to extend over British Columbia; but he could only see the valley of the Fraser, while a vaster view lay open before the eyes of the Government of New Westminster. The usual wave of immigration was seen to come to us in equal, if not larger volume than in former years. Many miners were, doubtless, prevented by the Victorian outcry from coming direct to the English Colonies, and the more united Americans secured the preference for their own gold fields of Boisé or Cœur d'Hélène. But disappointed hopes soon drove thousands in search of richer deposits. From the sea to the Rocky Mountains, on both sides of the boundary line, the country swarmed with eager prospectors, who rushed backwards and forwards as reports circulated that the gold which all knew to exist had at last been found.

15. Late in 1864 important discoveries had been made near the British Kootenay Pass of the Rocky Mountains, in our territory. It was first through American newspapers that I became aware of a rich and prosperous mining town existing within our limits, about 500 miles due east of New Westminster. Although the Kootenay mines could, at first, be only approached by passing through United States territory, we soon extended British institutions over the new diggings, established Courts of Justice, and collected

taxes. On the disruption of the mining camps of the Boisé country, Kootenay received a considerable accession of population, and in the season of 1865 the new diggings were paying to the Colonial Treasury, in taxes, upwards of a thousand pounds a week. Here was a tangible benefit to British Columbia, which brought no immediate advantages to Victoria. On the contrary, the new mines, which were fed from across the frontier, took away many persons from Victoria's best customer, Cariboo.

16. The American prospectors continued to pour in by every opening in our rugged frontier, and the attraction of the Kootenay itself soon dimmed before the discoveries on the Big Bend of the Columbia. I had fortunately consented to license the running of steamers, under the American flag, in the purely English waters of that river. Crowds arrived, freights poured in, and the advent of winter alone prevented the general rush which is confidently predicted for this year. I am credibly informed that these latest discovered gold mines have, in some places, yielded as much as eight hundred dollars a day to the hand, without machinery. If such be the case we need fear no competition. Victoria has, however, in no way shared, as yet, in the profits. The customs duties levied at Fort Shepherd, on the Columbia, belong to us British Columbians alone. In other parts of the Colony the prospectors have been successful. Near Lillooet, in a fine agricultural district, a stretch of nearly 70 miles of rich auriferous ground has been discovered, and high hopes are entertained as regards the next mining season. I say again that British Columbia is flourishing, and has a still brighter prospect in view.

17. I may observe, incidentally, that the unsuccessful miners from Boisé, or the Cœur d'Hélène, are as valuable to us as an equal number of those who come by Victoria and the Fraser. The citizens of the United States are our boldest prospectors, and not the least law-observing portion of our population. They come to us across the frontier prepared to accept our institutions, their heads undisturbed by political agitation. The carrying out of the last sentence of a Court of Lynch Law sometimes diminishes their numbers as they approach the boundary line; but once it is passed, the revolver and bowie knife are laid aside, and perfect tranquillity prevails under our vigorous administration throughout the Colony. Crimes of violence are now almost unknown in British Columbia, and on the late circuit the Supreme Court did not find a single prisoner for trial at the Kootenay.

18. While British Columbia is reputed to be languishing, it may be interesting for me to mention, though I write without official documents, some of the principal public works which have been accomplished by us in 1865. I premise with the statement that every surveyor and every engineer in the Colony was in Government employ last year. Every discharged sapper, possessing anything like adequate knowledge, was likewise induced to enter our service. A good trail for pack animals has been opened from the Fraser to the Kootenay. The Cascade Range, the Gold Range, the Selkirk Range, have been successively surmounted; with what labour may be imagined, when I state that at the end of May the cutting over the Cascade Mountains had, on each side, seven feet of snow. This trail not only runs through English territory to a gold mine, but it affords, by the British Kootenay Pass, an easy access from the Pacific to the Hudson's Bay lands beyond the Rocky Mountains. Its principal value, however, to the colonists is that it already enables the merchants of New Westminster to undersell those of Lewiston and Walla Walla at the new diggings. A sleigh road has been opened from the seat of Government to Yale, running for upwards of a hundred miles through the dense forests of the Lower Fraser. A bridge has, for the first time, been thrown over Thompson's River, on the main road to the northern mines. Upwards of twenty thousand pounds have been expended on the completion of the high road into Cariboo, allowing machinery at last to be introduced into William's Creek. A large sum in connecting, by a long street, the three mining towns in that locality. A good road now connects New Westminster with the sea at Burrard Inlet, and secures the inhabitants from inconvenience should an unusually severe winter close the Fraser. A light-ship, public libraries, new school buildings, testify to the energy of the Government. If I add that in the year just passed steamers have, for the first time, navigated the Upper Columbia, and that New Westminster has been brought into connexion with the whole telegraphic system of the United States, Canada, Newfoundland, and with Cariboo, I point out an amount of work accomplished in a single summer, I should think entirely unprecedented in so young a Colony. For the telegraphic communication, and the new line of steamers, the Government can only claim the credit of the earnest efforts it has made to second the enterprise of our republican neighbours.

19. I have endeavoured at considerable length to prove, first, that union with Vancouver Island, or the annexation of that Colony is not desired in British Columbia; secondly, that the larger Colony is not in a depressed condition. Possibly external

agitation in connexion with the gold export duty may have to a certain extent impeded her progress. If, in the violent competition on the Pacific to make the mines in the Colony or the States superior to each other in attraction, it be found that the British export duty on gold acts unfavourably to us, I can only say that the tax will be at once repealed. Our great public works are done, and if the export duty, though just, is impolitic, we will not suffer our miners to be over weighted by it in the great struggle.

20. In the face of the reluctance of the Colony over which I preside, to be drawn into any union with Vancouver Island, some explanation is necessary of the motives which induce me to entertain the question at all, instead of confining myself to backing the prayer of my Legislative Council that the existing separation may continue unimpaired. I consider, however, my duty to require of me, that I should not confine my attention exclusively to the internal affairs of the tract of country under my Government, but that I should likewise see to the strengthening of British authority, British influence, and British power in the Pacific, and I at once admit that the existing division weakens all three. The dissensions between the two Colonies are looked upon in the neighbouring States, as rather a scandalous, but novel and amusing feature in English colonization. I am practically aware that it is extremely inconvenient for the Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific squadron to be in communication with two Governors of nominally equal position, close to each other, but many thousands of miles from head-quarters. I see that the Indian population of our north-west coast, wherever the schooner or canoe of the Victoria smuggler can reach, are withering and disappearing under the disastrous effects of the whisky traffic. I must remember that both British Columbia and Vancouver Island have occasionally questions to discuss with their American and Russian neighbours, and that, as things now are, there is nothing to secure uniformity of action or expression in the English representatives. The one may be on the most friendly terms with adjacent powers; the other, in a state of reserve, pending a reference to Europe. I find myself, under these circumstances, compelled to state that, in my opinion, England ought to be represented by one civil authority only beyond the Rocky Mountains. Her Majesty's prerogative could of course effect this, without the aid of Parliament, but if a Lieutenant-Governor be appointed to the smaller and poorer Colony, the change, though an undoubted improvement, would still leave Vancouver Island with a staff of public officers beyond her present ability to support. I fear that the bickerings would not cease, nor Victoria refrain from interference with the affairs of the neighbouring Colony.

21. Without any specific recommendation, I proceed to consider the terms upon which union could be carried out with moderate satisfaction to the one Colony and the least distaste to the other. The Imperial Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 99. (which has been repealed) provided that, on the petition of the two Legislative Houses of Vancouver Island, Her Majesty might declare that Island to be an integral part of the Colony of British Columbia. This appears to me to be the principle upon which union should be carried out. But British Columbia has since then been favoured with a Legislative Constitution, by an Order in Council, and I am of opinion that no union should take place without the consent of the Legislative Body created under it. This, I think, might be obtained should Her Majesty's Government desire it and equitable terms be proposed. But I would here venture to state that if a return to the old state of things be sought to be imposed on British Columbia the outcry to which the Duke of Newcastle yielded but two years ago, will be renewed with increased volume.

22. An Act of Parliament somewhat similar to that above referred to having been obtained, the consent of the Legislature of British Columbia formally recorded, the Governor's proclamation of incorporation issued, the laws of the main land would at once be extended over the Island. An early revision of these laws would, however, be required. This would hardly be effected, with a due regard to the interests of the newly acquired territory by the present Legislative Council of British Columbia. That body should be dissolved and a new Legislature, with representatives from Vancouver Island, called into existence. Then arises the important question, what shall be the Legislative Constitution of the one great English Colony on the North Pacific?

23. The Legislature of Vancouver Island, of which the extinct provision of the Act, already quoted, contemplated the disappearance, consists of a Governor, a nominated Council, and an elected Assembly. Theoretically, perhaps, the best form of government. It is not for me to inquire how it has worked in Vancouver Island; I content myself with saying that British Columbia is not ripe for such institutions. I found my opinion upon the following grounds:—*First*, on account of the vast number of aliens resident in the Colony, who would, I presume, be excluded from the suffrage were a symmetrical constitution to be established. *Secondly*, because there are but few persons who could devote their time and attention to the public service. We should soon be

reduced to pay our legislators, or fall into the hands of the professional politicians, of whom the neighbouring States furnish to us the model. *Thirdly*, because the uncertain nature of gold mining allows of a "rush" here and a "rush" there, as rich leads are discovered, or old claims "cave in." Away goes the population from the "played out" town. Magistrate and constables follow, and the surveyor and his road-gang have to bring the new diggings into connexion with the markets of the Colony. The Governor must act at once on his own responsibility, and be able to rely with confidence on the passing of a supplementary Appropriation Act, to give a legal sanction to the unforeseen expenditure. *Fourthly*, because our population of Indians is in a proportion of about ten to one of ourselves. They will now obey the great white chief. They understand no division of authority. *Lastly*, because every one in British Columbia, Americans, even more than English, see the necessity of, and wishes for a strong government. All like the power to be mainly vested in one man, responsible to public opinion, and are averse to the professional politician. For the Colonies, if united, I would recommend an adherence to the principles of the legislative constitution of British Columbia, rather than to those of that conferred on Vancouver Island. I would, however, have a much larger proportionate infusion of the popular element than we at present possess.

24. Her Majesty has by Order in Council created a body authorized to make laws for British Columbia. It consists of 15 members, exclusive of the Governor, with whom it is optional to take his seat as a member of the Board, or to keep aloof, and by so doing constitute himself an entirely separate branch of the Legislature. One-third of the Council is composed of the under-mentioned public officers, who are, by a separate instrument, constituted likewise the Governor's Executive Council:—

1. The Colonial Secretary,
2. The Attorney General,
3. The Treasurer,
4. The Surveyor General,
5. The Collector of Customs.

The remaining two-thirds are selected by the Governor, but I believe that a Despatch from the Duke of Newcastle directs that five of the ten shall be chosen from the magistracy of the Colony, and that in the appointment of the other five the Governor shall endeavour to be guided by the wishes of the people as signified in five distinct districts. Under this constitution the Government can command a majority of votes, but the power has been rarely exercised by me, save in cases where demands were made upon the Colony by the Imperial Treasury, which the Legislature, if not coerced, would have rejected.

25. I would wish to make some observations upon the three divisions of the present Council. The five executive members are in such close communication with the Governor, that it is but rarely that one of them has an opportunity of asserting his independence by a vote against a measure introduced by the Government. Hence, however useful as men of business in the House, they do not, with the public, possess the same character for independence as the other two classes. I would recommend that in the new Legislature for the united Colonies the strictly official element be not increased.

26. Probably in British Columbia the section of the Legislature which possesses most the confidence of the people is that of the magistrates. It is the right of the Governor to change the stations of the paid justices of the peace whenever he shall see occasion for doing so, therefore, the best men are always selected for the most important trusts. As the winter closes most of the miners' operations, several of the magistrates can be spared to attend the meetings of the Legislative Council in New Westminster.

The under-mentioned districts are represented in this manner:—

1. New Westminster.
2. The Kootenay Gold Mines in the Rocky Mountains.
3. The Gold Mines of Cariboo, nearly 500 miles north-east of New Westminster.
4. The agricultural, and now mining district of Lillooet.
5. The pastoral and mining country intersected by the Columbia, bounded on the south by the American frontier.

27. The country magistrates, whose salaries are not sufficient to enable them to enjoy any of the luxuries of life in the expensive districts in which they are stationed, live in the manly state of freedom of intercourse with all classes, characteristic of British Columbian society. The magistrates at the mines, hundreds of miles from head-

British Columbia and Vancouver Island.

quarters, are necessarily invested with duties of great variety and importance. The representative of the Government, the sole referee or judge in mining disputes, gold commissioner, bankruptcy commissioner, county court judge, the magistrate is constantly before the public. The smallness of the police force which we can allow to carry out his decisions, and to preserve tranquillity, compels him to rely much upon his personal influence. It gives me great satisfaction to say that under these circumstances a body of public officers has been trained, equally respected by the people and the Government. The miner looks upon the departure of the magistrate for his legislative duties with fully as much of happy confidence as he does on that of the men he has assisted in returning to the House.

28. I would propose in the new constitution to increase the number of these valuable legislators from five to nine. I would submit that the present discretionary power resident in the Governor of making his selection from the centres of population, for the time being, be not interfered with; nor would I withdraw the liberty granted to him by the Duke of Newcastle to appoint, should he see fit, unpaid in the place of paid magistrates. I venture to submit a plan for a distribution, in the first instance, of the nine seats:—

1. Victoria, V. I.
2. New Westminster, B.C.
3. Cariboo, B.C.
4. Kootenay or Columbia, B.C.
5. Douglas and Lillooet, B.C.
6. Osoyoos and Southern Frontier, B.C.
7. Nanaimo, V.I.
8. Yale and Lytton, B.C.
9. Comox or Cowitchen, V.I.

It will be said that this is not a fair distribution; six magistrates for British Columbia, three for Vancouver Island. I reply that the former Colony now supports nine paid justices of the peace, the latter only two. My plan would entail the exclusion of three Columbian magistrates and the creation of one, for legislative purposes, upon the island.

29. The Duke of Newcastle directed the Governor to consult the wishes of the people in the appointment of one-third of the Legislative Councillors. My predecessor divided the Colony into five electoral districts:

1. New Westminster.
2. Cariboo East.
3. Cariboo West.
4. Yale and Lytton.
5. Douglas and Lillooet.

The mode of ascertaining the popular desire is as follows:—A letter is written by command of the Governor to the paid magistrate of the district, directing him to call a meeting of the inhabitants to select a person for a seat in the Council. Due notice of the meeting is given in the Gazette, and locally by the magistrate. Seats in the Legislative Council are eagerly contended for. Electioneering addresses issue from the rival candidates, and sometimes very considerable expense is incurred. Great discretion is left with the magistrate and people of the district as to the votes which shall be accepted and reported to the Governor. In New Westminster, I believe, in consequence of a feeling to that effect, aliens have abstained from voting; but in Cariboo, and I think other inland districts, every man who comes forward may record a vote, unless he be an Indian or a Chinaman. Indeed, I believe there are cases where some Chinese have been allowed to vote. It meets with my approval that so long as a strong English Government exists in New Westminster, no disqualification on account of nationality should exist at the gold mines. I hold it as extremely desirable that we should know the real interests and feelings of our many alien immigrants. That we should attach them to our institutions, and that, as we govern by moral force alone, not costing the mother country a soldier or a shilling, we should have among our Legislators men responsible to alien as well as English constituents. I like to hear any grievance which the American miner may imagine he suffers from in Cariboo disposed of, as now, by the remark, "Wait for the "next election." In the agricultural districts likewise I wish aliens to take part in the elections. Lytton, probably, does not contain a dozen English unofficial inhabitants. The farmers on the Thompson and Upper Fraser are many of them French. The hotel keepers throughout the Colony mostly belong to that nation or to the Italian. The time has not yet arrived for me to consider whether the Chinaman or Indian should be

allowed to vote at the elections. I should be disposed to exclude both. Possibly an exception might be made in favour of those who took out their "free miner's certificates."

30. The election over, the magistrate reports to the Governor the number of votes each candidate has received. It is by no means incumbent on the Governor to appoint to the Council the elect of the people, but it would require very special circumstances, such as have not yet presented themselves, to justify his rejection of the man placed at the head of the poll. The Councillor must take the oath of allegiance before his seat. A purely English Legislature is thus secured.

31. Even if union is not to take place, I should wish to see the popular element increased in our Legislative Council. It is by gradual concessions, freely made by the Government, that the desire for institutions practically unsuited to British Columbia will be best kept under. It is in the gold mines that I should specially desire to see the representation increased. If the union of the Colonies should take place, I would suggest that about 12 members of the new Legislature should be appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the people. If the Colonies remain separate I will address you at a future time respecting British Columbia. I must repeat the recommendation I ventured to make when treating of the magisterial element, that the discretionary power of the Governor, as to the districts to be represented, should remain unimpaired. I, however, submit a rough suggestion as to the first apportionment of seats.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Victoria, V. I. | 2 | members. |
| New Westminster, B. C. | 1 | ,, |
| Nanaimo, V. I. | 1 | ,, |
| Comox, V. I. | 1 | ,, |
| Cariboo, East, B. C. | 1 | ,, |
| Cariboo, West, B. C. | 1 | ,, |
| Kootenag, B. C. | 1 | ,, |
| Yale and Lytton, B. C. | 1 | ,, |
| Douglas and Lillooet, B. C. | 1 | ,, |
| Williams' Lake, B. C. | 1 | ,, |
| Osoyoos and Columbia, B. C. | 1 | ,, |

As regards the electoral franchise, in the first instance, I would propose to leave the question as it now rests in the several districts. It might be dealt with hereafter by the Council. A property qualification and English nationality would, I believe, be required in the electors of Vancouver Island.

32. I think it would be desirable that the Governor should have the power of appointing two unofficial members of the Legislative Council to the Executive Council.

33. Should union take place in the manner contemplated by the Act of the 21 & 22 Vict., two important changes would take place in the condition of Vancouver Island. Its present legislative constitution would be abolished. The partial exemption from import duties would cease. The loss of the House of Assembly would not, I think, be much regretted. The freedom of the port of Victoria has already been much impaired, duties being now levied on many articles of consumption. There is a certain charm in the idea of a free English port on the Pacific destined to compete with San Francisco, and, perhaps, ultimately to establish a commercial pre-eminence for Great Britain on the western coast of America. But in reality few of the advantages expected from the free port system have been secured, and the people of Victoria, having the issue fairly placed before them at the last elections, have, by a large majority, determined that the system shall cease, and a tariff take its place. Victoria does not lie on any of the great highways of commerce, and I do not suppose that a vessel ever entered the port which was not specially bound for it on the commencement of the voyage. Besides, if the freedom of the ports had realized the expectations of the people of Victoria, would they now be in so gloomy a state, or ready to make any sacrifice to secure union with British Columbia? The last statistical returns show that of the imports to Vancouver Island only one-twelfth is exported to countries other than the neighbouring British Colony. It may be said that smuggling is carried on to a great extent. Possibly so, but I doubt whether this advantage, of somewhat questionable propriety, counterbalances the inconvenience of the restrictions placed on British commerce in the western states of America. The compulsion on every vessel to or from Puget's Sound to enter or clear at Port Angelos, 40 (?) miles to windward, is I know found a serious evil in British Columbia. The ships entering the Columbia or Golden Gate from Victoria are examined, I believe, with a minuteness and suspicion not exercised on other traders. The collector of customs of California informed me that the commercial transactions of the British and American territories on the Pacific will never be conducted on an entirely satisfactory condition so

British Columbia and Vancouver Island.

long as we look to the evasion of the United States laws as one of our regular sources of profit. Reciprocity, such as that existing between the eastern Colonies and the States, would be most valuable to us; but we cannot hope to obtain it under a system which contemplates the flooding, if possible, of the neighbouring territories with smuggled goods. Finally, British Columbia cannot receive unto herself a community which declines to share equally in her taxation. Victoria might retain nearly all her advantages as a distributing port, by the establishment of bonded warehouses, and the allowing of a drawback on all merchandise, over a certain value, passing out of the Colony.

34. In the event of union taking place, a question which will locally excite some interest is as to the seat of Government. Victoria is the largest town of the two Colonies, and is, in many respects, the most agreeable place of residence. I think, however, that in seeking union with British Columbia, Vancouver Island relinquishes all claim to the possession within her limits of the seat of Government. New Westminster has been chosen as the capital of British Columbia, and it would not be fair to the reluctant Colony to deprive her of the Governor and staff of officers. Both these towns are inconveniently situated on an angle of the vast British territory; but New Westminster, on the mainland, has the advantage over the island town. It is already the centre of the telegraphic system, and is in constant communication with the upper country, whereas the steamers to Victoria only run twice a week. The seat of Government should be on the mainland; whether it might not, with advantage, be brought hereafter nearer to the gold mines, is a question for the future.

35. Unmixed advantages would accrue from the amalgamation of the Supreme Courts of the two Colonies. There would be abundance of work for the judges now presiding in each Colony.

36. It is premature for me to address you respecting the disposal of the public officers who might be thrown out of employment on the union of the two Colonies.

37. I have now endeavoured to lay before you a scheme for the consolidation of British power and interest on the Pacific, and for the suppression of the lamentable antagonism existing between some of our fellow-subjects on that ocean. I am well aware that there are conflicting interests which I cannot hope to reconcile. The way of pleasing all parties has not been discovered. The old system of union under a common Governor resident in Victoria broke down. The new one of entire separation seems intolerable to the politicians of Vancouver Island. Whether the arrangements I now suggest would be acceptable to the Colonists I am much inclined to doubt. Victoria would probably expect better terms, and British Columbia only wishes to be left alone.

38. In a consideration of any suggestion I now venture to lay before you, I beg for the indulgence which a letter written abroad, without access to official papers, may fairly claim.

I have, &c.
(Signed) FREDERICK SEYMOUR.

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No. 15.

## No. 15.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Officer administering the Government to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.

(No. 16). New Westminster, March 3, 1866.

Sir, (Received May 14, 1866.)

I have the honour to forward a petition addressed to Her Majesty by certain merchants, miners, and others resident in British Columbia.

2. The petition to which the signatures are attached was drawn up in Victoria in February 1865. Printed copies were very freely distributed, placarded on every wall, and left for signature at every public house. After a lapse of more than twelve months the petition has been presented to me for transmission, bearing the signatures of 445 persons out of a white population estimated at 6,000, although every opportunity has been afforded, and I may say, some pressure has been brought to bear on the inhabitants as well as the migratory population, to swell the number of petitioners.

The result of this attempt to foster discontent has thus proved a complete failure.

3. The arguments used to arrive at a calculation of the taxation of the Colony in 1865 are so fallacious as hardly to require explanation at length, more especially as the gentlemen who formed the deputation, on presenting the petition, stated to me that they were satisfied the calculations were incorrect, and that their only object in now presenting the petition rested in their desire for the union of the two Colonies.

4. I regret I am unable to furnish accurate statistics to refute the statement that the Chinese and Indian population "contribute in a very small proportion to the general "revenue," but I fully agree with the remarks made by the Chief Magistrate of this district in a letter, copy of which I enclose, that a very large share of the taxation is borne by these two races.

5. As regards the one object of the petition—the desire for union of this Colony and Vancouver Island,—I am convinced from the information I received during my recent tour in the interior, that the people of the upper country care little whether there be union of the Colonies, or continued separation, and a petition of opposite effect to the one now forwarded would be signed by at least an equal number of the resident population.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR N. BIRCH.

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Enclosure 1 in No. 15.

Encl. 1 in No. 15.

To Her Most Gracious Majesty, Victoria, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Colonies thereunto belonging, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Merchants, Miners, Traders, Farmers, Packers, and others resident in British Columbia.

Humbly sheweth:

That your petitioners having expended a very large amount of capital and labour in exploring and developing the resources of the Colony, are deeply interested in its welfare and success.

That in the absence of any reasonable expectations of a commensurate increase in the population or in the wealth of the country, to justify new burdens, they view with alarm the great increase in the amount of taxation proposed to be raised this year.

That your petitioners estimate the resident population of British Columbia during the winter months, exclusive of the Chinese and Indian, who contribute in a very small propr tion to the general revenue, at about 4,000 persons, and the summer population, leaving the Kootenay district out of calculation, regarding which they have no accurate information, at about 7,000 persons, and by averaging these figures, they arrive at 5,500 as the mean population of the country.

In making any calculation of revenue or population, they are led to look upon the prospects of Kootenay as too problematical to be taken into consideration in allotting the average share of the general revenue which will be required from each individual resident in the older districts. There may be, for a week or two, 3,000 or 4,000 persons at these mines, and there may not be as many hundreds a few weeks later. Again, the licence fees and duties collected at the boundary line may give a handsome surplus, or they may not exceed the expenses incurred in collection.

That the revenue of British Columbia from ordinary sources is estimated at 153,615*l.*, or 27*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* per head, as against 110,877*l.* in 1863, when the mean population could not have been less than 6,500 persons, the number of licence fees issued to free miners in that year being 4,066, consequently the proportion of taxation falling upon each individual did not exceed 17*l.* 12*s.*

The total receipts for the present year, in aid of revenue, including balance of loan for making roads, bridges, and streets, are estimated at 230,255*l.*, and the expenditure for 1865 is estimated at 240,525*l.*, or 43*l.* 14*s.* 7½*d.*, while that of 1863 was only 147,598*l.*, and allowing for the more numerous population, was only at the rate of 22*l.* 14*s.* 1¾*d.*, or slightly more than one-half.

That this great increase in the burdens of a young country already heavily taxed, and with a reduced population, must necessarily fall injuriously on the miner, who has to labour in the most inhospitable region of the Colony. Further, the climate of Cariboo is such that general mining operations are confined to about four months in the year; and it is only from the profits of this short season that the miner can accumulate the means of living during the winter, and providing funds to meet the demands which the Government makes upon him in the forms of a tariff, road tolls, licence, recording, and other fees, and a heavy tax upon his gold.

That while your petitioners are fully aware of their obligation to contribute towards the support of the Government which affords them protection, and which they have hitherto done without complaint, they cannot help expressing their conviction that so large an increase of expenditure as is contemplated this year under the head of civil list, &c., is out of all proportion to the number of the producing population. The total amount of salaries, &c., voted in 1865 being 42,317*l.*, against 28,590*l.* in 1863, and with the further sum of 4,825*l.* for travelling expenses, the total for this year is over 47,000*l.*

That your petitioners believe that there are gold fields of vast wealth within the boundaries of British Columbia undiscovered, and which will employ a large population in their development, but these will require energy, industry, and enterprize to bring to light, and your petitioners believe that when added to the natural difficulties, there are fresh, unnecessary, and vexatious taxes imposed upon the miners who are the mainstay of the country, this industrious class will become discouraged and turn their steps to the neighbouring gold fields of Washington territory, Oregon, and California.

That your petitioners are fully convinced of the necessity of legislative union between British Columbia and Vancouver Island, on fair and equitable terms. That the accomplishment of this event as soon as practicable is an indispensable requisite for the progress and prosperity of both.

The following are some of the reasons which have lead your petitioners to take this view of the relative position of the two Colonies:—

The mean population of the Colony of Vancouver Island cannot be computed at less than 7,500

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND VANCOUVER ISLAND.

persons, and this number added to that of British Columbia gives 13,000 as the united population of the two Colonies. If the ordinary revenue of each were added together, and the taxation allotted fairly amongst the inhabitants of both Colonies, it would so far equalize the weight of the present burdens, as to reduce the share of the miners of British Columbia by at least 10*l.* a year.

There would be nothing unjust in such a redistribution of the burdens of the State, as the people of Vancouver Island partake of the prosperity of the miners of Cariboo quite as much as the inhabitants of British Columbia.

The union of the two Colonies would also reduce the civil lists, which are now bearing heavily on both countries. The staff of officials will be lessened, and only one central Government would be required.

The people of Vancouver Island have expressed their willingness to unite with the sister Colony, and when your petitioners consider the proximity of the two countries, and their mutual dependencies upon each other, they cannot but believe that protracted separation will militate against the best interests of both, and weaken British influence in this portion of the Empire.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that your most Gracious Majesty may be pleased to take such steps as are necessary for an immediate reduction of the expenditure for this Colony, and for an early union of British Columbia and Vancouver Island under one government.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray, &c.

Signed by 445 persons.

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Encl. 2 in No. 15.

Enclosure 2 in No. 15.

The MAGISTRATE, NEW WESTMINSTER, to His HONOUR A. N. BIRCH.

MY DEAR MR. BIRCH, New Westminster, March 3, 1866.

I HAVE made many inquiries, but I find it almost impossible to ascertain with any approach to accuracy the proportion of exciseable articles used and consumed by the Indians in the Colony. There are I believe about 10,000 Indians on Fraser River, and all of them in greater or lesser quantities use and consume exciseable articles.

Many of the young men spend as much as £300 a year. The Indians now use almost everything used by white men but the chief commodities which they purchase are blankets, flour, tea, coffee, sugar, molasses, biscuits, dried apples, gunpowder, shot, muskets, axes, simple agricultural implements, vermillion, toys, cheap ornaments, and male and female wearing apparel.

In the best shops in this town I am informed that the Indian women buy more dresses and finery than the white people of the place.

A great number of the Indians from the United States territory come here to procure their supplies.

I am very sorry that I cannot afford you more precise information on this subject; but of this you may feel assured, that a very large proportion of the taxation is paid by theIndian and Chine se population of the Colony.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. BREW.

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For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

# A FURTHER DESPATCH

RELATIVE TO

# THE PROPOSED UNION

OF

# BRITISH COLUMBIA AND VANCOUVER ISLAND.

(*In continuation of Papers presented* 31*st May* 1866.)

**Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.**
25*th June* 1866.

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# A FURTHER DESPATCH

RELATIVE TO

# THE PROPOSED UNION

OF

# BRITISH COLUMBIA AND VANCOUVER ISLAND.

(*In continuation of Papers presented* 31*st May* 1866.)

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Copy of a DESPATCH from the Officer Administering the Government to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.

(No. 41.)

Sir, New Westminster, British Columbia, April 28, 1866.

(Received June 14, 1866.)

I have the honour to forward a memorial presented to me this day for transmission. The Municipal Council request me to forward their memorial by the mail steamer leaving within a few hours. I am consequently unable to comment on the several subjects brought forward. Mr. Seymour's presence in England will render this of little importance.

Memorial from Municipal Council of New Westminster, 26th April 1866, in original.

2. Rumours are continually reaching this Colony of secret sessions of the Assembly of Vancouver Island on the subject of union of these Colonies, and of resolutions and representations being constantly forwarded to Her Majesty's Government adverse to the interests of British Columbia. The Municipal Council of this city consider the silence of British Columbia may be taken as apathy, hence the origin of the memorial.

3. I cannot agree with the memorialists that the union of Vancouver Island with British Columbia will be "contrary to the well-understood wishes of the people."

I have already stated my conviction that the majority of the inhabitants in the upper country care little whether there is union of the Colonies or continued separation.

All classes are, however, united in the opinion that the present uncertainty as regards the future of these Colonies is seriously interfering with the progress of both.

Despatch to Secretary of State, No. 16, of 3rd March 1866. Vide Papers presented 31st May 1866, Page 42.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR N. BIRCH.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.

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Enclosure in No. 41.

Copy of a Resolution in relation to a Memorial to the Secretary of State for the Colonies respecting union with the Colony of Vancouver Island, adopted by the Municipal Council of the city of New Westminster, April 26th, 1866.

Resolved,—

That the report of the committee be adopted, and that a copy be prepared by the clerk, to be signed by the president and clerk of this Council, and to have the corporate seal attached thereto, and that the president appoint a special committee to wait upon his Honour the Administrator of the Government with the request that the contents of the memorial be sent home by telegraph; at the same time asking his Excellency to explain to the Secretary of State for the Colonies that, had time permitted, the memorial would have been signed by the colonists generally.

Thomas McMicking,
Clerk.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA AND VANCOUVER ISLAND.

To the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, &c., &c., &c.

(L.S.)

THE Memorial of the Municipal Council of the city of New Westminster in council assembled,

Humbly sheweth—

That the people of British Columbia are and have always been strongly opposed to union with Vancouver Island.

That such opposition has been expressed by petition, through a delegate, and by resolutions unanimously passed during two different sessions of the Legislative Council.

That the people of this Colony have heard with regret that Her Majesty's Government has decided upon uniting the Colonies of British Columbia and Vancouver Island contrary to the well-understood wishes of the people of the former Colony.

That, should Her Majesty's Government persist in carrying out this determination, your memorialists would respectfully but earnestly submit the following:—

1st. That the capital of the united Colonies should be permanently fixed by an Act of the Imperial Parliament at New Westminster. The site of this city was, your memorialists believe, wisely selected by a commissioner sent out by Her Majesty's Government, and specially charged with that duty; received its name direct from Her Majesty, and was officially proclaimed as the permanent capital by a statute law of the Colony (*vide* the Proclamation of 14th February 1859). This fact induced large investments, which would not otherwise have been made. The capital could not now be disturbed without breaking faith with the people, and inflicting gross injustice upon large-vested rights; and it could not be transferred to Victoria—the extreme south-western limit of Vancouver Island—without entailing serious inconvenience upon the people of British Columbia, and reviving those feelings of dissatisfaction and discontent so painfully felt prior to the establishment of a distinct government in this Colony; while to leave the location of the capital an open question, to be dealt with by the united Legislature, would inevitably give rise to agitations and disputes calculated seriously to disturb the harmony, and jeopardize the peace, of both sections of the country, and which could only be ultimately settled by a direct reference home.

2nd. That in the event of union being forced upon British Columbia, the people feel that they have a right to expect that their interests and just claims will receive due consideration at the hands of Her Majesty's Government, and that the question of the capital will not be left open as a bone of contention, but that it will be finally and for ever set at rest by the establishment of New Westminster as the capital of the united Colonies.

3rd. That, in fixing the basis of representation, due regard should be had to the larger territory, resources, and revenue of British Columbia, and that in any representation which may be conferred, this Colony would be fairly entitled to enjoy at least two-thirds thereof.

4th. That a uniform fiscal system for the united Colonies is absolutely essential to the successful and harmonious administration of the government. To maintain free trade on Vancouver Island, and a customs tariff in British Columbia, would give rise to fiscal complications and local jealousies which would entail interminable difficulties here, and perpetual perplexity to Her Majesty's Government at home. Your memorialists, therefore, believe that a uniform customs tariff would form the safest and most satisfactory basis of revenue for the united Colonies.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Signed by direction and on behalf of the Council.

W. J. ARMSTRONG,
President.

City of New Westminster, British Columbia,
April 26th, 1866.

THOMAS MCMICKING,
Clerk.

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# CEYLON.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 16 March 1866;—*for*,

"COPIES of a COMPLAINT addressed to the Colonial Office, on the 30th day of January 1865, relative to the alleged ILLEGAL TREATMENT of a PRISONER in *Ceylon*:"

"Of any DESPATCH from the Colonial Office to the Governor and from the Governor to the Colonial Office:"

"And, of any other CORRESPONDENCE on the subject."

---

Colonial Office, 13 April 1866.

W. E. FORSTER.

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(*Mr. O'Reilly.*)

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*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 16 *April* 1866.

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# SCHEDULE.


| No. in Series. | From Whom. | Number and Date. | Subject. | Page |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Myles O'Reilly, Esq., M.P., to the Right Honourable C. Fortescue, M.P. | 30 January 1865. | Encloses extract from a newspaper, purporting to be a copy of a communication addressed to the "Ceylon Examiner," commenting on the case of a prisoner who was repeatedly refused permission to see a clergyman of the religion to which he belonged; and requests that the Secretary of State will cause enquiry to be made into the case - - - | 3 |
| 2. | The Right Honourable Edward Cardwell, M.P., to the Officer Administering the Government of Ceylon. | 8 February 1865. (No. 28.) | Transmits Mr. O'Reilly's letter, with the extract from the newspaper; requests that enquiries may be instituted as to the truth of the statements contained in it, and desires a report on the subject - - | 6 |
| 3. | Governor Sir H. Robinson to the Right Honourable Edward Cardwell, M.P. | 6 August 1865. (No. 97.) | In reply to the above Despatch | 7 |
| 4. | The Right Honourable Edward Cardwell, M.P., to Governor Sir H. Robinson. | 24 October. (No. 253.) | Acknowledges Governor's Despatch, No. 97. Is glad to learn that explicit rules will be laid down, with the advice of the Council, for regulating access to prisoners while under commitment for trial, or under sentence - - | 9 |

COPIES of a COMPLAINT addressed to the Colonial Office, on the 30th day of January 1865, relative to the alleged ILLEGAL TREATMENT of a PRISONER in *Ceylon*; of any DESPATCH from the Colonial Office to the Governor and from the Governor to the Colonial Office; and, of any other CORRESPONDENCE on the subject.

— No. 1. —

No. 1.
Myles O'Reilly, Esq., M.P. to the Right Hon. C. Fortescue, M.P.
30 January 1865.

COPY of a LETTER from *Myles O'Reilly*, Esq., M.P., to the Right Honourable *Chichester Fortescue*, M.P.

Knock Abbey, Dundalk,
30 January 1865.

My dear Fortescue,

MAY I beg you will bring the case, of which I enclose a statement (printed for convenience), to the attention of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

If the facts be correctly stated, and I have every reason to believe they are—

1. A prisoner committed for trial, and therefore in the eye of the law presumed to be innocent, was refused permission to see his friend ( a clergyman), in direct violation of law.

2. A prisoner under sentence was refused (repeatedly) permission to see his clergyman, and this was justified by the assertion that "access of any one to a prisoner sentenced to hard labour is absolutely prohibited."

This assertion that "access of his clergyman (for this is the express gist of the assertion) to a prisoner sentenced to hard labour is absolutely prohibited," is, I believe, as contrary to the spirit of the law, if not to its letter, as the former.

May I, therefore, beg that the Secretary of State will be kind enough to inform me whether the two statements quoted above (for which the Fiscal is accountable), viz. :—

1. "That all access is denied to a person committed for trial."

2. That all access to a person "sentenced to hard labour, including, in both cases, his clergyman, is denied by law" is correct?

And that if not, he will cause inquiry to be made into the case; and I feel confident that we can fully trust to his sense of justice for adequate redress.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *Myles O'Reilly.*

Enclosure in No. 1.

Encl. in No. 1.

The following letter appears in the "Ceylon Examiner":—

A Poor Convict refused the Assistance of his Clergy.

(To the Editor of the "Examiner.")

Sir,

I HAVE to ask the use of your columns to expose a case of extreme hardship, and an instance of official arbitrariness, the like of which no province save our own could, I think, exhibit.

I will preface my narrative and remarks with Clause 43 of Ordinance No. 15 of 1843 :—

"And it is further enacted that no prisoner under commitment for examination shall be allowed the access of his friends or legal advisers unless by the authority of a justice of



the

the peace, and under such restrictions, as to him may appear requisite. But, after commitment for trial, the prisoner's friends and legal advisers shall have free access to him, subject to the regulations of the prison to which such prisoner shall have been committed." *

The case is as follows:—

Swampedro, a Catholic, was committed, and subsequently tried on a charge of murder, convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to 15 years' transportation at the session, just closed, of the Supreme Court. That man, being exceedingly anxious to make his peace with his Creator, applied, after his commitment for trial, to the Deputy Queen's Advocate, who requested us of the Catholic Mission to attend on him. The Rev. Father L. Mauroit went accordingly to the gaol, but the gaoler peremptorily refused him access to the prisoner. On the 8th the Rev. Father Mola wrote to the Fiscal for permission to see the poor man.

The following reply was returned on the 9th:—

"Sir,

"In reply to your letter of yesterday's date, I have the honour to inform you that no person can have access to any prisoner committed to gaol for further trial.

"I have, &c.

"*R. S. Pargiter,*

"Deputy Fiscal."

Just compare the above clause and the Deputy Fiscal's answer.

The Ordinance says, "After commitment for trial the prisoner's friends shall have free access to him." Mr. R. S. Pargiter, Deputy Fiscal, says, "No person can have access to any prisoner committed to gaol for further trial."

On the 15th, sentence, as above, was passed on Swampedro. On his coming out of court the convict, all in tears, and with every mark of mental distress and agony, requested a friend he accidentally met to beseech the Father to come to him. A pressing request, made in consequence by the Rev. Father J. C. Mola, that at last one of the Catholic Clergy might be allowed to see the convict, elicited from the Fiscal's Office the following more than strange answer:—

"Dear Sir,

"As the Court is still sitting, and the gaoler and many of my officers still in attendance, which it is expected that they will be till a late hour, and as preparations are being made for sending the prisoners and others away to-morrow morning, I regret that I cannot make the necessary arrangements for permitting what is requested.

"The Rev. F. J. C. Mola." "*R. Pole*, for Fiscal."

Rev. Father Mola replied in a note, a verbal copy of which could not have been kept in the hurry of the moment, but of which the following is the substance:—

"Sir,

"I do feel exceedingly for the poor unhappy man, who may die on his way to Malacca, ere he has had occasion to set himself right with his Creator. The Deputy Queen's Advocate himself, at the convict's most earnest entreaty, has long ago and repeatedly requested me to attend the man; surely he would not have me do aught against any law. The Court has done with the said Swampedro, who has been sentenced and remanded to gaol. I do therefore revert to my former demand, to be allowed to administer to the said convict, and that whatever arrangement be necessary thereto be made without delay.

"I have, &c.

"R. C. Pole, Esq." "*J. C. Mola*, O. M. I."

The second letter was honoured with no written reply, but a verbal message was sent, referring Father Mola to the decision previously notified to him.

The Rev. Father Mola finally applied to Mr. Justice Temple, in a letter which, with few unimportant verbal changes, was as follows:—

"Sir,

"The convict Swampedro, a Roman Catholic, who was convicted of manslaughter, and is to sail to-morrow on his way to Malacca, has long been asking to be allowed to see a Catholic

* I am told this clause continues in force; I have presently no time to inquire.

Catholic missionary. The Deputy Queen's Advocate, to whom he had more than once applied, requested me to see him, as he was most anxious to communicate with a minister of his religion. On the 8th inst. I applied to Mr. Dyke, the Fiscal, for permission to see him; my request was denied on the plea that the man was committed for further trial. To-day, immediately after the sentence had been pronounced, and the prisoner remanded to gaol, I repeated my application, which was answered again in the negative. Deeply sympathising with the poor man, I ventured on a renewed application, stating, for the third time, that the Deputy Queen's Advocate had pressed me to see the prisoner. A verbal answer was returned, referring me to the negative answer previously given.

"Now, sir, I must apply to your known humanity. Here is a man, under an exceedingly great weight of unhappiness, earnestly entreating to be allowed to set himself right with his conscience and with his Creator; and no difference of religious opinion can, I am sure, prevail with you to deprive the prisoner of what he sincerely believes to be a Divine means of spiritual comfort. I beg, therefore, of you, that you will kindly give the necessary directions to the Fiscal, so as that the convict may be permitted to see the missionary and enjoy the rights of his religion.

"I have, &c.

"*J. C. Mola,*

"The Hon. Justice Temple, &c. &c." "O. M. I., Mis. Ap."

I regret to say that no reply reached the Rev. Father in answer to this pressing appeal. Perhaps it was thought too late to alter the arrangements made; although in a case like this, I would say it is never too late to do justice, especially as I fail to see what arrangements so very considerable had to be made, to allow a clergyman to spend half an hour in a convict's cell.

On the 16th, the Rev. Father Mauroit made arrangements to meet the convict at the place of embarkment. There he requested Messrs. R. Pole and Pargiter to allow him to hear, there and then, on the boat where the convict was, the confession of the poor man, and to give him that religious comfort and assistance which, in his position, he needed so much. He was answered, that nothing could be done against the law. "I ask only," replied the Father, "to be allowed to give this poor man the religious help he asks from me." The fiscal authorities having, however, persisted in their refusal, Father Mauroit addressed the prisoner publicly, stating that he would gladly give him any assistance in his power; but that being prevented from so doing, he would just request him to kneel down, to ask pardon for his sins, and he would give him absolution, which was accordingly done; and the poor convict was shipped off, without having been allowed to disburthen his heart of the oppressing weight on it.

The following note was subsequently received by Rev. Father Mola:—

"Sir, "Jaffna Kutcherry.

"My note of yesterday was written in a hurry under pressure of business, without referring to the Ordinance; but on subsequently referring to it, I find that access of any one to a prisoner sentenced to hard labour is absolutely prohibited.

"I am, &c.

"*R. C. Pole,* for Fiscal.

"The Rev. J. C. Mola, R. C. Cathedral, Jaffna."

Had we been favoured with the number of the Ordinance, relied on by Mr. Pole in justification of the course taken by the Fiscal Department, I might perhaps have been able to show that gentleman that he is not well up in his law; but no law can have intended to include a clergyman, any more than it would include a medical man, in the words quoted "any one." Even if it had in the case of people sentenced to hard labour, it does not appear that it has done it in the case of those sentenced to transportation. Anyhow, I would call attention to the evasive and inconsistent character of the answers from the Fiscal's office.

This is not a subject on which I would like to express all I feel, as a man, as a Christian, as a priest; but I cannot abstain from all statement of my impressions.

There is a man certainly very guilty, but the law has visited him with condign punishment; and has any man any right to aggravate his wretched lot? If a convict obtains no compassion, does he forfeit every claim to a just treatment? I will not appeal here to mere sentiments; but I ask it,—to the bodily, to the temporal punishment of the criminal, has man a right to add the anguish of the soul? After the law has visited him in his body, in his liberty, and in his temporal prospects, who would dare stand between the poor culprit and his God, and say, "I will punish thee in thy soul too. As far in me lies, I'll shut thee out from the channels of Divine grace and mercy. To the load of thy chains, I'll add the load of thy unforgiven sins, that thou mayest be as unhappy, as miserable, now and hereafter, as I can make thee!"

In the case of a convict sentenced to death, the Christian-like practice of all criminal courts is, that they first appeal to the criminal's conscience. The first exhortation to think of his soul, and seek at the hands of God a forgiveness which man cannot give, comes from the Bench, and falls from the very lips that have reluctantly uttered the dread sentence;

and nothing short of public execration would attend the man in power who should dare deprive the doomed culprit of the last comforts of his religion.

In the case of transportation, or of penal servitude for life, or for a long period, there may be less urgency, but the condemned man's right is the same. To deprive him of the consolation of his religion, with all the hardships of his future, and all the chances of a long sea voyage before him, was cruel; and to debar him from any means of amendment was as unwise as it was unjust. Even in the ordinary case of a sentence of hard labour for a limited period, no man in authority, having the fear of God, or a spark of humanity in his breast, or any care for the interests of society, would presume to reject the humble entreaties of a prisoner asking for religious advice and assistance.

The nature of the religious assistance sought for is certainly not at issue here, if liberty of conscience has any meaning. The Catholic, believing in the Divine promise "Whose sins you shall forgive, they are forgiven them," will naturally seek Divine forgiveness through the divinely instituted Sacrament of Penance; and not even he who was so unfortunate as not to believe in the Gospel would feel justified in interfering.

There is another point of view connected with this sad occurrence, about which we, the priests of Jaffna, cannot remain indifferent. Among the many cases of human distress which imperatively call on us for relief, under any circumstance, and at any cost to ourselves, is that of the Catholic prisoner, and, I am much gratified to know, that in no other place in this Colony has any hinderance been ever put to the fulfilment by my reverend brethren of this solemn duty. Even in Jaffna the Rev. Father Mola was, some two years ago, given unrestricted facilities to visit two convicts under sentence of death, the said convicts being Hindus, not Catholics. But not even to suit the convenience of the Fiscal's Department, could we submit to have the exercise of our privilege impeded, without feeling it our bounden duty to make a representation of our grievance in quarters where redress is sure to be prompt and complete.

It may be that, in all this affair, there has been more precipitation on the part of the Fiscal Department than ill-will; and I would readily acquit the gentlemen connected with it of any intention to act harshly by the poor convict, or of depriving him or us, the Catholic clergy, of our just rights. But what else than a violation of these rights has been the actual result of the oversight? And if matters of this importance are to be treated at the Fiscal's Office in such an off-hand way, what becomes of public liberties? We are not, thank God, living under Russian despotism, but under British rule and British laws; and people in authority should do well to remember that the law, not their own will, is to regulate their official proceedings.

I have, &c.
*Charles Bonjean,*
Missionary, O. M. I.

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— No. 2. —

No. 2.
Right Hon. E. Cardwell, M.P., to the Officer Administering the Government of Ceylon.
8 February 1865.

(No. 28.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable *Edward Cardwell*, M.P., to the Officer Administering the Government of Ceylon.

Sir, Downing-street, 8 February 1865.

I TRANSMIT to you a copy of a letter* from Mr. O'Reilly, enclosing an extract from a newspaper, purporting to be a copy of a communication addressed to the "Ceylon Examiner," commenting on the case of a prisoner who was repeatedly refused permission to see a clergyman of the religion to which he professed to belong. I have to request that you will institute inquiries as to the truth of the statements contained in this extract, and that you will report whether the law of Ceylon, or the regulations respecting prisoners, justify the course adopted, or which is alleged to have been adopted, by Mr. Pargiter and Mr. Pole.

* Page 3.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Edward Cardwell.*

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— No. 3. —

(No. 97.)

No. 3.
Governor Sir H. Robinson to the Right Hon. E. Cardwell, M.P.
6 August 1865.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *Hercules Robinson* to the Right Honourable *Edward Cardwell*, M. P.

The Pavilion, Kandy, Ceylon, 6 August 1865.

(Received, 21 September 1865.)
(Answered, No. 253, 24 October 1865, page 9.)

Sir,

WITH your Despatch, No. 28* of the 8th of February last, you transmitted to Major General O'Brien a copy of a letter from Mr. O'Reilly, enclosing an extract from a newspaper, purporting to be a copy of a communication addressed to the "Ceylon Examiner," commenting on the case of a prisoner who was repeatedly refused permission to see a clergyman of the religion to which he professed to belong.

* Page 6.

2. You directed that enquiries should be instituted as to the truth of the statements contained in this extract, and you desired to be informed whether the law of Ceylon, or the regulations respecting prisoners, justify the course adopted in the case in question.

3. I enclose for your information copy of a letter from the Fiscal for the northern province, explaining the circumstances under which access of a clergyman to the prisoner was refused.

4. It appears that the prisoner was under commitment for trial when the Reverend J. C. Mola first applied to be allowed to have access to him. Mr. Pargiter, a young gentleman who is employed as Deputy Fiscal at Jaffna, refused him access on the ground that "No person could have access to any prisoner committed to gaol for further trial." There is, however, no such thing as commitment for "further trial" unless there be several charges against a man, and then it is only a commitment for trial for each offence. In this case the prisoner had been fully committed for trial, and of this Mr. Pargiter was aware, but he acted under the impression that the law applicable to prisoners under commitment for further examination was applicable also to prisoners under commitment for trial. In this he was mistaken, and it is to be regretted that on the receipt of Mr. Pargiter's reply, application was not made to the Fiscal, when access to the prisoner would have been at once allowed. 1.

5. The second application was made after the prisoner was sentenced to transportation and hard labour. The provision in the Ordinance quoted by the Fiscal (Ordinance 18 of 1844, cl. 7, art. 14), is not free from doubt, but the Queen's Advocate does not agree with the Fiscal, that it absolutely prohibits access to a prisoner sentenced to hard labour. The clause runs as follows:—

"No person shall be allowed access to any prisoner at hard labour, or to any prisoner under commitment for further examination, and no such prisoner shall be allowed to receive or send any written communication without a written order from the Fiscal or from some visitor, who is hereby required not to grant any such order except upon a formal and recorded proceeding, and upon being fully satisfied of the urgent necessity thereof."

6. I annex, for your information, a copy of the opinion of the Queen's Advocate on this point, and I have only to add that, if a reference had been made to the Government on the subject, I am confident that General O'Brien would at once have directed that clergymen should be allowed access at proper and convenient times to prisoners under sentence. 2.

7. The Prisons Ordinance empowers the governor and executive council to make provision from time to time for the religious and other instruction of prisoners. I find that no rules on this subject have yet been framed. The omission, I apprehend, is attributable to the fact that Christians form only a small fractional part of the population, which consists mainly of Budhists and Hindoos. To prevent, however, the possibility of misapprehension in future, I intend, with the advice of my council, to lay down explicit rules for the guidance of Fiscals in this matter.

8. I have already indicated how far the law justified the course adopted in the particular case under consideration, but it may perhaps be convenient if I state the law, generally, as applicable to the various stages of the detention of a criminal prisoner in gaol.

Ord. 18 of 1844, cl. 7, art. 14, 1 of 1864, cl. 63.

1. A prisoner, when charged with a crime and under commitment for further examination before he is committed for trial, is not allowed access to his friends or legal adviser, unless by the authority of a justice of the peace, and under such restrictions as to him may appear requisite.

Ord. 18 of 1844, cl. 7, art. 15, 1 of 1864, cl. 63.

2. A prisoner under commitment for trial, after the preliminary examination is closed, and also a prisoner undergoing a sentence of simple imprisonment, are both entitled to have free access to their friends, subject to the regulations of the prison to which each prisoner is committed.

3. The law, as regards access to prisoners sentenced to hard labour, is not free from doubt, but this question will, I hope, be satisfactorily settled by the measures which I propose to adopt under Article 8 of Clause 7, of Ordinance No. 18 of 1844.

9. I return the newspaper extract which was forwarded to the Colonial Office by Mr. O'Reilly.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Hercules G. W. Robinson.*

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Enclosure 1, in No. 3.

Encl. 1, in No. 3. (No. 46.)

Fiscal's Office, Jaffna, Teerankandel,
16 June 1865.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to return herewith the Despatch, with its enclosures, received with your letter of the 18th March last.

I have taken copies of these papers, which I trust will not be objected to.

Misled by the form of words used by Mr. Pargiter, the Deputy Fiscal, in his communication to Mr. Mola, I had been till recently under the impression that at that time the prisoner was under committal for further examination, and I had prepared a reply to your reference on that assumption. In the course of verifying some circumstance I had to refer to, I found, however, that the prisoner at the time of Mr. Mola's application had already been fully committed for trial.

As a prisoner for further examination previous to final committal for trial, he would have been precluded from seeing any one by the provisions of the 14th Article of the 7th Clause of the Ordinance 18 of 1844, which are peremptory, and do not allow of any discretion to the Fiscal, and which are not modified in favour of ministers of religion by any instructions known to me.

The terms referred to as used by Mr. Pargiter were "committed for further trial"—terms not commonly used; and it appears, by their use, and by the result of inquiry made by me of Mr. Pargiter, that, although he was aware that the prisoner was under commitment for trial, he acted under the impression that the law applicable to prisoners under commitment for further examination was applicable to him.

Actually, however, the law allows of access to prisoners who have been fully committed for trial.

I beg leave, however, to submit that Mr. Mola did not make any reference to me with respect to the Deputy Fiscal's communication to him, and that had he done so his application would have been complied with.

The reverend gentleman probably was not aware of the distinction drawn by the law, which I have indicated, and was not properly informed of the exact position in relation to them in which the prisoner at the time stood.

He accepted the reply of the Deputy Fiscal without question, and I must necessarily express my regret that such a reply, founded on a misconception, should have been given to him by my deputy.

With regard to the application to see the prisoner after his conviction, the letter of the 15th August last, written by my direction, contains a *bonâ fide* explanation of the facts; the pressure on the Fiscal's officers at the time was so great that it was not practicable to attend to applications of the kind.

My letter of the following date was written for the reverend gentleman's information, that he might not be under an erroneous impression as to what was the law on the subject.

I am, however, not prepared to say that, had such an application been made under ordinary circumstances, in respect to such a prisoner remaining in the gaol of Jaffna, it would not have been complied with. In all probability it would have been made the subject of a reference

reference to Government for instructions, for no case of the kind has occurred within my recollection; and although there is provision in the Prison Ordinance for authority to the governor to make rules on the subject of religious observances, no rules applicable to such a case have to my knowledge been made.

There is one other point which I think there may be some misapprehension about, namely, that when the prisoner was embarked at Jaffna, he was not embarked for Malacca, but for conveyance to the Central Gaol at Colombo.

The Honourable
the Colonial Secretary, Colombo.

I have, &c.
(signed) *P. A. Dyke*, Fiscal.

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## Enclosure 2, in No. 3.

OPINION of the Honourable the Queen's Advocate. Encl. 2, in No. 3.

"THE written order may be read to apply as well as to the first and second prohibition as to the last, but that would make the clause inconsistent with the 43d Clause of the Ordinance 15 of 1843, which was re-enacted in Clause 63 of the Ordinance 1 of 1864, and which confined the power to allow access to prisoners under commitment for further examination to justices; whereas, if the written order be held to apply only to the right of a prisoner to make a written communication, no such inconsistency arises. The construction which would make one Ordinance consist with the other is to be preferred to that which would make the two inconsistent with each other. But it will be observed that the Ordinance does not prohibit access to prisoners 'sentenced to hard labour,' as the Fiscal puts it, but to prisoners at hard labour, and there is a grave distinction between the two—a distinction which must have been designed, for the very next article allows access to 'prisoners not sentenced to hard labour.' Doubtless, taking both these clauses together, the Fiscal concluded that in the one case access was prohibited, in the other allowed; but a close examination of the words will show that, whilst the Legislature allowed access to prisoners not sentenced to hard labour, it only prohibited access to those at hard labour; that is, when actually so engaged. The Ordinance does not, therefore, positively prohibit access to prisoners sentenced to hard labour, and the Fiscal might, therefore, very fairly, in the exercise of his discretion, have allowed access in the present instance, the prisoner not having been yet put to hard labour. Indeed, from what I can gather from his letter, I am inclined to believe he would have done so had not the pressure of work on the day the application was made put it out of his power to do so."

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— No. 4. —

(No. 253.)

No. 4.
Right Hon. E. Cardwell, M.P., to Governor Sir H. Robinson.
24 October 1865.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. *Edward Cardwell*, M.P., to Governor Sir *H. Robinson*.

Sir, Downing-street, 24 October 1865.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 97,* of the 6th of August, furnishing explanations with regard to the case of a prisoner who was refused permission to see a clergyman of the religion to which he professed to belong.

* Page 7.

I am glad to learn that you are about to lay down explicit rules, with the advice of your council, regulating access to prisoners while under commitment for trial or under sentence.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Edward Cardwell.*

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# CEYLON.

COPIES of a COMPLAINT addressed to the Colonial Office, on 30 January 1865, relative to the alleged ILLEGAL TREATMENT of a PRISONER in *Ceylon*; of DESPATCHES from the Colonial Office to the Governor and from the Governor to the Colonial Office; and, of other CORRESPONDENCE on the Subject.

(*Mr. O'Reilly.*)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
16 *April* 1866.



*Under* 1 *oz.*

# CHINESE PIRATES.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 12 April 1866;—*for*,

RETURN "of the Number of CHINESE PIRATE VESSELS Captured, or Burnt, or otherwise Destroyed by HER MAJESTY'S VESSELS of WAR in the CHINA SEAS during the Command of Admiral *King*:"

"And, COPY of REPORT as to how the CAPTURED VESSELS and PROPERTY were disposed of, and what Amount of PRIZE MONEY was Shared by the respective Captors; stating the Number of PIRATES given up to the British Authorities at *Hong Kong*, and to the Chinese Authorities."

Admiralty, 10 May 1866.

JOHN HENRY BRIGGS, Chief Clerk.

RETURN of the Number of CHINESE PIRATICAL VESSELS Captured, or Burnt, or otherwise Destroyed by HER MAJESTY'S VESSELS of WAR in the CHINA SEAS during the Command of Vice-Admiral *King*; also, REPORT as to how the CAPTURED VESSELS and PROPERTY were Disposed of, and what Amount of PRIZE MONEY was Shared by the respective Captors; stating the Number of PIRATES given up to the British Authorities at *Hong Kong*, and to the Chinese Authorities.

| NAME of Her Majesty's Ship. | Date of Service. | Where. | Number of Piratical Vessels Captured. | Vessels and Property—How Disposed of. | Amount of Prize Money Shared by Captors. | Number of Pirates given up to British Authorities. | Number of Pirates given up to Chinese Authorities. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1865: | | | | | | |
| Opossum - | 24 June - | Neighbourhood of Hong Kong - | 1 | Burnt - - - - | No award of Prize Money has as yet been made for any of these Captures. | 3 | 21 |
| Ditto - - | 26 „ - | | 2 | Ditto - - - - | | – | – |
| Ditto - - | 6 July - | | 1 | Ditto - - - - | | – | – |
| Janus - - | 8 to 23 July | Haitan Straits - | 13 | 1 burnt, 2 restored to owners, 10 given up to Mandarins. | | – | – |
| Opossum - | 18 & 19 Oct. | Mirs Bay - - | 5 | Burnt - - - - | | – | – |
| Flamer - - | — „ | Michew Sound - | 4 | Ditto - - - - | | – | – |
| Leven - - | 25 October | Deep Bay, Hong Kong. | 1 | Ditto - - - - | | – | – |
| Grasshopper - | 1 November | Near Amoy - - | 1 | Given up to Mandarins - | | – | 27 |
| Opossum - | 3 „ | Neighbourhood of Hong Kong. | 6 | Burnt - - - - | | – | – |
| Leven - - | 5 „ | - Ditto - - | 4 | 2 burnt, 2 given up to British Authorities. | | 12 | – |
| Grasshopper - | 23 „ | Port Matheson - | 3 | 1 burnt, 1 wrecked, 1 given up to Mandarins. | | – | 23 |
| | 1866: | | | | | | |
| Ditto - - | 20 January | Michew Sound - | 1 | Burnt - - - - | | – | 18 |
| Opossum - | 11 February | Near Hong Kong | 16 | 6 burnt, 10 given up to Mandarins. | | – | 40 |
| Grasshopper - | 18 „ | Haitan Straits - | 13 | 12 burnt, 1 given up to Mandarins. | | – | 71 |

Admiralty, 9 May 1866.

# CHINESE PIRATES.

RETURN of the Number of Chinese Pirate Vessels Captured, or Burnt, or otherwise Destroyed by Her Majesty's Vessels of War in the China Seas during the Command of Admiral *King*; and, Copy of Report as to how the Captured Vessels and Property were disposed of, and what Amount of Prize Money was shared by the respective Captors; &c.

(*Colonel Sykes.*)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
11 *May* 1865.

# COLONIAL BISHOPRICS.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 11 June 1866;—*for*,

"COPIES of all LETTERS PATENT creating COLONIAL BISHOPRICS under which the present BISHOPS of such COLONIAL SEES are purporting to act; or, in case the same Form shall have been substantially adopted in the Creation of Two or more of such BISHOPRICS, then a COPY of the LETTERS PATENT under which the earliest Created of such BISHOPS is now purporting to act, with a LIST of the subsequent Creations in which that Form shall have been used:"

"And, of CORRESPONDENCE or other PAPERS relating to the Conditions, as regards Endowment, which Her Majesty's Government may have Required previous to granting the LETTERS PATENT Creating the Bishoprics of *Cape Town*, *Adelaide*, and *British Columbia* respectively."

Colonial Office,
3 August 1866.

C. B. ADDERLEY.

(*Mr. Kinnaird.*)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
4 *August* 1866.

# SCHEDULE.

## No. 1.

## LETTERS PATENT CREATING COLONIAL BISHOPRICS.

### I. Creation of Metropolitan Bishoprics.


PAGE.

Letters Patent creating the Bishopric of Sydney, New South Wales, dated 25th June 1847 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 1


### II. Creation of Bishoprics.


Letters Patent creating the Bishopric of Nova Scotia, dated 1st August 1787 - - 5

Letters Patent, the first (1842) erecting the Bishopric, and the second (1849) revoking the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Tasmania - - - - - - - - - - 8 and 11

Letters Patent creating the Bishopric of Victoria, Hong Kong, dated 11th May 1849 - 13


### III. Abridged Patents.


Letters Patent appointing the present Bishop of Nova Scotia by reference to original Letters Patent, dated 18th March 1851 - - - - - - - - - - 16

Letters Patent creating the Bishopric of Gibraltar, dated 21st August 1842 - - - - 17


### IV. Mandate.


Form of Mandate authorising the consecration of the Bishop of Quebec, dated 15th May 1863 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 20


## No. 2.

CORRESPONDENCE relating to the Conditions as regards Endowment which Her Majesty's Government may have required previous to Granting Letters Patent creating the Bishoprics of *Cape Town, Adelaide,* and *British Columbia* respectively.

### Cape Town and Adelaide.


PAGE.

1. Letter from Right Honourable W. E. Gladstone to His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, dated 19th May 1846 - - - - - - - - - - - 21


### British Columbia.


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# PAPERS RELATING TO COLONIAL BISHOPRICS.

## No. 1.

COPIES of all LETTERS PATENT creating COLONIAL BISHOPRICS, under which the present BISHOPS of such COLONIAL SEES are purporting to act; or in case the same Form shall have been substantially adopted in the Creation of Two or more of such BISHOPRICS, then a COPY of the LETTERS PATENT under which the earliest Created of such BISHOPS is now purporting to act, with a LIST of the subsequent Creations in which that Form shall have been used.

### I.—CREATION OF METROPOLITAN BISHOPRICS.

FORM of LETTERS PATENT creating the Bishopric of *Sydney*, with Metropolitan Powers within the Province of Australia.

COPY of Her Majesty's Letters Patent, or other Instrument, constituting the See of Sydney in New South Wales to be a Metropolitan See, and erecting other Episcopal Sees within the Province of Australia, and appointing the respective Bishops thereof.

(Letters Patent, dated 25th June 1847.)

GRANT erecting Bishopric of Sydney, and appointing the Right Reverend *William Grant Broughton*, Bishop, with Metropolitan Powers.

VICTORIA, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting: Whereas his late Majesty, Our Royal Uncle, King William the Fourth, did by letters patent under the Great Seal of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date the 18th day of January 1836, in the sixth year of his reign, found, ordain, constitute, and erect all the territories and islands comprised within or dependent upon Our colonies of New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, and Western Australia into a bishop's see or diocese, and did declare and ordain that the same should be styled the Bishopric of Australia, and that the first and other bishops thereof should be subject to the Archbishop of Canterbury for the time being as their Metropolitan, and did in and by the said letters patent name and appoint William Grant Broughton, clerk, theretofore Archdeacon of New South Wales, to be bishop and ordinary pastor of the said see of Australia; and the said William Grant Broughton was thereupon ordained and consecrated to be the bishop and ordinary pastor of the said see: And whereas in and by the said letters patent Our said Royal Uncle did declare that if he, his heirs or successors, should think fit to recall or revoke the appointment of the said Bishop of Australia or his successors, and should declare such his pleasure by letters patent under the Great Seal of Our said United Kingdom, then every such bishop should, from and after the notification thereof in such manner as in the said letters patent should be directed to him, to all intents and purposes cease to be Bishop of Australia: And whereas, by virtue of the powers of revocation mentioned in the said letters patent, We did, with the concurrence of the said Bishop of Australia, by letters patent, bearing date the 18th day of August in the year of our Lord 1842, wholly separate, divide, and exempt the city of Hobart Town, and all that Our Island of Van Diemen's Land, and all islands and territories lying to the southward of Wilson's Promontory, in 39 degrees 12 minutes south latitude, and to the northward of the 45th degree of south latitude, and between the 140th and 150th degrees of longitude east

east from Greenwich, and also Macquarie's Island, lying to the south-eastward of the said island of Van Diemen's Land, and all other the dependencies of Our said Colony of Van Diemen's Land, and did declare that the said city and Colony should thenceforth be wholly separated and exempted from the jurisdiction, authority, and diocese of the said Bishop of Australia and his successors, and did ordain, make, constitute, and declare the same to be the diocese of the Bishop of Tasmania, as by reference to the said letters patent will more fully appear: And whereas it has been represented to Us by the Most Reverend Father in God, William, by Divine Providence, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, and Metropolitan, that considering the present great extent of the said diocese of Australia notwithstanding the severance therefrom of the said diocese of Tasmania, as hereinbefore mentioned, and also the inconvenience and detriment arising therefrom as well to the bishop of the said see as to the members of the United Church of England and Ireland resident within the same, he is desirous, with the concurrence of the said Bishop of Australia, that the extent of the said diocese should be still further reduced, and that the same should be divided into four several and distinct dioceses, to be styled the Bishopric of Sydney, the Bishopric of Newcastle, the Bishopric of Adelaide, and the Bishopric of Melbourne, the bishops of the said several sees of Newcastle, Adelaide, and Melbourne, and their successors, and also the Bishop of Tasmania and his successors, and the Bishop of New Zealand and his successors, to be subject and subordinate to the see of Sydney and to the bishop thereof and his successors, in the same manner as any bishop of any see within the province of Canterbury is under the authority of the archiepiscopal see of that province and the archbishop of the same: And whereas We, having taken the premises into Our Royal consideration, and having been certified of the concurrence therein of the said Bishop of Australia, are persuaded that by complying with such the request of the said Archbishop We shall, under the blessing of Almighty God, greatly advance the well-being of the said United Church of England and Ireland within the said colonies and settlements, We have resolved to grant the same accordingly: Now know ye, that in pursuance of such Our Royal intention, it is Our will and pleasure, and We do by these presents revoke and determine the said letters patent made and passed in the sixth year of the reign of his said late Majesty King William the Fourth, to all intents and purposes, save and except as to all acts, matters, or things which may have been done under the authority of the same, which We will and ordain shall be and remain of the same force and effect as if the said letters patent were not revoked and determined. And We do further by these presents erect, found, ordain, and constitute all those parts or portions of our said Colony known or called by the names of the counties of Wellington, Roxburgh, Cook, Cumberland, Camden, Westmoreland, Georgiana, Bathurst, King, Murray, Argyle, and Auckland, with the territory to the west bounded by the parallel of latitude 32 degrees 30 minutes, and the 141st degree of east longitude, together with all those parts of the Continent of Australia not comprised within the limits of any other see or diocese, to be a bishop's see and diocese, and to be called from henceforth the Bishopric of Sydney; saving nevertheless unto Us, Our heirs and successors, the powers of altering from time to time, with the consent of the Archbishop of Canterbury for the time being, if the said see be vacant or otherwise of the said archbishop and of the bishop of the said see for the time being, the limits of the said diocese or of the jurisdiction of the bishops thereof; and to the end that this our intention may be carried into due effect, We having great confidence in the learning, morals, probity, and prudence of the said Right Reverend Father in God, William Grant Broughton, heretofore Bishop of Australia, do by these Our letters patent name and appoint him to be bishop of the said see of Sydney. And We do hereby signify to the Most Reverend Father in God, William, by Divine Providence, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, and Metropolitan, the erection and constitution of the said see and diocese, and Our nomination and appointment thereto of the said Right Reverend Father in God, William Grant Broughton; and We do ordain and declare, that the said Right Reverend Father in God, William Grant Broughton, so by Us nominated and appointed, may enter into and possess the said bishop's see as bishop thereof, without let or impediment from Us, Our heirs or successors, for and during the term of his natural life, subject nevertheless to the right of resignation hereinafter more particularly expressed. And We do further will and ordain that the said Right Reverend Father in God, William Grant Broughton, bishop of the said see of Sydney, and his successors the bishops thereof for the time* being, shall be and be deemed and taken to be Metropolitan Bishop of Australasia (subject nevertheless to the general superintendence and revision of the Archbishop of Canterbury) for the time being, and subordinate to the archiepiscopal see of the province of Canterbury; and We will and ordain that the said Bishops of Newcastle, Adelaide, and Melbourne, and also the Bishop of Tasmania respectively, shall be suffragan bishops to the said Bishop of Sydney and his successor; and We further will and ordain, that the said Bishop of New Zealand and his successors shall also become suffragan bishops to the said

* The following passage is inserted in this place in the Letters Patent (12 February 1862) conveying Metropolitan Jurisdiction to the Bishop of Montreal as Metropolitan of Canada.

Extracts from the Letters Patent appointing the Bishop of Montreal and his successors to be Bishops Metropolitan of Canada.

"Subject nevertheless as to the succession to the Metropolitical See, to such rules, regulations, and canons as shall, and may be made in respect thereof by the bishops, clergy, and laity members of the United Church of England and Ireland, of the said province, in their general assemblies under the said recited Act."

said Bishop of Sydney and his successors, in such a manner and at such time as We or Our successors shall hereafter, with the consent of the said Bishop of New Zealand, or upon a vacancy of the said see, be pleased by letters patent under the Great Seal of Our said United Kingdom to order and direct; and We will and grant to the said Bishop of Sydney and his successors full power and authority, as Metropolitan of Australasia, to perform all functions peculiar and appropriate to the office of Metropolitan within the limits of the said sees of Newcastle, Adelaide, Melbourne, and Tasmania, and also within the limits of the said see of New Zealand, whenever We shall, as aforesaid, be pleased to order and direct, and to exercise metropolitan jurisdiction over the bishops of the said sees and their successors, and over all archdeacons, dignitaries, and all other chaplains, ministers, priests, and deacons in holy orders of the United Church of England and Ireland, within the limits of the said dioceses. And We do by these presents give and grant unto the said Bishop of Sydney and his successors full power and authority to visit, once in five years, or oftener if occasion shall require, as well the said several bishops and their successors, as all archdeacons and dignitaries, and all other chaplains, ministers, priests, and deacons in holy orders of the United Church of England and Ireland, resident in the said dioceses, for correcting and supplying the defects of the said bishops and their successors, with all and all manner of visitorial jurisdiction, power, and coercion. And We do hereby authorise and empower the said Bishop of Sydney and his successors to inhibit, during any such visitation of the said dioceses, the exercise of all or of such part or parts of the ordinary jurisdiction of the said bishops or their successors as to him the said Bishop of Sydney or his successors shall seem expedient; and during the time of such visitation to exercise by himself or themselves, or his or their commissaries, such powers, functions, and jurisdictions in and over the said dioceses as the bishops thereof might have exercised if they had not been inhibited from exercising the same. And We do further ordain and declare that if any person against whom a judgment or decree shall be pronounced by the said bishops or their successors, or their commissary or commissaries, shall conceive himself to be aggrieved by such sentence, it shall be lawful for such person to appeal to the said Bishop of Sydney or his successors, provided such appeal be entered within 15 days after such sentence shall have been pronounced; and We do give and grant to the said Bishop of Sydney and his successors full power and authority finally to decree and determine the said appeals. And We do further will and ordain that in case any proceedings shall be instituted against any of the said Bishops of Newcastle, Adelaide, Melbourne, Tasmania, and New Zealand, when placed under the said metropolitical see of Sydney, such proceedings shall originate and be carried on before the said Bishop of Sydney, whom we hereby authorise and direct to take cognisance of the same.* Moreover, We will and grant by these presents that the said Bishop of Sydney shall be a body corporate, and do ordain, make, and constitute him to be a perpetual corporation, and to have perpetual succession, and that he and his successors be for ever hereafter called and known by the name or title of the Lord Bishop of Sydney, and that he and his successors by the name or title aforesaid shall be able and capable in the law, and have full power to purchase, have, take, hold, and enjoy manors, messuages, lands, rents, tenements, annuities, hereditaments, of what nature or kind soever, in fee or in perpetuity, or for a term of life or years, and also all manner of goods, chattels, and things personal whatsoever, of what nature or value soever, and that he and his successors, by and under the said name or title, may prosecute, claim, plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended, answer and be answered, in all manner of courts of Us, Our heirs and successors, and elsewhere, in and upon all and singular causes, actions, suits, writs, and demands, real and personal, and mixed, as well spiritual as temporal, and in all other things, causes, and matters whatsoever; and that the said Bishop of Sydney and his successors shall and may for ever hereafter have and use a corporate seal, and the said seal from time to time, at his and their will and pleasure, break, change, alter, or make anew, as he or they shall deem expedient. And We are moreover pleased to order and direct that the said Bishop of Sydney under that title may take up, continue, and proceed with every act or engagement lawfully commenced, done, or entered into as Bishop of Australia, under the letters patent heretofore granted to him as bishop of the said see of Australia. And We do hereby further ordain and declare that the church called Saint Andrew's, in the city of Sydney aforesaid, shall henceforth be the cathedral church and see of the said Right Reverend Father in God William Grant Broughton and his successors, Bishops of Sydney. And We do further by these presents expressly declare, that the said Bishop of Sydney and his successors, having been respectively by Us, Our heirs and successors, named and appointed, and by the said Archbishop of Canterbury for the time being, as

* The following passage is inserted in this place, in the Letters Patent, conveying Metropolitan Jurisdiction to the Bishop of Montreal as Metropolitan of Canada:

"And We do further will and declare that it shall be lawful for the said Lord Bishop of Montreal as such Metropolitan, and for his successors from time to time, at their discretion, until, and unless otherwise provided by the General Assembly aforesaid, to hold and preside over the aforesaid General Assembly, and General Assemblies in the said Province of Canada, and in all other matters, and for all other purposes whatsoever, save and except as hereinbefore expressed. We do hereby confirm and declare valid, and subsisting the hereinbefore partly recited Letters Patent, dated the 18th day of July in the year of Our Lord 1850, and in the 14th year of Our Reign.

"And We do further will and declare that the said several powers and authorities hereby conferred on the said Lord Bishop of Montreal, and his successors are subject to the rules, regulations and canons that the said General Assembly may, from time to time, make in respect thereof, under and by virtue of the said recited Act."

as metropolitan of the said see, canonically ordained and consecrated according to the form and usage of the United Church of England and Ireland, may perform all the functions peculiar and appropriate to the office of bishop within the said diocese of Sydney.* And we do by these presents further declare, that the aforesaid Bishop of Sydney and his successors may exercise and enjoy full power and authority by himself or themselves, or by the archdeacon or archdeacons, or the vicar-general, or other officer or officers hereinafter mentioned, to give institution to benefices, to grant licenses to officiate to all rectors, curates, ministers, and chaplains of all the churches or chapels, or other places, within the said diocese wherein Divine service shall be celebrated according to the rites and liturgy of the Church of England, and to visit all rectors, curates, ministers, and chaplains, and all priests and deacons in holy orders of the United Church of England and Ireland resident within the said diocese; and also to call before him or them, or before the archdeacon or archdeacons, or the vicar-general, or other officer or officers hereinafter mentioned, at such competent days, hours, and places, when and so often as to him or them shall seem meet and convenient, the aforesaid rectors, curates, ministers, chaplains, priests, and deacons, or any of them, and to inquire† as well concerning their morals as their behaviour in their said offices and stations respectively, subject nevertheless to such rights of review and appeal as are hereinafter given and reserved; and for the better accomplishment of the purposes aforesaid, We do hereby grant and declare that the said Bishop of Sydney and his successors may found and constitute one or more dignities in his said cathedral church, and also one or more archdeaconries within the said diocese, and may collate one or more fit and proper persons to be dignitaries of the said cathedral church, and also one or more fit and proper persons to be the archdeacons of the said archdeaconries respectively: Provided always, that such dignitaries and archdeacons shall exercise such jurisdiction only as shall be committed to them by the said bishop or his successors, and the said bishop and his successors may also from time to time nominate and appoint fit and proper persons to be respectively the officers hereinafter mentioned; that is to say, to be vicar-general, official principal, chancellor, rural deans, and commissaries, either general or special, and may also appoint one or more fit and proper persons to be registrars and actuaries: Provided always, that the dignitaries and archdeacons aforesaid shall be subject and subordinate to the said Bishop of Sydney and his successors, and shall be assisting to him and them in the exercise of his and their episcopal jurisdiction and functions. And We will and declare, that during a vacancy of the said see of Sydney by the demise of the bishop thereof or otherwise, the said dignitaries and archdeacons, and the said vicar-general and other officers respectively appointed as aforesaid, shall continue to exercise, so far as by law they may or can, the jurisdiction and functions delegated to them, and that the said registrars and actuaries shall respectively continue to discharge the duties whereunto they have been appointed until a new bishop of the said see of Sydney shall have been nominated and consecrated, and his arrival within the limits of the said diocese shall have been notified to the said parties respectively. And We further will and do by these presents declare and ordain, that it shall be lawful for any party against whom any judgment, decree, or sentence shall be pronounced by any of the said archdeacons, or by the vicar-general, or other officer or officers of the said bishop or his successors, to demand a re-examination and review of such judgment, decree, or sentence before the bishop or his successors in person, who upon such demand made shall take cognizance thereof, and shall have full power and authority to affirm, reverse, or alter the said judgment, sentence or decree; and if any party shall conceive himself aggrieved by any judgment, decree, or sentence pronounced by the said Bishop of Sydney or his successors, either in case of such review or in any cause originally instituted before the said bishop or his successors, it shall be lawful for the said party to appeal to the said Archbishop of Canterbury or his successors, who shall finally decide and determine the said appeal: Provided always, that in any such case of appeal or review, notice of the intention of the party to make such appeal or demand such review shall be given to the bishop or subordinate judge by whom the sentence appealed from or to be reviewed shall have been pronounced within 15 days from the promulgation thereof. And We do further will and by these presents ordain, that in all cases in which an appeal shall be made or review demanded as aforesaid, a copy of the judgment or sentence in such case promulgated or given, setting forth the causes thereof, together with a copy of the evidence on which the same was founded, shall without delay be certified and transmitted by such subordinate judge to the said bishop or his successors, or by the said bishop or his successors, to the said Archbishop of Canterbury, as the case may require. Moreover, it is Our will and pleasure, and We do hereby declare and ordain, that nothing in these presents contained

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* The following passage is inserted in the Letters Patent (21 June 1864) appointing the Revd C. H. Bromby, M.A., as Bishop of Tasmania:

"So far as the same can be exercised consistently with such law or laws, as may for the time being be in force in our Island of Tasmania."

The following passage is inserted in the Letters Patent (14 March 1863) creating the Bishopric of Goulburn:

"And we do more particularly grant and declare that the said bishop and his successors, and other his or their officers hereinafter mentioned, shall and may, without let or hindrance from Us, Our heirs and successors, exercise the jurisdiction and other powers hereinafter specified, so far as the same can be exercised consistently with such law or laws as may for the time being be in force in Our colony of New South Wales, that is to say."

† Here the words "and visit" are inserted in the Letters Patent of the Bishop of New Zealand, and of the other New Zealand Bishoprics.

contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to repeal, vary, or alter the provisions of any charter whereby ecclesiastical jurisdiction has been given to any court of judicature within the limits of the said diocese. And for removing doubts with respect to the validity of the resignation of the said office and dignity of Bishop of Sydney, it is Our further will that if the said bishop or any of his successors shall by instrument under his hand and seal delivered and sent to the Archbishop of Canterbury for the time being, and by him accepted and registered in the Office of Faculties of the said Archbishop, resign the office and dignity of Bishop of Sydney, such bishop shall, from the time of such acceptance and registration, cease to be Bishop of Sydney to all intents and purposes, but without prejudice to any responsibility to which he may be liable in law or equity in respect of his conduct in his said office. And lastly, to to the end that all things aforesaid may be firmly holden and done, We will and grant to the aforesaid William Grant Broughton that he shall have Our letters patent under Our Great Seal of Our said United Kingdom duly made and sealed. In witness, &c., witness, &c., the 25th day of June.

By Writ of Privy Seal.

This form, so far as regards the grant of Metropolitan powers, was substantially followed in the operative parts of the Letters Patent purporting to annex such powers to the following Bishoprics :—

New Zealand,
Montreal (Canada), and
Cape.

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## II.—CREATION OF BISHOPRICS.

### Form of Letters Patent creating the Bishopric of *Nova Scotia*. 1787.

Letters Patent of the First Bishop of *Nova Scotia*, dated 1 August 1787.

George the Third, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c., to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting: Whereas the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England are possessed and observed by a very considerable part of our loving subjects of the Province of Nova Scotia, and its dependencies in North America:

And whereas, by an Act passed in the year 1758 by the Governor, Council, and Assembly of the said Province of Nova Scotia, it is enacted that the sacred rites and ceremonies of Divine worship, according to the liturgy of the Church established by the laws of England, shall be deemed the fixed form of worship within the said province. And whereas the churches of the said province are not without great difficulty supplied with ministers duly ordained, and the people thereof are deprived of some offices prescribed by the liturgy and usage of the Church of England for want of a bishop residing in the said province. For remedy of the aforesaid inconveniences and defects, We have determined to erect the aforesaid province into a bishop's see; and we do, by these presents, erect, found, ordain, make, and constitute the said Province of Nova Scotia and its dependencies to be a be a Bishop's See, and to be called from henceforth the Bishopric of Nova Scotia and its Dependencies; and to the end that this our intention may be carried into due effect, we having great confidence in the learning, morals, probity, and prudence of our well beloved Charles Inglis, doctor in divinity, do name and appoint him to be Bishop of the said see of Nova Scotia and its Dependencies, so that he, the said Rev. Charles Inglis, shall be and be taken to be Bishop of the Bishop's See of Nova Scotia and its dependencies, and may, by virtue of this our nomination and appointment, enter into and possess the said Bishop's See as the bishop thereof during his natural life without any let or impediment of Us, Our heirs or successors. And We do by these presents give and grant to the said Charles Inglis and his successors, Bishops of Nova Scotia and its Dependencies, full power and authority to confer the orders of deacon and priest, to confirm those that are baptized and come to years of discretion, and to perform all the other functions peculiar and appropriated to the office of a bishop, such bishop and his successors having been first duly ordained or consecrated bishops according to the form prescribed by the Liturgy of the Church of England; and also by him or themselves, or by his or their Commissary or Commissaries to be by him or them substituted and appointed to exercise jurisdiction, spiritual and ecclesiastical, in and throughout the said See and Diocese

Diocese according to the Laws and Canons of the Church of England, which are lawfully made and received in England in the several causes and matters hereafter in these presents expressed and specified, and no other; and for a declaration of Our Royal will concerning the special causes and matters in which We will that the aforesaid jurisdiction shall be exercised, We have further given and granted, and do by these presents give and grant, to the aforesaid Bishop and his successors, full power and authority by him or themselves, or by his or their sufficient commissary or commissaries, by him or them, to be substituded and named to give institution to benefices, and grant licenses to curates, and to visit all rectors, curates, ministers, and incumbents of all the churches within their said diocese wherein Divine service shall be celebrated according to the rites and liturgy of the Church of England, and all priests and deacons in holy orders of the Church of England resident in their said diocese, with all and all manner of jurisdiction, power, and coercion ecclesiastical that may be requisite in the premises, as also to call before him or them, or his or their commissary or commissaries, at such competent days, hours, and places whatsoever, when and as often as to him or them or his or their commissary or commissaries, shall seem meet and convenient, the aforesaid rectors, curates, ministers, incumbents, priests, or deacons in holy orders of the Church of England, or any of them, and to inquire, by witnesses to be sworn in due form of law by him or them, or his or their commissary or commissaries, and by all other lawful ways and means by which the same may by law be best and most effectually done, as well concerning their morals as their behaviour in their said offices and stations respectively, as also to administer all such oaths as are accustomed to be taken in Ecclesiastical Courts, and to punish and correct the aforesaid rectors, curates, ministers, incumbents, priests, and deacons in holy orders of the Church of England, according to their demerits, whether by removal, deprivation, suspension, or other ecclesiastical censure or correction as they may be liable to according to the canons and laws ecclesiastical aforesaid: And further, We have given and granted, and do by these presents give and grant, to the aforesaid bishop and his successors full power and authority from time to time to name and substitute under his and their hands and episcopal seals, one or more sufficient commissary or commissaries to exercise and perform all and singular the premises in the said diocese, and the several parts thereof, with effect, and to remove and change the said commissaries from time to time as to him or them shall seem expedient. And We will that, during a vacancy of the said see by the demise of the said bishop or his successors, or otherwise, institution to benefices and licenses to curates may be given by the commissary or commissaries who were so as aforesaid named and substituted by the last preceding bishop, and were in the possession of that office under such substitution and appointment at the time when the see became vacant; and in case of the death of such commissary or commissaries before another bishop is appointed to the said see, we will that institutions to benefices and licenses to curates within the said diocese may be given by or by the authority of any clergyman of the Church of England resident in the said diocese who shall be appointed for that purpose by the governor of the province: and, moreover, We command, and by these presents, for Us, Our heirs and successors, strictly enjoin, as well all and singular Our Governors, judges, and justices, as all and singular rectors, curates, ministers, incumbents, and other Our subjects in our said Province of Nova Scotia and its dependencies, that they and every of them be aiding and assisting to the said bishop and his successors, and his or their commissary or commissaries, in the execution of the premises in all things as becomes them: Nevertheless, We will and do by these presents declare and ordain that it shall be lawful for any person or persons against whom any judgment, decree, or sentence shall be pronounced by any commissary or commissaries of the said bishop or his successors to demand a re-examination and review of such judgment, decree, or sentence before the bishop himself or his successors, who, upon such demand made, shall take cognizance thereof, and shall have full power and authority to affirm, reverse, or alter the said judgment, sentence, or decree of his or their commissary or commissaries, after having fully and maturely re-examined and reviewed the same; and if any party or parties shall conceive himself or themselves aggrieved by any judgment, decree, or sentence pronounced by the said bishop or his successors, either in case of any such revision or in any cause originally instituted before such bishop or his successors, it shall be lawful for such party or parties, so conceiving himself or themselves to be aggrieved, to appeal from such sentence to Us, Our heirs and successors, in Our High Court of Chancery of Great Britain, so as notice of such appeal be given to the said bishop within 15 days after such sentence shall have been pronounced, and good and sufficient security in the penalty of 100 *l.* be given by the appellant or appellants to pay such costs as shall be awarded in case the sentence appealed from shall be affirmed by Commissioners to be named by Us, Our heirs and successors, under Our Great Seal of Great Britain, for the hearing and determining of the same: And We will that such Commissioners shall have power finally to decide and determine the said appeal in as ample manner and form as the Commissioners appointed and assigned under Our Great Seal of Great Britain, by virtue of the statute made in the twenty-fifth year of the reign of King Henry the Eighth, intituled "An Act for the submission of the Clergy, and restraint of Appeals," can or may hear and definitively determine appeals from any of the Courts of the Archbishops of Our Realm of England: Moreover We will and grant by these presents that the said Bishop be a body corporate, and do ordain, make, and constitute him to be a perpetual corporation, and to have perpetual succession, and that he and his successors be for ever hereafter called and known by the name of Bishop of Nova Scotia, and that he and his successors, by the name aforesaid, shall be able and capable in the law, and have full

power

power to purchase, have, take, hold, and enjoy such manors, messuages, lands, rents, tenements, annuities and hereditaments, of what nature or kind soever, in fee and in perpetuity, or for term of life or years, as by grant or license under the Great Seal of Our Province of Nova Scotia, he or they shall at any time be authorized to take, hold, and enjoy, and also all manner of goods, chattels, and things personal whatsoever, of what nature or value soever, and also to demise any of the said manors, messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments whereof or wherein he or they shall have any estate or interest as aforesaid, in such manner as by license under the Great Seal of Our province of Nova Scotia, he or they shall at any time be authorised for that purpose, and that he and his successors, by and under the said name, may prosecute, claim, plead, and be impleaded, defend and be defended, answer and be answered, in all manner of courts of Us, Our heirs and successors, and elsewhere, in and upon all and singular causes, actions, suits, writs, and demands, real, personal, and mixed, as well temporal as spiritual, and in all other things, causes, and matters whatsoever, and that he and his successors shall and may for ever hereafter have and use a corporate seal, and the said seal from time to time at his and their will and pleasure to break, change, alter, or make new, as to him or them shall seem expedient. Moreover, We will and ordain by these presents that the bishop of the said see of Nova Scotia, and his successors, shall be subject and subordinate to the Archiepiscopal See of the province of Canterbury, and to the Most Reverend Father in God John Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England and Metropolitan, and his successors, in the same manner as any bishop of any see within the province of Canterbury, in Our kingdom of England, is under the authority of the aforesaid Archiepiscopal See of Canterbury, and the Archbishop thereof, save and except in the matter of appeals from judgments, decrees, or sentences pronounced by the said Bishop of Nova Scotia or his successors, which We will shall not be made to the said Archbishop of Canterbury or to the courts, but to commissioners appointed by Us or Our successors in manner aforesaid. And to the end that all the matters and things aforesaid may have their due effect, We do hereby signify to the Most Reverend Father in Christ John Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England and Metropolitan, that We have erected and founded the aforesaid Episcopal See of Nova Scotia, and have named and preferred Our beloved Charles Inglis, Doctor in Divinity, to the said Bishopric, and have appointed him the bishop and ordinary pastor thereof, requiring, and by the faith and love whereby he is bound unto Us, commanding him to consecrate the aforesaid Charles Inglis, Bishop of Nova Scotia in manner accustomed, and diligently to do and perform all other things appertaining to his office in this behalf with effect: And further, to the end that all the other things aforesaid may be firmly holden and done, We will and grant to the aforesaid Charles Inglis that he shall have Our Letters Patent under Our Great Seal of Great Britain duly made and sealed, &c.

In witness, &c.

The operative part of this form was substantially followed in creating the following Bishoprics:

Toronto (Canada),
Huron (Canada),
Ontario (Canada),
Fredericton (New Brunswick),
Newfoundland,
Jamaica,
*Kingston (Jamaica),
Barbados,
British Guiana,
Antigua,
Nassau (Bahamas),
Sierra Leone,
Mauritius,
Colombo (Ceylon), and
Labuan.

* Coadjutor during the lifetime of the Bishop of Jamaica.

## Form of Letters Patent, the first (1842) erecting the Bishopric, and the second (1849) revoking the Jurisdiction, of the Bishopric of *Tasmania*.

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VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith: To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Whereas His late Majesty Our Royal Uncle King William the Fourth did, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster, the 18th day of January 1836, in the sixth year of His reign, erect, found, ordain and constitute all the territories and islands comprised within or dependent upon Our colonies of New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land and Western Australia, into a Bishop's See or Diocese, and did declare and ordain that the same should be styled the Bishopric of Australia, and that the first and other Bishops thereof should be subject to the Archbishop of Canterbury for the time being as their Metropolitan, and did, in and by the said Letters Patent, name and appoint William Grant Broughton, Clerk, theretofore Archdeacon of New South Wales, to be Bishop and Ordinary Pastor of the said See of Australia, and the said William Grant Broughton was thereupon ordained and consecrated to be and still is the Bishop and Ordinary Pastor of the said See: And whereas Our said late Royal uncle, by certain other Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Our said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster, the 18th day of March, in the said sixth year of His reign, did found and constitute one Archdeaconry in and over the Island of Van Diemen's Land and its dependencies, to be styled the Archdeaconry of Van Diemen's Land, and to be subject and subordinate, during the Royal pleasure, to the said Bishop of Australia, and his successors, Bishops of the said See, according to the ecclesiastical laws of this realm, and did name and appoint William Hutchins, Clerk, to be Archdeacon of the said Archdeaconry of Van Diemen's Land, who did thereupon enter into and became fully and absolutely possessed of the said office of Archdeacon; but the said William Hutchins having departed this life, and no successor to him in the said office having been appointed, the same is now vacant: And whereas there were reserved to his said late Majesty, his heirs and successors, in and by the said Letters Patent severally hereinbefore recited powers of revoking the same respectively: And whereas it hath been represented to Us, by the Most Reverend Father in God William, by Divine Providence Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, and Metropolitan, that he the said Most Reverend Father in God, and the other Most Reverend and Right Reverend Prelates the Lords Archbishops and Bishops of the United Church of England and Ireland, considering the great extent of the said diocese of Australia, and the inconvenience and detriment arising therefrom, as well to the Bishop of the said see as to the members of the said United Church resident within the same, and considering further that our said colony of Van Diemen's Land is in itself, both with regard to territory and to population, sufficient to be formed into a separate diocese, are desirous, with the concurrence of the said Right Reverend Father in God William Grant, by Divine permission Bishop of Australia, that the said colony of Van Diemen's Land should no longer continue as heretofore under the ecclesiastical and spiritual jurisdiction of the said Bishop of Australia and his successors, but should be constituted into a separate diocese, and that a Bishop should be canonically ordained and consecrated thereunto by the said Most Reverend Father in God, as Metropolitan thereof; and the said Most Reverend Father hath prayed of Us, that We would be graciously pleased by Our Royal Authority to give effect to his and their desire in this behalf: And whereas We having taken the said petition into Our Royal consideration, and having been certified of the concurrence therein of the said Bishop of Australia, are persuaded that by granting the same, We shall, under the blessing of Almighty God, greatly advance the well-being of the said United Church of England and Ireland within the said colony, and have resolved to grant the same accordingly: And whereas the Church of St. David, in Hobart Town within the said colony of Van Diemen's Land, is, from its situation and otherwise, apt and convenient to be constituted and ordained, and it is Our intention to constitute and ordain the same to be a Cathedral Church and Bishop's See: And whereas, for the reasons aforesaid, We have resolved to revoke and determine the said first-recited Letters Patent bearing date the 18th day of January, 1836, in the sixth year of the reign of his said late Majesty, so far as the same relate to the territories and islands comprised within or dependent upon Our said colony of Van Diemen's Land, but no further or otherwise, and absolutely to revoke and annul the said secondly hereinbefore recited Letters Patent bearing date the 18th day of March in the said sixth year of the reign of his said late Majesty, and to constitute the said colony of Van Diemen's Land, hereinafter more particularly described, to be the diocese of the Bishop of Tasmania by Us hereinafter named and appointed, and his successors; and to make such further provisions in respect of the constitution and government of the said see and diocese as are hereinafter mentioned: Now Know ye, that

that in pursuance of such Our Royal intention, We do by these Our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, revoke and determine the said first-recited Letters Patent, so far as the same relate to the territories and islands comprised within or dependent upon Our said colony of Van Diemen's Land, and to the exercise of jurisdiction spiritual or ecclesiastical, and of any other rights, privileges, and powers by the said Bishop of Australia and his successors, in and over the said colony of Van Diemen's Land and its dependencies: And We do hereby notify to the said Bishop of Australia, and his successors, this Our revocation of the said Letters Patent in respect of the said colony of Van Diemen's Land; but in all other respects We do, by these presents, expressly ratify and confirm the same: And We do further, by these presents, absolutely revoke and annul the said secondly-recited Letters Patent of the 18th day of March, in the said sixth year of the reign of his said late Majesty, and do declare and ordain that the office of Archdeacon of the Archdeaconry of Van Diemen's Land, thereby founded and constituted, shall henceforth cease and determine: And We do further, by these presents, erect, make, ordain, and constitute the said Church of St. David, in Hobart Town aforesaid, to be a cathedral church and Bishop's See, and do ordain that the whole town of Hobart Town shall henceforth be a city, and be called The City of Hobart Town: And We do, by these presents, wholly separate, divide, and exempt the said city, and all that Our island of Van Diemen's Land, and all islands and territories lying to the southward of Wilson's Promontory, in 39 degrees and 12 minutes of south latitude, and to the northward of the 45th degree of south latitude, and between the 140th and 150th degrees of longitude east from Greenwich; and also in Macquarie Island, lying to the south-eastward of the said island of Van Diemen's Land, and all other the dependencies of Our said colony of Van Diemen's Land, and declare that the said city and colony shall henceforth be wholly separated and exempted from the jurisdiction, authority and diocese of the said Bishop of Australia and his successors; and do ordain, make, constitute, and declare the same to be the diocese of the Bishop of Tasmania, by these Our Letters Patent nominated and appointed, and of his successors, Bishops of Tasmania, and to be called in all time coming the Diocese of Tasmania; Saving nevertheless unto Us, Our heirs and successors, the power of altering, from time to time, with the consent of the Archbishop of Canterbury for the time being, if the said See be vacant or otherwise, of the said Archbishop, and of the Bishop of the said See for the time being, the limits of the said diocese, or of the jurisdiction of the Bishops thereof: And to the end that this Our intention may be carried into due effect, We, having great confidence in the learning, morals and probity of our well-beloved Francis Russell Nixon, Doctor in Divinity, do name and appoint him to be ordained and consecrated to be Bishop of the said See of Tasmania; and do hereby signify to the Most Reverend Father in God William, by Divine Providence, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England and Metropolitan, the erection and constitution of the said See and Diocese, and Our nomination of the said Francis Russell Nixon, requiring and by the faith and love whereby he is bound unto Us, commanding the said Most Reverend Father in God to ordain and consecrate the said Francis Russell Nixon to be Bishop of the said See and Diocese, in manner accustomed, and diligently to do and perform all other things appertaining to his office in this behalf with effect: And we do ordain and declare that the said Francis Russell Nixon, so by us nominated and appointed, after having been ordained and consecrated thereunto as aforesaid, may, by virtue of such appointment and consecration, enter into and possess the said Bishop's See as Bishop thereof, without let or impediment, from Us, Our heirs and successors, for the term of his natural life, subject, nevertheless, to the right of resignation hereinafter more particularly expressed: Moreover, We will and grant by these presents, that the said Bishop shall be a Body Corporate, and do ordain, make, and constitute him to be a perpetual Corporation, and to have perpetual succession, and that he and his successors be for ever hereafter called and known by the name or title of The Lord Bishop of Tasmania; and that he and his successors, by the name or title aforesaid, shall be able and capable in the law, and have full power to purchase, have, take, hold, and enjoy, manors, messuages, lands, rents, tenements, annuities, and hereditaments, of what nature or kind soever, in fee and in perpetuity, or for a term of life or years, and also all manner of goods, chattels, and things personal whatsoever, of what nature or value soever, and that he and his successors, by and under the said name or title, may prosecute, claim, plead, and be impleaded, defend and be defended, answer and be answered, in all manner of courts of Us, Our heirs and successors, and elsewhere, in and upon all and singular causes, actions, suits, writs and demands real and personal and mixed, as well spiritual as temporal, and in all other things, causes and matters whatsoever; and that the said Bishop of Tasmania, and his successors, shall and may for ever hereafter have and use a corporate seal, and the said seal, from time to time, at his and their will and pleasure break, change, alter or make new, as he or they shall deem expedient: And We do hereby further grant, ordain, and declare, that the said cathedral church of St. David shall henceforth be the cathedral church and episcopal See of the said Francis Russell Nixon, and his successors Bishops of Tasmania: And that the said Bishop of Tasmania and his successors shall be in no wise subject or subordinate to the said Bishop of Australia and his successors, but only to the Metropolitical See of Canterbury, and to the Archbishops thereof, in the same manner as any Bishop of any See within the province of Canterbury in our kingdom of England, is under the said Metropolitical See and the Archbishops thereof, save as hereinafter provided in regard to Appeals: And we do further will and ordain that every Bishop of Tasmania shall, at the time of his consecration, take an oath of due obedience to the Archbishop of Canterbury, for the time being, as his Metropolitan, which oath shall and may be ministered

by the said Archbishop or by one of the Bishops assisting at the said consecration: And we do further, by these presents, expressly declare that the said Bishop of Tasmania, and his successors, having been respectively by Us, Our heirs and successors, named and appointed, and by the said Archbishop of Canterbury for the time being, as Metropolitan of the said See, canonically ordained and appointed thereunto, according to the form and usage of the United Church of England and Ireland, may perform all the functions peculiar and appropriate to the office of Bishop within the said cathedral church of St. David, and the said Diocese of Tasmania, and may also, by himself or themselves, or by the Archdeacon or Archdeacons, or the Vicar General or other officer or officers hereinafter mentioned, exercise jurisdiction, spiritual and ecclesiastical, within the said cathedral church and throughout the said Diocese, according to the ecclesiastical laws now in force in England: And for a declaration of the spiritual causes and matters in which the aforesaid jurisdiction may be more especially exercised, We do by these presents further declare that the aforesaid Bishop of Tasmania, and his successors, may exercise and enjoy full power and authority, by himself or themselves, or by the Archdeacon or Archdeacons, or the Vicar General, or other officer or officers hereinafter mentioned, to give institution to benefices, to grant licenses to officiate to all rectors, curates, ministers, and chaplains of all the churches or chapels, or other places within the said Diocese wherein Divine Service shall be celebrated, according to the rites and liturgy of the Church of England; and to visit all rectors, curates, ministers, and chaplains, and all priests and deacons in Holy Orders of the United Church of England and Ireland resident within the said Diocese, with all and all manner of jurisdiction, power, and coercion ecclesiastical that may be requisite in the premises, as also to call before him or them, or before the Archdeacon or Archdeacons, or the Vicar General, or other officer or officers hereinafter mentioned, at such competent days, hours, and places, when and so often as to him or them shall seem meet and convenient, the aforesaid rectors, curates, ministers, chaplains, priests, and deacons, or any of them, and to inquire, by witnesses sworn in due form of law, and by all other lawful ways and means by which the same may be best and most effectually done, as well concerning their morals as their behaviour in their said offices and stations respectively: And We do hereby authorise and empower the said Bishop of Tasmania and his successors, and the Archdeacons, Vicar General, or other officer or officers hereinafter mentioned, being respectively delegated thereunto by the said Bishop, or his successors, to administer all such oaths as are accustomed, and by law may be administered according to the ecclesiastical laws of our realm of England, and to punish and correct the aforesaid rectors, curates, chaplains, ministers, priests, and deacons, according to their demerits, by deprivation, suspension, or other such ecclesiastical censure or correction, as they would be liable to according to the ecclesiastical laws aforesaid, subject nevertheless to such rights of review and appeal as are hereinafter given and reserved: And for the better accomplishment of the purposes aforesaid, we do hereby grant and declare that the said Bishop of Tasmania and his successors may found and constitute one or more Archdeaconries within the said Diocese, and may collate fit and proper persons to be the first and other Archdeacons of the said Archdeaconries respectively; and may also from time to time nominate and appoint fit and proper persons to be respectively the officers hereinafter mentioned; that is to say, to be Vicar General, Official Principal, Chancellor, Rural Deans, and Commissaries, either general or special, and may at his or their discretion delegate to the said Archdeacons and to the officers aforesaid respectively, such of the powers and functions to the said Bishopric appertaining, as may by the ecclesiastical laws of this realm be committed to persons who have not received episcopal consecration; and may also appoint one or more fit and proper persons to be registrars and actuaries: Provided always, that the Archdeacons aforesaid shall be subject and subordinate to the said Bishop of Tasmania and his successors, and shall be assisting to him and them in the exercise of his and their episcopal jurisdiction and functions, and shall exercise only such and so much jurisdiction within their respective Archdeaconries as shall be committed to them by the said Bishop and his successors, as aforesaid: And We will and declare, that during a vacancy of the said See of Tasmania, by the demise of the Bishop thereof or otherwise, the said Archdeacons and the said Vicar General, and other officers respectively appointed as aforesaid, shall continue to exercise, so far as by law they may or can, the jurisdiction and functions delegated to them; and that the said registrars and actuaries shall respectively continue to discharge the duties whereunto they have been appointed, until a new Bishop of the said See of Tasmania shall have been duly nominated and consecrated, and his arrival within the limits of the said Diocese shall have been notified to the said parties respectively: And moreover, We command, and by these presents for Us, Our heirs and successors, do strictly enjoin all and singular our governors, judges, and justices, and all and singular rectors, curates, chaplains, ministers, and other Our subjects within the said Diocese, that they, and every of them, be in and by all lawful ways and means aiding and assisting to the said Bishop and his successors, and to the said Archdeacons and to the Vicar General, and other officer and officers aforesaid, in the execution of the premises in all things: Nevertheless, We will and do by these presents declare and ordain, that in all grave matters of correction which are accustomed according to the practice of the ecclesiastical laws of our realm of England to be judicially examined, the same shall in like manner be judicially examined and proceeded in before the said Bishop of Tasmania and his successors, or the said Archdeacons or the said Vicar General, or other officer or officers aforesaid; and all such causes shall be proceeded in to final sentence in due form of law: And further, We will and do by these presents declare and ordain, that it shall be lawful for any party,

against

against whom any judgment, decree, or sentence shall be pronounced by any of the said Archdeacons, or by the Vicar General or other officer or officers of the said Bishop or his successors, to demand a re-examination and review of such judgment, decree, or sentence, before the Bishop or his successors in person, who, upon such demand made shall take cognizance thereof, and shall have full power and authority to affirm, reverse or alter the said judgment, sentence, or decree; and if any party shall conceive himself aggrieved by any judgment, decree, or sentence pronounced by the said Bishop of Tasmania or his successors, either in case of such review, or in any cause originally instituted before the said Bishop or his successors, it shall be lawful for the said party to appeal to the said Archbishop of Canterbury or his successors, who shall finally decide and determine the said appeal: Provided always, that in any such case of appeal or review, notice of the intention of the party to make such appeal or demand, such review shall be given to the Bishop or subordinate judge, by whom the sentence appealed from or to be reviewed shall have been pronounced, within fifteen days from the promulgation thereof. And We do further will, and by these presents ordain, that in all cases in which an appeal shall be made, or review demanded as aforesaid, a copy of the judgment or sentence in such case promulgated or given, setting forth the causes thereof, together with a copy of the evidence on which the same was founded, shall, without delay, be certified and transmitted by such subordinate judge to the said Bishop or his successor, or by the said Bishop or his successor to the said Archbishop of Canterbury, as the case may require; and such judgments, sentences, and decrees shall respectively remain in force until the same shall have been reversed or altered by the said Bishop or the said Archbishop: And we further will and ordain, that the Supreme Court of Justice exercising jurisdiction within the limits of the said Diocese, shall have such and the like jurisdiction and power of interfering by writ of prohibition or mandamus, subject to the same laws, restrictions and rules of practice, as is or may be exercised by Our Court of Queen's Bench at Westminster, in regard to proceedings in the Ecclesiastical Courts of England, regard being had, nevertheless, to any special provisions or exceptions contained in these Our Letters Patent, and to any other laws and regulations specially applicable to or concerning that part of Our dominions included in the said diocese: Moreover, it is Our will and pleasure, and We do hereby declare and ordain, that nothing in these presents contained shall extend or be construed to extend, to repeal, vary or alter the provisions of any charter whereby ecclesiastical jurisdiction has been given to any court of judicature within the limits of the said Diocese, so far as the same do not appertain to the correction of clerks, or to matters and causes merely spiritual, or to give to the said Bishop of Tasmania, or his successors, any authority or jurisdiction whatever in matters now depending in the said courts, except as herein excepted: And, for removing doubts with respect to the validity of the resignation of the said office and dignity of Bishop of Tasmania, it is Our further will, that if the said Bishop, or any of his successors, shall, by instrument under his hand and seal, delivered and sent to the Archbishop of Canterbury for the time being, and by him accepted and registered in the office of Faculties of the said Archbishop, resign the office and dignity of Bishop of Tasmania, such Bishop shall forthwith cease to be Bishop of Tasmania to all intents and purposes, but without prejudice to any responsibility to which he may be liable in law or equity in respect of his conduct in his said office: And lastly, to the end that all things aforesaid may be firmly holden and done, We will and grant to the aforesaid Francis Russell Nixon that he shall have Our Letters Patent under Our Great Seal of Our said United Kingdom duly made and sealed.

In witness, &c. Witness, &c.

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## Letters Patent revoking the original Powers of the Bishop of Tasmania and reconstituting the Bishopric.

(Letters Patent, dated 11th May 1849.)

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VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith: To all to whom these Presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date the 18th day of August 1842, in the sixth year of Our reign, We did ordain, make, constitute and declare Our city of Hobart Town, and all that Our island of Van Diemen's Land, and all islands and territories lying to the southward of Wilson's Promontory, in 39 degrees and 12 minutes of south latitude, and to the northward of the 45th degree of south latitude, and between the 140th and 150th degrees of longitude east from Greenwich; and also Macquarie's Island, lying to the south-eastward of the same island of Van Diemen's Land, and all other the dependencies of Our said Colony of Van Diemen's Land, to be a Bishopric or See, called the Bishopric or See of Tasmania, and did name and appoint Francis Russell Nixon, Doctor in Divinity, to be ordained and consecrated Bishop of the said See, and he was ordained and consecrated accordingly, and has ever since been and now is Bishop of the said See of Tasmania; and We did, among

other things, in and by Our said Letters Patent ordain and declare that the said Bishop of Tasmania should be subject and subordinate only to the Metropolitical See of Canterbury, and to the Archbishops thereof, in the same manner as any Bishop of any See within the Province of Canterbury in Our Kingdom of England is subject to, and under the said Metropolitical See: And whereas by Our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Our said United Kingdom, bearing date the 25th day of June 1847, We did will and ordain, that the Bishop of Tasmania should be a Suffragan Bishop to the said Bishop of Sydney, and his successors; and We did will and grant to the said Bishop of Sydney, and his successors, full power and authority as Metropolitan of Australasia, to perform all functions peculiar and appropriate to the office of Metropolitan within the limits of the said See of Tasmania, and to exercise metropolitan jurisdiction over the Bishop of the said See, and his successors, and over all Archdeacons, Dignitaries, and all other chaplains, ministers, priests and deacons in Holy Orders of the United Church of England and Ireland, within the limits of the said diocese: And whereas it is expedient that the said Letters Patent of the 18th of August 1842, should be revoked, so far as relates to the jurisdiction spiritual and ecclesiastical of the said Bishop, and of the Archdeacon or Archdeacons and the Vicar General and other officers in the said Letters Patent mentioned: Now, therefore, We do, with the consent of the said Bishop, hereby revoke the same accordingly; and for a declaration of the spiritual causes and matters in which the aforesaid jurisdiction may be more especially exercised, We do by these presents further declare, that the aforesaid Bishop of Tasmania, and his successors, may exercise and enjoy full power and authority, by himself or themselves, or by the Archdeacon or Archdeacons or the Vicar General or other officer or officers hereinafter-mentioned, to give institution to benefices, to grant licenses to officiate to all rectors, curates, ministers and chaplains of all churches or chapels, or other places within the said Diocese wherein Divine Service shall be celebrated according to the rites and liturgy of the Church of England; and to visit all rectors, curates, ministers and chaplains, and all priests and deacons in Holy Orders of the United Church of England and Ireland resident within the said Diocese, as also to call before him or them, or before the Archdeacon or Archdeacons or the Vicar General, or other officer or officers hereinafter-mentioned, at such competent days, hours, and places when and so often as to him or them shall seem meet and convenient, the aforesaid rectors, curates, ministers, chaplains, priests and deacons, or any of them, and to inquire as well concerning their morals as their behaviour in their said offices and stations respectively, subject, nevertheless, to such rights of review and appeal as are hereinafter given and reserved; and for the better accomplishment of the purposes aforesaid, We do hereby grant and declare, that the said Bishop of Tasmania, and his successors, may found and constitute one or more Dignities in his said cathedral church, and also one or more Archdeaconries within the said Diocese, and may collate one or more fit and proper persons to be the Archdeacons of the said Archdeaconries respectively: Provided always, that such Dignitaries and Archdeacons shall exercise such jurisdiction only as shall be committed to them by the said Bishop, or his successors; and the said Bishop and his successors may also from time to time nominate and appoint fit and proper persons to be respectively the officers hereinafter mentioned; that is to say, to be Vicar General, official principal, chancellor, rural deans and commissaries, either general or special, and may also appoint one or more fit and proper persons to be registrars and actuaries: Provided always, that the Dignitaries and Archdeacons aforesaid shall be subject and subordinate to the said Bishop of Tasmania and his successors, and shall be assisting to him and them in the exercise of his and their episcopal jurisdictions and functions: And We will and declare, that during a vacancy of the said See of Tasmania, by the demise of the Bishop thereof or otherwise, the said Dignitaries and Archdeacons, and the said Vicar General and other officers respectively appointed as aforesaid, shall continue to exercise so far as by law they may or can, the jurisdiction and functions delegated to them, and that the said registrars and actuaries shall respectively continue to discharge the duties whereunto they have been appointed, until a new Bishop of the said See of Tasmania shall have been nominated and consecrated, and his arrival within the limits of the said Diocese shall have been notified to the said parties respectively: And We further will, and do by these presents declare and ordain, that it shall be lawful for any party against whom any judgment, decree, or sentence shall be pronounced by any of the said Archdeacons, or by the Vicar General or other officer or officers of the said Bishop, or his successors, to demand a re-examination and review of such judgment, decree, or sentence before the Bishop or his successors in person, who upon such demand made, shall take cognizance thereof, and shall have full power and authority to affirm, reverse, or alter the said judgment, sentence, or decree; and if any party shall conceive himself aggrieved by any judgment, decree, or sentence pronounced by the said Bishop of Tasmania, or his successors, either in case of such review, or in any cause originally instituted before the said Bishop or his successors, it shall be lawful for the said party to appeal to the said Bishop of Sydney or his successors, who shall finally decide and determine the said appeals: Provided always, that in any such case of appeal or review, notice of the intention of the party to make such appeal or demand such review shall be given to the Bishop or subordinate judge by whom the sentence appealed from, or to be reviewed, shall have been pronounced, within fifteen days from the promulgation thereof: And We do further will, and by these presents ordain, that in all cases in which an appeal shall be made, or review demanded as aforesaid, a copy of the judgment or sentence in such case promulgated or given, setting forth the causes thereof, together with a copy of the evidence on which the same was founded, shall without

without delay be certified and transmitted by such subordinate judge to the said Bishop, or his successors, or by the said Bishop, or his successor, to the said Bishop of Sydney, as the case may require: Moreover, it is Our will and pleasure, and We do hereby declare and ordain, that nothing in these presents contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to repeal, vary, or alter the provisions of any charter, whereby ecclesiastical jurisdiction has been given to any court of judicature within the limits of the said Diocese: And, for removing doubts with respect to the validity of the resignation of the said office and dignity of Bishop of Tasmania, it is Our further will, that if the said Bishop, or any of his successors, shall, by instrument under his hand and seal delivered, and sent to the Bishop of Sydney for the time being, and by him accepted and registered in the Office of Faculties of the said Bishop, resign the office and dignity of Bishop of Tasmania, such Bishop shall, from the time of such acceptance and resignation, cease to be Bishop of Tasmania to all intents and purposes, but without prejudice to any responsibility to which he may be liable, in law or equity, in respect of his conduct in his said office: And, lastly, to the end that all things aforesaid may be firmly holden and done, We will and grant to the aforesaid Francis Russell Nixon, that he shall have Our Letters Patent, under Our Great Seal of Our said United Kingdom, duly made and sealed.

In witness, &c. Witness, &c. the 11th day of May.

By Writ of Privy Seal.

The operative part of the Letters Patent of 1842, as modified by those of 1849, was substantially followed in the creation of the following Bishoprics, viz.:

Sydney (New South Wales),
Newcastle (New South Wales),
Melbourne (Victoria),
Adelaide (South Australia),
Brisbane (Queensland),
Perth (Western Australia),
Goulburn (New South Wales),
New Zealand,
Wellington (New Zealand),
Waiapu (New Zealand),
Nelson (New Zealand),
Christchurch (New Zealand),
Montreal (Canada),
British Columbia,
Cape Town,
Natal,
Graham's Town (Cape),
Victoria (Hong Kong), and
St. Helena.

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LETTERS PATENT creating the Bishopric of *Victoria, Hong Kong.**

(Letters Patent dated 11th May 1849.)

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith: To all to whom these Presents shall come greeting:

WHEREAS it has been represented unto Us by the Most Reverend Father in God John Bird, by Divine Providence Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England and Metropolitan, that the clergy and laity of the Communion of the United Church of England and Ireland, resident within Our Island of Hong Kong, and its Dependencies; and at Canton, Amoy, Foochowfoo, Ningpo, and Shanghai, and other places in the Empire of China, owing to the remoteness of Our said Island and its Dependencies, and of the other places aforesaid, are exposed in matters Spiritual and Ecclesiastical to grave detriment and inconvenience: And whereas the said Most Reverend Father in God has further represented unto Us that the evils aforesaid might in some degree be remedied by the erection of a Bishop's See within Our Island aforesaid, and has prayed of Us that We would by Our Royal Authority erect and constitute the same: And whereas by an Act passed in the Session of Parliament held in the 6th and 7th years of Our Reign, intituled "An Act for the better Government of Her Majesty's Subjects in China," it was amongst other things enacted that it should be lawful for Us by any order or orders made with the advice of Our Privy Council to ordain for the Government of Our subjects being within the dominions of the Emperor of China, or being within any ship or vessel at a distance of not more than One hundred miles from the coast of China, any law or ordinance which to Us in Council might seem meet, as fully and effectually as any such law or ordinance could be made by Us in Council for the government of Our subjects, being within the said Island of Hong Kong: And whereas by an Order in Council made and passed on the 1st day of May 1849, We were pleased to order and direct that all persons in Holy Orders of the United Church of England and Ireland, being within the dominions of the Emperor of China, or within any ship or vessel at a distance of not more than One hundred miles from the coast of China, should be subject to the authority and jurisdiction of the See of Victoria and the Bishop thereof in the same manner as if they were resident within the said Island of Hong Kong: And whereas We having taken the premises into Our Royal consideration, are persuaded that by granting the Petition of the said Archbishop

* *Note.*—The Hong Kong Patent is given *in extenso*, in consequence of certain peculiarities in its provisions.

Archbishop We shall under the blessing of Almighty God promote the well-being of the said United Church of England and Ireland, and of the clergy and laity thereof, in the Island and places aforesaid, and have resolved to grant the same accordingly. And whereas the Church of St. John within Our Town of Victoria, in Our said Island of Hong Kong, is apt and convenient to be erected, and it is Our intention to erect the same into a Cathedral Church and Bishop's See: Now know ye that in pursuance of such Our Royal intention We do, by these Our Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, erect, ordain, make, and constitute the said Church of Saint John, in the said Town of Victoria, to be a Cathedral Church and Bishop's See. And We do ordain that the said Town of Victoria shall henceforth be a city, and be called "The City of Victoria," and We do ordain, make, constitute, and declare the said city, and all the territory comprised in Our said Island of Hong Kong and its dependencies to be the Diocese of the Bishop of Victoria hereinafter named, and of his successors, Bishops of Victoria, and to be called in all time "The Diocese of Victoria," saving nevertheless unto Us, Our heirs and successors, the power of extending or altering, from time to time, with the consent of the Archbishop of Canterbury, for the time being, if the said See be vacant, or otherwise of the said Archbishop, and of the Bishop of the said See for the time being the limits of the said Diocese, or of the jurisdiction of the Bishops thereof. And to the end that this Our intention may be carried into due effect, We having great confidence in the learning, morals, and probity of Our well-beloved George Smith, Doctor in Divinity, do name, make, and appoint him to be ordained and consecrated Bishop of the said See of Victoria, and do hereby signify to the Most Reverend Father in God, John Bird, by Divine Providence Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, and Metropolitan, the erection and constitution of the said See and Diocese, and Our nomination of the said George Smith, requiring, and by the Faith and Love whereby he is bound unto Us, commanding the said Most Reverend Father in God to ordain and consecrate the said George Smith to be Bishop of the said See and Diocese in manner accustomed, and diligently to do and perform all other things appertaining to his office in this behalf with effect; and We do ordain and declare that the said George Smith so by Us nominated and appointed, after having been ordained and consecrated thereunto as aforesaid, may, by virtue of such appointment and consecration, enter into and possess the said Bishop's See as Bishop thereof, without let or impediment from Us, Our heirs and successors, for the term of his natural life, subject nevertheless to the right of resignation, hereinafter more particularly expressed. Moreover, We will and grant by these presents that the said Bishops shall be a Body Corporate, and do ordain, make, and constitute him to be a perpetual Corporation, and to have perpetual succession, and that he and his successors be for ever hereafter called and known by the name or title of "The Lord Bishop of Victoria," and that he and his successors by the name or title aforesaid shall be able or capable in the law, and have full power to purchase, have, take, hold, and enjoy manors, messuages, lands, rents, tenements, annuities, and hereditaments, of what nature or kind soever: And that he and his successors by and under the said name or title may prosecute, claim, plead, and be impleaded, defend and be defended, answer and be answered, in all manner of Courts of Us, Our heirs and successors, and elsewhere in and upon all and singular causes, actions, suits, writs, and demands, real and personal and mixed, as well spiritual as temporal, and in all other things, causes, and matters whatsoever: And that the said Bishop of Victoria and his successors shall and may for ever hereafter have and use a corporate seal, and the said seal from time to time at his and their will and pleasure break, change, alter, or make new as he or they shall deem expedient: And We do hereby further grant, ordain, and declare, that the said Cathedral Church of St. John shall henceforth be the Cathedral Church and Episcopal See of the said George Smith and his successors, Bishops of Victoria, and that the said Bishop of Victoria and his successors shall be subject and subordinate to the Metropolitan See of Canterbury, and to the Archbishops thereof, in the same manner as any Bishop of any See within the Province of Canterbury, in Our Kingdom of England, is subject and subordinate to the Metropolitan See and to the Archbishops thereof: And We further will and ordain that every Bishop of Victoria shall, at the time of his consecration, take an oath of due obedience to the Archbishop of Canterbury for the time being as his Metropolitan, which oath shall and may be ministered by the said Archbishop, or by one of the Bishops assisting at the said consecration: And We do further by these presents expressly declare that the said Bishop of Victoria, and his successors, having been respectively by Us, Our heirs and successors, named and appointed, and by the said Archbishop of Canterbury, for the time being, as Metropolitan of the said See, canonically ordained and consecrated thereunto according to the form and usage of the United Church of England and Ireland, may perform all the functions peculiar and appropriate to the office of Bishop, within the said Cathedral Church of Saint John, and the said Diocese of Victoria, and places aforesaid. And for a declaration of the Spiritual causes and matters in which the aforesaid jurisdiction may be more especially exercised, We do by these Presents further declare that the aforesaid Bishop of Victoria and his successors may exercise and enjoy full power and authority by himself or themselves, or by the Archdeacon or Archdeacons, or the Vicar General, or other officer or officers hereinafter mentioned, to give institution to benefices, to grant licenses to officiate to all rectors, curates, ministers and chaplains of all churches or chapels or other places within the said diocese and places aforesaid, wherein Divine Service shall be celebrated according to the rites and liturgy of the Church of England, and to visit all rectors, curates, ministers, and chaplains,

and all priests and deacons in Holy Orders, of the United Church of England and Ireland, resident within the said Island of Hong Kong and its dependencies, and places aforesaid, as also to call before him or them, or before the Archdeacon or Archdeacons, or the Vicar General, or other officer or officers hereinafter mentioned, at such competent days, hours, and places, when and so often as to him or them shall seem meet and convenient, the aforesaid rectors, curates, ministers, chaplains, priests, and deacons, or any of them, and to inquire as well concerning their morals as their behaviour in their said offices and stations respectively, subject, nevertheless, to such rights of review and appeal as are hereinafter given and reserved; and for the better accomplishment of the purposes aforesaid, We do hereby grant and declare that the said Bishop of Victoria and his successors may found and constitute one or more dignities in his said Cathedral Church, and also one or more Archdeaconries within the said Diocese, and may collate one or more fit and proper persons to be dignitaries of the said Cathedral Church, and one or more fit and proper persons to be the Archdeacons of the said Archdeaconries respectively: Provided always, that such Dignitaries and Archdeacons shall exercise such jurisdiction only as shall be committed to them by the said Bishop or his successors; and the said Bishop and his successors may also from time to time nominate and appoint fit and proper persons to be respectively the officers hereinafter mentioned; that is to say, to be Vicar General, Official Principal, Chancellor, Rural Deans, and Commissaries, either general or special; and may also appoint one or more fit and proper persons to be registrars and actuaries: Provided always, that the Dignitaries and Archdeacons aforesaid shall be subject and subordinate to the said Bishop of Victoria and his successors, and shall be assisting to him and them in the exercise of his and their episcopal jurisdictions and functions: And We will and declare that, during a vacancy of the said See of Victoria by the demise of the Bishop thereof, or otherwise, the said Dignitaries and Archdeacons, and the said Vicar General and other officers respectively appointed as aforesaid, shall continue to exercise, so far as by Law they may or can, the jurisdiction and functions delegated to them: and that the said registrars and actuaries shall respectively continue to discharge the duties whereunto they have been appointed, until a new Bishop of the said See of Victoria shall have been nominated and consecrated, and his arrival within the limits of the said Diocese shall have been notified to the said parties respectively: And We further will, and do, by these presents, declare and ordain that it shall be lawful for any party against whom any judgment, decree, or sentence shall be pronounced by any of the said Archdeacons, or by the Vicar General, or other officer or officers of the said Bishop or his successors, to demand a re-examination and review of such judgment, decree, or sentence before the Bishop or his successors in person, who, upon such demand made, shall take cognizance thereof, and shall have full power and authority to affirm, reverse, or alter the said judgment, sentence, or decree; and if any party shall conceive himself aggrieved by any judgment, decree, or sentence pronounced by the said Bishop of Victoria or his successors, either in case of such review, or in any cause originally instituted before the said Bishop or his successors, it shall be lawful for the said party to appeal to the said Archbishop of Canterbury or his successors, who shall finally decide and determine the said appeals: Provided always, that, in any such case of appeal or review, notice of the intention of the party to make such appeal or demand such review, shall be given to the Bishop, or subordinate Judge by whom the sentence appealed from, or to be reviewed, shall have been pronounced within fifteen days from the promulgation thereof. And We do further will, and by these presents ordain, that in all cases in which an appeal shall be made, or review demanded as aforesaid, a copy of the judgment or sentence in such case promulgated or given, setting forth the causes thereof, together with a copy of the evidence on which the same was founded, shall, without delay, be certified and transmitted by such subordinate Judge to the said Bishop or his successors, or by the said Bishop or his successors to the said Archbishop of Canterbury or his successor, as the case may require.

Moreover, it is Our will and pleasure, and We do hereby declare and ordain, that nothing in these presents contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to repeal, vary, or alter the provisions of any charter whereby ecclesiastical jurisdiction has been given to any Court of Judicature within the limits of the said Diocese: And, for removing doubts with respect to the validity of the resignation of the said office and dignity of the Bishop of Victoria, it is Our further will that, if the said Bishop, or any of his successors shall, by instrument under his hand and seal, delivered and sent to the Archbishop of Canterbury for the time being, and by him accepted and registered in the Office of Faculties of the said Archbishop, resign the office and dignity of Bishop of Victoria, such Bishop shall, from the time of such acceptance and registration, cease to be Bishop of Victoria to all intents and purposes, but without prejudice to any responsibility to which he may be liable in law or equity in respect of his conduct in his said office: And lastly, to the end that all things aforesaid may be firmly holden and done, We will and grant to the aforesaid George Smith, that he shall have Our Letters Patent under Our Great Seal of Our said United Kingdom, duly made and sealed.

In witness, &c. Witness, &c.'

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## III.—ABRIDGED PATENTS.

### Form of Letters Patent appointing the present Bishop of *Nova Scotia*, by reference to the original Letters Patent.

(Letters Patent, dated 18th of March 1851.)

Rev. *Hibbert Binney*, D.D., to be Bishop of Nova Scotia.

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, to all whom these presents shall come, greeting: Whereas His late Majesty, Our Royal Grandfather, King George the Third, of glorious and happy memory, did by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Great Britain, bearing date at Westminster, the Ninth day of August, 1787, in the Twenty-seventh year of His Reign, erect, found, ordain, make and constitute the Province of Nova Scotia in North America and its Dependencies, to be a Bishop's See, and to be called the Bishopric of Nova Scotia and its Dependencies, and His said late Majesty, by the same Letters Patent, did give and grant to Charles Inglis, the first Bishop of Nova Scotia and its Dependencies and his successors, full power and authority to perform all the functions peculiar and appropriate to the office of a bishop, and also by himself or themselves, or by his or their commissary or commissaries to exercise jurisdiction spiritual and ecclesiastical in and throughout the said see and diocese, according to the laws and canons of the Church of England, which are lawfully made and received in England in the several causes and matters, therein expressed and specified and no other: And His said late Majesty, by the same Letters Patent, did make a further declaration concerning the special causes and matters in which He would that the aforesaid jurisdiction should be exercised, and did give and grant to the aforesaid Bishop and his successors certain powers and authorities for the due performance of his and their episcopal functions; subject, however, to certain limitations and reservations therein contained, as on reference to the said Letters Patent will more fully appear. And whereas His said late Majesty, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date the Fifteenth day of May 1816, in the Fifty-sixth year of His reign, in consequence of the death of the said Charles Inglis, did nominate and appoint Robert Stanser to be Bishop of the said See of Nova Scotia and its Dependencies, to enter into and possess the said see as bishop thereof, in as full and ample manner as the said Charles Inglis, the first Bishop, possessed or ought to have possessed the same. And whereas the said Robert Stanser, by an instrument in writing under his hand and seal, bearing date the Fourth day of December 1824, and duly enrolled in Our High Court of Chancery, resigned and surrendered into the hands of His late Majesty, Our Royal Uncle, King George the Fourth, also of glorious and happy memory, the said Bishop's See of Nova Scotia and its Dependencies, with all and singular the rights, members, privileges, pre-eminences, and appurtenances thereunto belonging; and his said late Majesty was pleased to accept the resignation and surrender thereof. And whereas his said late Majesty, King George the Fourth, by his Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Our said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster, the 5th day of March 1825, in the sixth year of His reign, did nominate and appoint John Inglis, Doctor in Divinity, to be Bishop of the said See of Nova Scotia and its Dependencies, so as aforesaid vacant by the resignation of the said Robert Stanser, to enter into and possess the said see as bishop thereof, in as full and ample manner as the said Charles Inglis and Robert Stanser possessed or ought to have possessed the same. And his said late Majesty did, by the said Letters Patent, give and grant to the said John Inglis, Bishop of Nova Scotia and its Dependencies, during His pleasure and no longer, until He should be pleased to revoke the same and make other disposition thereof, full power and authority by himself and his sufficient commissary or commissaries to be by him substituted and appointed to exercise jurisdiction spiritual and ecclesiastical, and to perform all and singular the functions and authorities within the Province of New Brunswick and the Islands of Prince Edward, of Newfoundland, and of the Bermudas and their Dependencies, which might be lawfully exercised by himself or his commissary or commissaries within the Province and Diocese of Nova Scotia and its Dependencies, by virtue of the powers contained in the said Letters Patent.

And whereas by Our Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster the 13th day of July 1839, in the third year of Our reign, We were pleased to revoke the said Letters Patent of His said late Majesty, King George the Fourth, so far as the same related to the Islands of Newfoundland and the Bermudas, but no further or otherwise. And whereas we did, by Our Letters Patent, bearing date the 25th day of April 1845, revoke and determine the said Letters Patent of His said late Majesty King George the Fourth, so far as the same related to the Province of New Brunswick, but no further or otherwise.

And

And whereas the said See or Bishopric of Nova Scotia and its Dependencies has become vacant by the death of the said John Inglis, the late bishop thereof, and it is Our Royal intention to appoint a successor to him in the said See or Bishopric of Nova Scotia, and its Dependencies. Now know ye, that in order to give full effect to this Our Royal intention, We, having great confidence in the learning, morals, probity, and prudence of Our well-beloved Hibbert Binney, of Worcester College, in Our University of Oxford, Doctor in Divinity, do name and appoint him to be Bishop of the said See of Nova Scotia and its Dependencies, so as aforesaid void by the death of the said John Inglis, so that he, the said Hibbert Binney, shall be and be taken to be bishop of the See and Diocese of Nova Scotia and its Dependencies, and may, by virtue of this Our nomination and appointment, enter into and possess the said see and diocese as bishop thereof, during his natural life, without any let or impediment of Us, Our heirs and successors, in as full and ample manner, and with all such rights and privileges, and subject to such conditions, as the said John Inglis possessed or ought to have possessed the same under the Letters Patent aforesaid. And We do hereby signify to the most Reverend Father in God, John Bird, by Divine Providence Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England and Metropolitan, that We have nominated and preferred the said Hibbert Binney to the said Bishopric of Nova Scotia and its Dependencies, and have appointed him the bishop and ordinary pastor thereof, requiring, and by the faith and love whereby he is bound unto Us, commanding him to consecrate the said Hibbert Binney Bishop of Nova Scotia in manner and form accustomed, and diligently to do and perform all other things appertaining to his office in this behalf with effect.

And We do, moreover, by these presents, give and grant to the said Hibbert Binney and his successors, Bishops of Nova Scotia and its Dependencies, during Our will and pleasure, and no longer, the same power, authority, and jurisdiction in and throughout the said Island of Prince Edward as was given and granted by the aforesaid Letters to John Inglis, the late Bishop of Nova Scotia and its Dependencies, but no further or otherwise. And further, to the end that all the things aforesaid may be firmly holden and done, We will and grant to the aforesaid Hibbert Binney that he shall have our Letters Patent under Our Great Seal of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, duly made and sealed.

In witness, &c., witness, &c.

By Writ of Privy Seal.

The operative part of this Patent is substantially followed in the Letters Patent of the Bishops of

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| Tasmania, | Gibraltar, and |
| Colombo (Ceylon), | Nassau (Bahamas). |
| St. Helena, | |

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## Letters Patent creating the Bishopric of *Gibraltar*.*

(Patent dated 21st August 1842.)

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith. To all to whom these Presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas it hath been represented unto Us, by the Most Reverend Father in God William, by Divine Providence Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England and Metropolitan, and by the Right Reverend Father in God, Charles James, by Divine permission Lord Bishop of London, that the clergy and laity of the communion of the United Church of England and Ireland, resident within Our possessions of Gibraltar, and Malta, and in divers places within the islands and countries situated in and around the Mediterranean Sea, being from the divided state of Christendom, and from other causes destitute of the Pastoral Superintendence of Local Bishops and Ordinaries, have been customarily subject to the jurisdiction of the Bishop of London, in subordination to the Metropolitical See of Canterbury, but that owing to the remoteness of Our said possessions, and of the other places aforesaid, and to the increased and increasing numbers of the clergy and laity of the said Communion resident within the same, the said clergy and laity are exposed in matters spiritual and ecclesiastical to grave detriment and inconvenience. And whereas the said Most Reverend and Right Reverend Fathers in God have further represented unto Us, that the evils aforesaid might in some degree be remedied by the erection of a Bishop's See within Our town and territory of Gibraltar aforesaid, and have prayed of Us, that We would by Our Royal Authority erect and constitute the same.

And whereas We having taken their said Petition into Our Royal consideration, are persuaded that by granting the same We shall under the Blessing of Almighty God promote the well-being of the said United Church of England and Ireland, and of the clergy and laity thereof in the parts and places aforesaid, and have resolved to grant the same accordingly:

And whereas the Church of "The Holy Trinity" within Our said Town of Gibraltar, is apt and convenient to be erected, and it is Our intention to erect the same into a Cathedral Church and Bishop's See:

Now

* *Note.*—The Gibraltar Patent is given *in extenso* in consequence of certain peculiarities in its provisions.

Now know ye, that in pursuance of such Our Royal intention, We do by these Our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, erect, ordain, make, and constitute the said church of "The Holy Trinity" within Our said town of Gibraltar to be a Cathedral Church and Bishop's See; and We do ordain that the whole town of Gibraltar shall henceforth be a city, and be called the "City of Gibraltar." And We do ordain, make, constitute and declare, the said city and all the territory comprised in Our said possession of Gibraltar and its dependencies, to be the Diocese of the Bishop of Gibraltar hereinafter named, and of his successors, Bishops of Gibraltar, and to be called in all time coming the Diocese of Gibraltar. Saving nevertheless unto Us, Our heirs and successors, the power of extending from time to time, with the consent of the Archbishop of Canterbury, for the time being, if the said See be vacant, or otherwise, of the said Archbishop and of the Bishop of the said See for the time being, the Limits of the said Diocese or of the jurisdiction of the Bishops thereof.

And to the end that this Our intention may be carried into due effect, We having great confidence in the learning, morals, and probity of Our well-beloved George Tomlinson, Doctor in Divinity, do name and appoint him to be ordained and consecrated Bishop of the said See of Gibraltar, and do hereby signify to the Most Reverend Father in God, William by Divine Providence Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England and Metropolitan, the erection and constitution of the said See and Diocese, and Our nomination of the said George Tomlinson; requiring and, by the faith and love whereby he is bound unto Us, commanding the said Most Reverend Father in God to ordain and consecrate the said George Tomlinson to be Bishop of the said See and Diocese in manner accustomed, and diligently to do and perform all other things appertaining to his office in this behalf with effect. And We do ordain and declare that the said George Tomlinson, so by Us nominated and appointed, after having been ordained and consecrated thereunto as aforesaid, may by virtue of such appointment and consecration, enter into and possess the said Bishop's See as Bishop thereof, without let or impediment from Us, Our heirs and successors, for the term of his natural life, subject nevertheless to the right of resignation hereinafter more particularly expressed.

Moreover, We will and grant, by these presents, that the said Bishop shall be a Body Corporate, and do ordain, make, and constitute him to be a perpetual Corporation, and to have perpetual succession, and that he and his successors be for ever hereafter called and known by the name or title of the "Lord Bishop of Gibraltar," and that he and his successors, by the name or title aforesaid, shall be able and capable in the law, and have full power to purchase, have, take, hold, and enjoy manors, messuages, lands, rents, tenements, annuities, and hereditaments of what nature or kind soever in fee and in perpetuity, or for a term of life or years; and also all manner of goods, chattels, and things personal whatsoever of what nature or value soever, and that he and his successors, by and under the said name or title, may prosecute, claim, plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended, answer and be answered, in all manner of Courts of Us, Our heirs and successors, and elsewhere, in and upon all and singular causes, actions, suits, writs, and demands, real and personal, and mixed as well spiritual as temporal, and in all other things, causes, and matters whatsoever. And that the said Bishop of Gibraltar, and his successors shall and may, for ever hereafter, have and use a corporate seal, and the said seal from time to time, at his and their will and pleasure, break, change, alter or make new as he or they shall deem expedient: And We do hereby further grant, ordain, and declare that the said Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity shall henceforth be the Cathedral Church and Episcopal See of the said George Tomlinson and his successors, Bishops of Gibraltar, and that the said Bishop of Gibraltar and his successors shall be subject and subordinate to the Metropolitical See of Canterbury, and to the Archbishops thereof, in the same manner as any Bishop of any See within the Province of Canterbury in Our Kingdom of England is, under the said Metropolitical See and the Archbishops thereof. And We do further will and ordain, that every Bishop of Gibraltar shall, at the time of his consecration, take an oath of due obedience to the Archbishop of Canterbury, for the time being, as his Metropolitan, which oath shall and may be ministered by the said Archbishop, or by one of the Bishops assisting at the said consecration: And We do further by these presents expressly declare that the said Bishop of Gibraltar and his successors, having been respectively by Us, Our heirs and successors, named and appointed, and by the said Archbishop of Canterbury for the time being as Metropolitan of the said See canonically ordained and consecrated thereunto, according to the form and usage of the United Church of England and Ireland, may perform all the functions peculiar and appropriate to the office of Bishop within the said Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity, and the said Diocese of Gibraltar, and likewise within all churches, chapels and other places within Our Island of Malta and its dependencies, which now are, or may hereafter be founded, set apart, or used for the service of Almighty God, according to the ritual of the said United Church of England and Ireland, and more especially within the church now of late founded by the pious munificence of Our dearly beloved Aunt Adelaide the Queen Dowager, in the City of Valetta, and may also by himself or themselves, or by the Archdeacon or Archdeacons, or the Vicar General or other officer or officers hereinafter mentioned, exercise jurisdiction, spiritual and ecclesiastical, within the said Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity and throughout the said Diocese of Gibraltar, and also within the churches, chapels and other places aforesaid in the said Island of Malta and its dependencies, according to the Ecclesiastical Laws now in force in England.

And for a declaration of the spiritual causes and matters in which the aforesaid jurisdiction may be more especially exercised, we do by these presents further declare that the aforesaid

aforesaid Bishop of Gibraltar and his successors may exercise and enjoy full power and authority by himself or themselves, or by the Archdeacon or Archdeacons, or the Vicar General or other officer or officers hereinafter mentioned, to give institution to benefices, to grant licenses to officiate to all rectors, curates, ministers, and chaplains of all the churches or chapels or other places within our said possessions of Gibraltar and Malta, wherein Divine Service shall be celebrated according to the rites and liturgy of the Church of England; and to visit all rectors, curates, ministers, and chaplains, and all priests and deacons in Holy Orders of the United Church of England and Ireland, resident within Our said possessions, with all and all manner of jurisdiction, power, and coercion ecclesiastical that may be requisite in the premises, as also to call before him or them, or before the Archdeacon or Archdeacons, or the Vicar General, or other officer or officers hereinafter mentioned, at such competent days, hours, and places when and so often as to him or them shall seem meet and convenient, the aforesaid rectors, curates, ministers, chaplains, priests, and deacons, or any of them, and to inquire by witnesses sworn in due form of law, and by all other lawful ways and means by which the same may be best and most effectually done, as well concerning their morals as their behaviour in their said offices and stations respectively: And we do hereby authorise and empower the said Bishop of Gibraltar and his successors, and the Archdeacons, Vicar General, or other officer or officers hereinafter mentioned, being respectively delegated thereunto by the said Bishop or his successors, to administer all such oaths as are accustomed and by law may be administered according to the Ecclesiastical Laws of Our Realm of England, and to punish and correct the aforesaid rectors, curates, chaplains, ministers, priests, and deacons according to their demerits, by deprivation, suspension, or other such ecclesiastical censure or correction as they would be liable to according to the Ecclesiastical Laws aforesaid, subject nevertheless to such rights of review and appeal as are hereinafter given and reserved.

And for the better accomplishment of the purposes aforesaid, We do hereby grant and declare, that the said Bishop of Gibraltar, and his successors, may found and constitute within the said Cathedral Church of "The Holy Trinity," one or more Archdeaconries, and one or more Canonries, and may collate fit and proper persons to be the first and other Archdeacons and Canons of the said Archdeaconries and Canonries respectively; and may also from time to time nominate and appoint fit and proper persons to be respectively the officers hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, to be Vicar General, Official Principal, Chancellor, Rural Deans, and Commissaries either general or special; and may, at his or their discretion, delegate to the said Archdeacons, and to the officers aforesaid respectively, such of the powers and functions to the said Bishopric appertaining as may by the Ecclesiastical Laws of this Realm be committed to persons who have not received Episcopal Consecration; and may also appoint one or more fit and proper persons to be Registrars and Actuaries: Provided always, that the Archdeacons aforesaid shall be subject and subordinate to the said Bishop of Gibraltar and his successors, and shall be assisting to him and them in the exercise of his and their episcopal jurisdiction and functions, and shall exercise only such and so much jurisdiction as shall be committed to them by the said Bishop and his successors as aforesaid. And We will and declare, that during a vacancy of the said See of Gibraltar, by the demise of the Bishop thereof, or otherwise, the said Archdeacons, and the said Vicar General, and other officers respectively appointed as aforesaid, shall continue to exercise, so far as by law they may or can, the jurisdiction and functions delegated to them, and that the said registrars and actuaries shall respectively continue to discharge the duties whereunto they have been appointed, until a new Bishop of the said See of Gibraltar shall have been duly nominated and consecrated, and his arrival within the limits of Our said possessions of Gibraltar and Malta, or either of them, shall have been notified to the said parties respectively; and moreover We command, and by these presents for Us, Our heirs and successors, do strictly enjoin all and singular Our governors, judges, and justices, and all and singular rectors, curates, chaplains, ministers, and other Our subjects within Our said possessions of Gibraltar and Malta, that they and every of them be in and by all lawful ways and means aiding and assisting to the said Bishop and his successors, and to the said Archdeacons, and to the Vicar General, and other officer or officers aforesaid in the execution of the premises in all things: Nevertheless, We will and do by these presents declare and ordain, that in all grave matters of correction which are accustomed according to the practice of the Ecclesiastical Laws of Our Realm of England to be judicially examined, the same shall in like manner be judicially examined and proceeded in before the said Bishop of Gibraltar and his successors, or the said Archdeacons, or the said Vicar General, or other officer or officers aforesaid; and all such causes shall be proceeded in to final sentence in due form of law. And, further, We will and do by these presents declare and ordain, that it shall be lawful for any party against whom any judgment, decree, or sentence shall be pronounced by any of the said Archdeacons, or by the Vicar General or other officer or officers of the said Bishop or his successors, to demand a re-examination and review of such judgment, decree, or sentence, before the Bishop or his successors in person, who upon such demand made, shall take cognizance thereof, and shall have full power and authority to affirm, reverse, or alter, the said judgment, sentence, or decree: and if any party shall conceive himself aggrieved by any judgment, decree, or sentence pronounced by the said Bishop of Gibraltar or his successors, either in case of such review, or in any cause originally instituted before the said Bishop or his successors, it shall be lawful for the said party to appeal to the said Archbishop of Canterbury or his successors, who shall finally decide and determine the said appeal: Provided always, that in any such case of appeal or review, notice of the intention of the party to make such appeal or demand such review, shall

be given to the Bishop, or subordinate judge by whom the sentence appealed from, or to be reviewed, shall have been pronounced, within fifteen days from the promulgation thereof: And We do further will, and by these presents ordain, that in all cases in which an appeal shall be made, or review demanded as aforesaid, a copy of the judgment or sentence in such case promulgated or given, setting forth the causes thereof, together with a copy of the evidence on which the same was founded, shall without delay be certified and transmitted by such subordinate judge to the said Bishop or his successor, or by the said Bishop or his successors to the said Archbishop of Canterbury, as the case may require. And such judgments, sentences and decrees, shall respectively remain in force until the same shall have been reversed or altered by the said Bishop or the said Archbishop: And We further will and ordain that the supreme courts of justice exercising jurisdiction within Our said possessions of Gibraltar and Malta respectively, shall have such and the like jurisdiction and power of interfering by writ of prohibition or mandamus, subject to the same laws, restrictions and rules of practice, as is or may be exercised by Our Court of Queen's Bench at Westminster, in regard to proceedings in the Ecclesiastical Courts of England: Regard being had, nevertheless, to any special provisions or exceptions contained in these Our Letters Patent, and to any other laws and regulations specially applicable to or concerning Our said possessions, or either of them: Moreover, it is Our will and pleasure, and We do hereby declare and ordain, that nothing in these presents contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to repeal, vary, or alter the provisions of any Charter whereby ecclesiastical jurisdiction has been given to any courts of judicature within Our said Possessions, or either of them, so far as the same do not appertain to the correction of clerks in Holy Orders of the United Church of England and Ireland, or to matters and causes merely spiritual, and relating to the Communion of the said United Church, or to give to the said Bishop of Gibraltar, or his successors, any authority or jurisdiction whatever in matters now depending in the said courts, except as herein excepted: And, for removing doubts with respect to the validity of the resignation of the said office and dignity of Bishop of Gibraltar, it is Our further will, that if the said Bishop, or any of his successors shall, by instrument under his hand and seal, delivered and sent to the Archbishop of Canterbury for the time being, and by him accepted and registered in the Office of Faculties of the said Archbishop, resign the office and dignity of Bishop of Gibraltar, such Bishop shall forthwith cease to be Bishop of Gibraltar, to all intents and purposes, but without prejudice to any responsibility to which he may be liable in law or equity in respect of his conduct in his said office: And, lastly, to the end that all things aforesaid may be firmly holden and done, We will and grant to the aforesaid George Tomlinson, that he shall have Our Letters Patent under our Great Seal of Our said United Kingdom duly made and sealed.

In witness, &c. Witness, &c.

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## IV. MANDATE.

### Form of Mandate authorising the Consecration of the Bishop of *Quebec.*

Mandate for the Consecration of the Bishop of Quebec; dated 15th May 1863.

Victoria R.

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, to the Right Reverend Father in God, Francis Fulford, by Divine permission Bishop of Montreal, and Metropolitan of our Province of Canada, and to all other Bishops herein concerned, greeting. Whereas the Episcopal See of Quebec being lately vacant by the death of the Right Reverend Father in God George Jehosophat Mountain, late Bishop thereof, the Synod of the Diocese of Quebec have chosen and elected Our trusty and well-beloved James William Williams, Master of Arts, to be their Bishop and Pastor, as by their petition directed to Us thereupon, and signed by the President and Secretaries of the first Synod, does more fully appear. We approving of such election have given Our Royal assent thereto, and this We signify unto you by these presents, requiring and strictly commanding you, by the faith and allegiance by which you stand bound to Us, to consecrate the said James William, so as aforesaid chosen to be Bishop of the said See, and to do, perform, and execute with diligence, favour, and effect, all and singular other things which belong to your pastoral office according to the laws, statutes, and canons in this behalf made and provided.

Given at Our Court at Windsor this 15th day of May 1863, in the 26th Year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,

To the Right Reverend Father in God, (signed) *Newcastle.*
Francis Fulford, Bishop of Montreal, of Our Province of Canada, and to all other Bishops herein concerned.

This form was substantially followed in the case of the Bishop of Rupert's Land

## No. 2.

CORRESPONDENCE or other PAPERS relating to the conditions, as regards Endowment, which Her Majesty's Government may have required previous to Granting the LETTERS PATENT creating the Bishoprics of *Cape Town*, *Adelaide*, and *British Columbia*, respectively.

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# CAPE TOWN AND ADELAIDE.

— No. 1. —

No. 1.
Right Hon. W. E Gladstone to His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.
19 May 1846.

COPY of a LETTER from the Right Honourable *W. E. Gladstone*, M. P., to His Grace the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

My Lord Archbishop, Downing-street, 19 May 1846.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your Grace's letter of the 15th May,* in which you announced to me that the sum of 35,000 *l.* has been placed at your Grace's disposal by an act of private munificence, for the purpose of founding, if it should be Her Majesty's pleasure, two Colonial Bishoprics, the one at the Cape of Good Hope, and the other at Adelaide, in South Australia.

I have lost no time in submitting this proposal to the gracious consideration of Her Majesty.

I have the satisfaction of acquainting your Grace that Her Majesty gives Her cordial sanction to the proposal, and highly appreciates the conduct of the person who has enabled your Grace to bring it under the notice of Her Majesty.

Whenever it shall be your Grace's pleasure you will find me prepared on the part of Her Majesty's Government to enter upon the consideration of the measures necessary for giving effect to this proposal.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. E. Gladstone.*

* Not on record in the Colonial Office.

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# BRITISH COLUMBIA.

— No. 2. —

No. 2.
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury to the Right Hon. Sir E. B. Lytton, Bart.
27 Sept. 1858.

COPY of a LETTER from His Grace the Archbishop of *Canterbury* to the Right Honourable Sir *E. B. Lytton*, Bart.

Sir, Lambeth, 27 September 1858.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that in consequence of the importance which is likely to belong to the Colony of British Columbia, and the expediency of providing for the spiritual instruction of the population assembling there, Miss Burdett Coutts has empowered me to propose the appointment of a Bishop there, who may take the oversight of the Clergy, and superintend the religious interest of the country and people; and for that purpose she is prepared to furnish an endowment of the See to the amount of 15,000 *l.*

I am in hopes that Her Majesty's Government may consider this so desirable a measure as to consent to the erection of the See.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. B. Cantuar.*

The Right Honourable Sir E. B. Lytton, Bart.

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— No. 3 —

No. 3.
Right Hon. Sir E. B. Lytton, Bart., to His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.
7 Oct. 1858.

COPY of a LETTER from the Right Honourable Sir *E. B. Lytton*, Bart., to His Grace the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

My Lord Archbishop, Downing-street, 7 October 1858.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 27th ult., in which you inform me that Miss Burdett Coutts desires to devote the large sum of 15,000*l.* to the endowment of a Bishopric in the new Colony of British Columbia.

To lay the foundation of a Christian Church in all its completeness simultaneously with the establishment of a civil policy is a worthy system of colonization, in which, as your Grace rightly apprehends, Her Majesty's Government will gladly co-operate to the best of their ability, and will offer every facility for the erection of the new See. For my own part, as the Minister especially charged with the superintendence and administration of the new Colony, I would desire, through your Grace, to express to Miss Burdett Coutts the high and grateful appreciation which I entertain of this her latest, but not least munificent, contribution to the purposes of Christianity and civilization.

Of recent years, from various causes, the State has greatly departed from the ancient practice of supplementing by grants of land or money the requirements of the Colonial Church. That Church, in consequence, following the analogy of the freer system of self-government which has with happy effect been conceded to many of our colonies, has thrown herself upon the voluntary efforts of her children, both abroad and at home; but the provision thus made for her spiritual organization, if indeed less large in amount than it would have been had it been drawn from the ampler resources of the State, has been made in a spirit of self-sacrifice and devotion calculated to give permanent life and fixity to her teaching and ecclesiastical system.

The best recognition of the present munificent endowment will be found in its leading the colonists of British Columbia to imitate the self-denial and zeal to which their Church will owe her early and effective organization.

Starting in her career under Episcopal guidance, and complete in all the parts of her system, that Church will commence her missionary work with more than the usual promise of success. Her field of labour will undoubtedly be arduous. There must be many difficulties in the earlier stages of a society gathered from all parts of the world, and reflecting every variety of the human character; but thus constituted she will prove, I cannot doubt, not only a teacher, but a civilizer; not only a spiritual, but a social blessing, lending in the new world, as in the old, her direct and powerful aid to law and order, bringing education in her train, and reminding the adventurers and colonists of British Columbia that it is the right use, and not the mere acquisition, of wealth which makes communities, as well as individuals, truly prosperous and happy.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. B. Lytton.*

— No. 4. —

No. 4.
Right Hon. Sir E. B. Lytton, Bart., to Governor Douglas.
19 Oct. 1858.

COPY of DESPATCH from the Right Honourable Sir *E. B. Lytton*, Bart., to Governor *Douglas*.

(No. 32.)

Sir, Downing-street, 19 October 1858.

I ENCLOSE for your information a copy of a letter* from the Archbishop of Canterbury, announcing to me the munificent endowment offered by Miss Burdett Coutts for the foundation of a See in British Columbia, together with my reply † to that communication.

I have, as you will perceive by the correspondence, gladly accepted this noble contribution to the cause of Christianity; and I rejoice to think that the service and ministrations of the church will not be wanting to the early stages of colonial life.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. B. Lytton.*

Governor Douglas,
&c. &c.

* The Archbishop of Canterbury, 27 September 1858, page 21.

† Sir E. B. Lytton, in reply, 7 October 1858, above.

— No. 5. —

No. 5.
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury to the Right Hon. Sir E. B. Lytton, Bart.
4 Nov. 1858.

Copy of a LETTER from His Grace the Archbishop of *Canterbury* to the Right Honourable Sir *E. B. Lytton*, Bart.

Addington, Croydon, 4 November 1858.

Sir,

I had the honour of receiving a letter from you on the 7th October last,* in which you were so good as to express your approbation of Miss Burdett Coutts' liberal offer to endow a Bishopric for the new Colony of Columbia.

May I now take the liberty of mentioning the Rev. George Hills as a person recommended to me as being eminently suited to such a position, and who has also the advantage of Miss Coutts' confidence. He is an honorary canon of Norwich, and incumbent of Yarmouth, where his ministry for the last 10 years has been remarkably successful.

I hope that I am not trespassing upon your indulgence in offering this recommendation.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. B. Cantuar.*

* Page 22.

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— No. 6. —

No. 6.
Right Hon. Sir E. B. Lytton, Bart., to His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.
11 Nov. 1858.

Copy of a LETTER from the Right Honourable Sir *E. B. Lytton*, Bart., to His Grace the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

Downing-street, 11 November 1858.

My Lord Archbishop,

I have the honour to acquaint you that I have submitted to the Queen the name of the Rev. George Hills, Honorary Canon of Norwich, and incumbent of Yarmouth, who is mentioned in your Grace's letter of the 4th instant, as a person eminently suited to fill the office of Bishop of British Columbia, and that I have received Her Majesty's commands to convey to you Her approval of the appointment of Mr. Hills to the new See.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. B. Lytton.*

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— No. 7. —

No. 7.
Governor Douglas to the Right Hon. Sir E. B. Lytton, Bart.
28 Dec. 1858.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor *Douglas* to the Right Honourable Sir *E. B. Lytton*, Bart.

(No. 58.)

Victoria, Vancouver Island, 28 December 1858.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 32,* of the 19th October last, enclosing a letter from the Archbishop of Canterbury, announcing to you the munificent endowment offered by Miss Burdett Coutts, together with your admirable reply thereto, which I shall take the liberty of publishing in this country, as it refers to a matter of general interest, for the information of the public.

A more acceptable gift than this munificent donation, or one calculated to diffuse a greater amount of public good, could hardly have been devised; and I beg, on behalf of the Colony, to offer most grateful thanks to the generous lady whose name and beneficence will be commemorated in the records of the country.

I have, &c.
(signed) *James Douglas*, Governor.

* Page 22.

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# COLONIAL BISHOPRICS.

COPIES of all LETTERS PATENT creating COLONIAL BISHOPRICS under which the present BISHOPS of such COLONIAL SEES are purporting to act, &c.; and, of CORRESPONDENCE or other PAPERS relating to the Conditions, as regards Endowment, which Her Majesty's Government may have required previous to granting the LETTERS PATENT creating the Bishopries of *Cape Town*, *Adelaide*, and *British Columbia* respectively.

(*Mr. Kinnaird.*)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
4 *August* 1866.

476.

*Under* 3 *oz.*

No. 1.

# CORRESPONDENCE

RELATIVE TO

# COLONIAL BISHOPRICS.

**Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.**
*17th May* 1866.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

[*Price 4d.*] 1866.

3651

# SCHEDULE.


| Number in Series. | From whom. | Number and Date. | Subject. | Page. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | **NEW ZEALAND.** | |
| 1 | Governor Sir George Grey, K.C.B., to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P. | 10 Aug. 1865 (No. 101.) | Transmits Petition addressed to Her Majesty by the Bishops of the Church of England in New Zealand, and also a Memorandum prepared by the Governor's Responsible Advisers in relation to that Petition. - - - - | 1 |
| 2 | The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., to His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. | 28 Oct. 1865 | Forwards the above Despatch and Enclosures.<br>States that the Law Officers of the Crown have been requested to inform him whether the prayer of the Petition can be legally granted, and, if so, what legal steps would be necessary to give effect to it; and in the meantime requests his Grace to favour Mr. Cardwell with any observations on the subject of the Petition - - - - - | 3 |
| 3 | His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P. | 8 Nov. 1865 | In reply to the above letter - - | 3 |
| 4 | Rev. W. F. Oldham to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P. | 15 March 1866 | Referring to the Petition of the Bishops of the Church of England in New Zealand, praying for permission to resign their Patents granted by the Crown, submits that that Petition gives no clue to the feelings of the other two orders of Clergy and Laity. States that the feeling of a large majority of both those orders is strongly opposed to any unnecessary severance of the ties which connect the Colonial Church with the Church and Crown of England - | 4 |
| 5 | W. E. Forster, Esq., M.P., to the Rev. W. F. Oldham. | 25 May 1866 | Acknowledges the above letter - - | 4 |
| | | | **BRITISH COLUMBIA AND VANCOUVER ISLAND.** | |
| 6 | The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., to the Governors of British Columbia and Vancouver Island. | 26 Oct. 1864 (No. 38.) and (No. 49.) | Transmits proposal from the Bishop of British Columbia for the division of the Diocese of British Columbia into two Sees, and the Endowment of a new Bishopric, and also Mr. Cardwell's letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury - | 5 |
| 7 | Governor Kennedy, C.B., to the Right. Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P. | 2 Jan. 1865 (No. 3.) | In reply to Mr. Cardwell's Despatch, No. 49, of 26th October 1864, enclosing the proposal from the Bishop of British Columbia; states that, having submitted that proposal to the Executive Council, he is of opinion that a compliance with it would be beneficial to Vancouver Island - - - - | 6 |

| Number in Series. | From whom. | Number and Date. | Subject. | Page. |
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| 8 | Governor Seymour to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P. | 2 May 1865 (No. 38.) | In reply to Mr. Cardwell's Despatch (No. 38) of 26th October 1864, transmitting the proposal made by the Bishop of British Columbia for the division of the Diocese, encloses the opinions of the Members of the Executive Council then in the Colony; and calls attention to the unanimous condemnation by his advisers of the proposal made by the Bishop - - - - - | 6 |
| 9 | The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. | 22 July 1865 | Transmits Governor Seymour's Despatch (No. 38). Thinks it would be desirable to await the Governor's arrival in England before forming any definite opinion on the subject of the division of the Diocese - - - - - | 10 |
| 10 | The Officer administering the Government of British Columbia to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P. | 1 March 1866 (No. 13.) | Forwarding a Letter from the Bishop of British Columbia to Mr. Cardwell respecting the proposed Boundaries of the Dioceses - - - - - | 11 |


## COLOMBO.


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| 11 | Governor Sir Hercules Robinson to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P. | 14 Dec. 1865 (No. 233.) | At the request of the Bishop of Colombo, forwards copy of the Proceedings of the Synod of Colombo, with a Letter from his Lordship, in which he invites special attention to the 6th Resolution of the Synod, requesting that Clergymen appointed from England may be required to sign, on their arrival in the Colony, the Declaration of Principles adopted by that body - - - - - | 12 |
| 12 | Governor Sir Hercules Robinson to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P. | 30 Dec. 1865 (No. 240.) | Forwards a Letter from Messrs. Morgan, Vane, and Skinner, enclosing a Document signed by certain members of the United Church of England and Ireland, recording their desire not to be identified with or be held to be represented by the Synod, or bound by any of its Acts, Declarations, or Resolutions - - | 14 |
| 13 | Governor Sir Hercules Robinson to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P. | 25 March 1866 (No. 55.) | Forwards a Letter from the Bishop of Colombo, correcting some of the statements contained in a Letter received by Mr. Cardwell from the Secretary of the Church Missionary Society, upon the subject of the Synod lately held in Colombo - - - - - | 14 |
| 14 | The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., to Governor Sir Hercules Robinson. | 8 May 1866 (No. 126.) | Acknowledges Despatches Nos. 233 and 240 of the 14th and 30th December 1865, and No. 55 of 25th March 1866. Observes that it is necessary to be careful in the present unsettled state of the law that the Synod does not assume to exercise powers which may prove to have been inconsistent with the law. Encloses, confidentially, a copy of the Opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown for the guidance of the Governor, and requests that he will inform the Bishop that the request conveyed in the 6th Resolution cannot be complied with - - - - | 16 |

| Number in Series. | From whom. | Number and Date. | Subject. | Page. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | W. E. Forster, Esq., M.P., to the Rev. H. Venn. | 8 May 1866 | Acknowledges letter of 18th January, respecting certain Resolutions passed by the Diocesan Synod of Colombo. States that the Resolutions of that Synod were communicated to Mr. Cardwell by the Governor of Ceylon; and forwards a copy of the answer which was addressed to the Governor - - - - | 18 |
| | | | RUPERT'S LAND. | |
| 16 | His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P. | 5 April 1865 | Requests that, in the event of the Crown not being advised to appoint a successor to Bishop Anderson under his Letters Patent, it will be the view of Her Majesty's Government that Her Majesty's permission should still be accorded for the consecration of a proper person to exercise episcopal authority, though without the legal powers which were conferred upon Bishop Anderson; and in that event recommends the Rev. R. Machray to be consecrated, and requests that Her Majesty may be pleased to issue the necessary Mandate - - | 19 |
| 17 | The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. | 27 May 1865 | With reference to his Grace's Letter of 5th April, transmits a Mandate which the Queen had been graciously pleased to issue, authorizing the Consecration of the Rev. R. Machray as Bishop of Rupert's Land - - - - - | 19 |
| | | | COLONIES GENERAL. | |
| 18 | Miss Burdett Coutts to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. | 12 July 1865 | Reviewing the Circumstances under which in 1845 she guaranteed an adequate Provision for the Endowment of certain Episcopal Sees to be erected by the Crown; that the declaration of the state of the law in the Report of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council upon the case of the Bishops of Cape Town and Natal had drawn her attention to the fact that the conditions upon which she undertook to make provision for the endowment of a Bishop's See at Cape Town had not been fulfilled by Her Majesty's Letters Patent; and applies to his Grace for information, with a request that her letter may be communicated to the Committee of Archbishops and Bishops - - - - | 20 |
| 19 | Miss Burdett Coutts to the Earl Russell, K.G. | 28 Dec. 1865 | In continuation of the same subject. Presses on his Lordship to consider if Her Majesty's Government cannot adopt measures to give legal effect to the arrangements which were supposed to have been made by Her Majesty's Letters Patent, and, if this cannot be effected, reclaims the Endowments which she undertook to provide on the faith of the validity of those arrangements - | 21 |

| Number in Series. | From whom. | Number and Date. | Subject. | Page. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | H. Waddington, Esq., to the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. | 5 May 1866 | Encloses Letter from the Bishop of London, addressed to Sir George Grey, transmitting a Petition to the Queen from Miss Burdett Coutts, in which she sets forth the present danger lest the funds with which she endowed the See of Cape Town, and two other Sees, on the faith of engagements publicly entered into by the Archbishops and Bishops on the one part, and the Government of Her Majesty on the other, be diverted to a purpose different from that for which she had destined them; and prays Her Majesty to direct that, in any measure for amending the law with respect to the Bishops and Clergy in the said Colonies, care may be taken to preserve unimpaired to Her Majesty the exercise of Her Royal Supremacy in the appointment of Bishops and the Chief Government of the Church - - - - | 23 |
| 21 | Sir Frederic Rogers, Bart., to H. Waddington, Esq. | 16 May 1866 | Acknowledges Mr. Waddington's letter of the 5th May. States that a bill has been introduced into Parliament, intended to relieve Colonial Bishops, and the Clergy ordained by them, from the principal legal difficulties resulting from the recent decisions of the Judicial Committee - - - - | 25 |
| 22 | The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., to the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London. | 25 May 1866 | States that he has laid before the Queen the Petition addressed to Her Majesty by Miss Burdett Coutts, enclosed in his Lordship's letter, and that Her Majesty's Government are fully sensible of the advantages which the Colonial Episcopate derives from its connection with the Established Church, and would readily adopt any legitimate means of strengthening that connection; but that it would be inconsistent with the settled principles of Colonial policy to establish in the Colonies by Imperial legislation a Prerogative in respect to Ecclesiastical matters, which the highest Court of Appeal has declared to have no existence in law. A Bill has been introduced into Parliament which, Her Majesty's Government hopes, will have the effect of placing the Church of England at greater liberty to extend its ministrations throughout the Colonial Empire - - - - - | 25 |

# NEW ZEALAND.



## No. 1.



Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir G. Grey, K.C.B., to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.

(No. 101.) Government House, Wellington, August 10, 1865.
(Received, Oct. 16, 1865.)

Sir,

I have the honour herewith to transmit a petition, addressed to Her Majesty by the Bishops of the Church of England in the Colony of New Zealand, together with a Memorandum which my Responsible Advisers have prepared in relation to the enclosed petition, and which they have requested me to bring under your notice.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. GREY.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.

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Enclosure 1. in No. 1.



Petition from the Bishops of the Church of England in New Zealand.

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty,

The humble Petition of the undersigned Bishops of the Anglican Church in New Zealand,

Showeth,

1. That Your Majesty's petitioners were duly consecrated according to the form and manner of making, ordaining, and consecrating of bishops according to the order of the United Church of England and Ireland; and humbly express their conviction that all the powers necessary for the due administration of the office of a bishop in this Colony were conveyed to them by the ordinance of consecration.

2. That Your Majesty's petitioners accepted letters patent from the Crown, the validity of which has now been denied by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the following words:—

"Although in a Crown Colony, properly so called . . . a bishopric may be constituted and ecclesiastical jurisdiction conferred by the sole authority of the Crown, yet the letters patent of the Crown will not have any such effect or operation in a Colony or Settlement which is possessed of an independent legislature."

On Petition of the Bishop of Natal, March 20, 1865.

That the letters patent granted to Your Majesty's petitioners were issued after the colony of New Zealand had become possessed of an independent legislature.

3. That Your Majesty's petitioners, therefore, humbly crave permission to surrender their letters patent, and to be allowed to rely in future upon the powers inherent in their office for perpetuating the succession of their order within the colony of New Zealand, and securing the due exercise of their episcopal functions, in conformity with the Church constitution herein-after described.

4. That Your Majesty's petitioners, in conjunction with the representatives of the clergy and laity from all the dioceses in New Zealand, and with Bishop Patteson, have agreed upon a constitution for associating together the members of the United Church of England and Ireland in New Zealand, by voluntary compact, for the ordering the affairs, the management of the property, the promotion of the discipline of the members thereof, and for the inculcation and maintenance of sound doctrine and true religion throughout the Colony.

5. That this constitution has been recognized by an Act of the Colonial Legislature empowering the Bishop of New Zealand to convey to trustees appointed by the General Synod, as established under the provisions of the said constitution, numerous properties formerly held by him; and that at the present time the residences of four bishops and of many of the clergy, sites for churches and schools, burial grounds, lands for the endowment of bishoprics, parishes, schools, colleges, and of the Melanesian mission, are vested in trustees appointed under the authority of the said General Synod; and further, that regulations have been framed for the administration of the properties so held in trust for the General Synod, and a tribunal has been established for the decision of any doubts which may arise in the course of such administration; in agreement, as it is believed, with the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the case of Rev. W. Long *v.* the Bishop of Cape Town.

Bishop of New Zealand's Trusts Act, 1858.

6. That the General Synod, at its last meeting held at Christchurch in May 1865, framed rules for enforcing discipline within their body, and also established a tribunal to determine whether the rules so framed and assented to "have been violated or not, and what shall be the consequences of such violation;" and that all the bishops in New Zealand, together with Bishop Patteson, assented to the rules so framed, and to the establishment of the tribunal aforesaid; and are bound, in common

Judgment of Judicial Committee of Privy Council, Long *v.* Bishop of Capetown.

NEW ZEALAND.

with all the clergy and lay officers of the Church in this Colony, by all the rules adopted by the General Synod. And further, that this compact, so entered into by all the bishops in New Zealand before the receipt of the Judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on petition of the Bishop of Natal, was afterwards found to be in agreement with the following words of that judgment:—

"The United Church of England and Ireland is not a part of the constitution in any colonial "settlement, nor can its authorities, or those who bear office in it, claim to be recognized by the law "of the Colony otherwise than as the members of a voluntary association."

Downing Street, February 15, 1856.

7. That this constitution of the Church in New Zealand was framed after careful consideration of a despatch of the Right Honourable H. Labouchere to Governor-General Sir Edmund Head, Bart., and in accordance with the following suggestion in that despatch:—

"I am aware of the advantages which might belong to a scheme under which the binding force of such regulations should be simply voluntary."

Judgment of Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, Long *v.* Bishop of Capetown.

8. That Your Majesty's petitioners have accepted and acquiesce in the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council that the Church of England in this Colony "is in the same situation "with any other religious body, in no better, but in no worse, position; and the members may "adopt, as the members of any other communion may adopt, rules for enforcing discipline within "their body, which will be binding on those who expressly or by implication have assented to "them."

Ibid.

And they therefore humbly submit that the judgment of Lord Lyndhurst in the case of Dr. Warren points out the course of procedure in all questions which may arise between any of the members of the Anglican church in New Zealand, whether bishops, clergy, or laity, who have bound themselves by voluntary compact under the authority of the General Synod, viz.:—

(1.) That the question be tried and decided according to the rules of the Synod, as agreed to by the bishops, clergy, and laity.

Judgment of Lord Lyndhurst in the case of Dr. Warren.

(2.) That on the petition of either party the Supreme Court of the Colony has authority to inquire into "the regularity of the proceedings and the authority of the tribunal, and on those grounds merely" to affirm or annul the decision.

(3.) That from any such decision of the Supreme Court of the Colony an appeal would lie to the Privy Council upon the same grounds.

Judgment on Petition of the Bishop of Natal.

And therefore that the Anglican Church in New Zealand is effectually guarded against the danger apprehended by the Lords of the Judicial Committee; viz., that cases might occur in "which there would be a denial of justice, and no remedy for great public inconvenience and mischief," without having recourse to a direct appeal to the Crown in the case of any controversy such as that which is presented by the petition of the Bishop of Natal.

August 28, 1855.

9. That the above-recited principle of the civil equality of all religious bodies has been affirmed by a resolution passed by the House of Representatives in New Zealand.

25 Edw. III. Stat. 6.

10. That your Majesty's petitioners humbly express their conviction that the right of appointment of bishops in New Zealand is not part of the prerogative of the Crown, inasmuch as all the bishoprics were founded by private efforts, and endowed from private resources; and further that the assertion of any such claim may operate as a most serious discouragement to the clergy already in New Zealand, and tend to prevent other clergymen from coming out from England, by cutting them off from all hope of election to the highest offices of the Church in this Colony.

11. That Your Majesty's petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that all doubts may be removed as to their status, both ecclesiastical and temporal:—

(1.) By the acceptance of the surrender of their Letters Patent now declared to be null and void.

(2.) By declaring the royal mandate under which Your Majesty's petitioners were consecrated to be merely an authority given by the Crown for the act of consecration, and to have no further effect or legal consequence.

(3.) By recognizing the inherent right of the bishops in New Zealand to fill up vacancies in their own order by the consecration of persons elected in conformity with the regulations of the General Synod, without Letters Patent and without royal mandate, in the same manner as they have already consecrated a missionary bishop for the islands in the Western Pacific, after communication with Your Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, and with the Attorney General of New Zealand.

And Your Majesty's humble and loyal petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray

(Signed) G. A. New Zealand,
June 13, 1865.
H. J. C. Christchurch,
July 6, 1865.
Edmund Nelson,
June 21, 1865.
C. J. Wellington,
June 23, 1865.
William Waiapu,
June 13, 1865.

Enclosure 2. in No. 1.

NEW ZEALAND.

Encl. 2. in No. 1.

MEMORANDUM BY MINISTERS.—PETITION of BISHOP SELWYN and others.

Ministers are of opinion that the recent Judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in Bishop Colenso's case affects the Civil Government of Colonies in which Responsible Government exists in two particulars.

It being established by the Judgment that the Crown has no authority over the colonial branches of the Church of England, it follows that the Crown ought not to incorporate Bishops of that religious denomination within the Colony by Letters Patent, except under the advice of the Colonial Ministers; advice which, of course, will not be given in the case of one religious body in exclusion of others.

The right to advise the Crown (through the Governor), in reference to the creation of corporations within the Colony, is one which Colonial Ministers ought to guard with jealousy.

It being also established by the Judgment that Letters Patent purporting to confer episcopal jurisdiction within the Colony are a nullity, and that Bishops so appointed have no jurisdiction or authority over the members of their religious communities other than that which the governing authorities of all religious bodies possess over the members of their respective denominations, it follows that quasi judicial proceedings by Bishops (like those of other governing authorities of religious bodies) within the Colony can only be regarded as proceedings *in foro domestico,* which ought not to be liable to be reviewed on appeal by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

(Signed) HENRY SEWELL.

August 8, 1865.

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No. 2.

No. 2.

COPY of a LETTER from the Right Hon. EDWARD CARDWELL, M.P., to his Grace the ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

MY LORD ARCHBISHOP, Downing Street, October 28, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to enclose copies of a Despatch from the Governor of New Zealand, a Petition from the Anglican Bishops in that Colony, and a Memorandum by the Colonial Ministers.* * Page 1.

The object of the Petition is that the Bishops may be allowed to surrender their Letters Patent, that the Royal Mandates under which they were consecrated may be declared to have been merely the authority for their consecration, and to have no further effect, and that in future the right to consecrate in the manner described may be recognized in the Bishops of the Anglican Church in New Zealand.

I have requested the Law Officers of the Crown to inform me whether the prayer of the Petition can be legally granted, and, if so, what legal steps would be necessary to give effect to it.

In the meantime I should feel much obliged to your Grace by the favour of any observations on this Petition with which you may think fit to favour me on the subject.

I have, &c.

His Grace (Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

The Archbishop of Canterbury.

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No. 3.

No. 3.

COPY of a LETTER from his Grace the ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY to the Right Hon. EDWARD CARDWELL, M.P.

SIR, Addington Park, November 8, 1865.

I HAVE given my careful attention to the Petition from the Anglican Bishops of New Zealand, which you have done me the honour to forward, accompanied by a Despatch from the Governor of New Zealand, and a Memorandum from the Colonial Ministers.

The substance of that Petition seems to me to be the natural and necessary corollary from the two Judgments of the Judicial Committee of Privy Council referred to by the petitioners.

It is thereby established that the Crown has no authority over the colonial branches of the Church of England; that it cannot, of its own authority, incorporate Bishops of the Church of England within the Colony by Letters Patent; and that henceforth the quasi judicial decisions of the governing powers in the colonial churches can only be regarded as proceedings "*in foro domestico,*" which ought not to be liable to be reviewed, on appeal, by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

NEW ZEALAND.

The existing Letters Patent then having been declared invalid, I can see no reason why the petitioning Bishops should not be allowed to surrender them; and as the Anglican Church in the Colonies is declared to be on the same footing exactly, *quoad* its relation to the State, as the several Nonconformist bodies there, it appears to follow that the Bishops of those Churches should be allowed to exercise all the Episcopal functions in the Colony, according to the constitution on the basis of voluntary compact which has been agreed upon and promulgated. This constitution has been recognized by the Colonial Legislature, and is in accordance with a despatch from a former Colonial Secretary, the Right Honourable Henry Labouchere.

This much as to the future. But as regards the past, I must be allowed to express an earnest hope that Her Majesty's Government will see fit to introduce into Parliament early in the ensuing session a Bill for all the Colonies in which the Church is not by law established, enacting that all acts already done, which would have been legal under the Letters Patent, now declared invalid, shall be as good and effectual in law as if the Letters had been valid.

The problem still remains to be settled, what will be the exact relation between the Anglican Church in the Colonies and the Church of England at home. It will require time and thought to solve the question, but I already find an anxious wish on the part of clergymen selected here for Colonial Bishoprics to be consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury. I hope, therefore, that in the Bill for which I ask it may be declared lawful for the Archbishops and Bishops of the Church of England to consecrate Bishops for such Colonies without any licence or Letters Patent from the Crown.

I should imagine it would now be right to repeal those Acts of Parliament which relate to the Church in these Colonies, as having no longer any force.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P. (Signed) C. T. CANTUAR.

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No. 4.

## No. 4.

Copy of a LETTER from the Rev. W. F. Oldham to the Right Honourable Edward Cardwell, M.P.

Riverton, New Zealand, March 15, 1866.
(Received May 19, 1866.)
(Answered May 25, 1866, infra.)

Sir,

I have the honour to address you in reference to the petition of the Bishops of the Church of England in New Zealand, praying for permission to resign their patents granted by the Crown. I beg respectfully to submit that the said petition, though expressing the unanimous opinion of the Episcopal bench in this Colony, gives no clue to the feeling of the other two orders, of clergy and laity; they not having expressed their opinion in General Synod.

The feeling of a large number, possibly of a large majority, of both those orders, is strongly opposed to any unnecessary severance of the ties which connect the Colonial Church with the Church and Crown of England.

I have, &c.

To the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, Secretary of State for the Colonies. (Signed) W. F. OLDHAM, Incumbent of Riverton.

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No. 5.

## No. 5.

Copy of a LETTER from W. E. Forster, Esq., M.P., to the Rev. W. F. Oldham.

Sir,

Downing Street, May 25, 1866.

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to acknowledge the receipt of the letter which you addressed to him on the 15th March last, with reference to the petition of the Bishops of New Zealand, praying for permission to resign their patents granted by the Crown.

I have, &c.

The Rev. W. F. Oldham. (Signed) W. E. FORSTER.

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# BRITISH COLUMBIA AND VANCOUVER ISLAND.



No. 6.

No. 6.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., to the Governors of British Columbia (No. 38) and Vancouver Island (No. 49.)

Sir, Downing Street, October 26, 1864.

I have the honour to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a proposal from the Bishop of British Columbia for the division of the Diocese of British Columbia into two, and the endowment of a new Bishopric. I have received this proposal from the Archbishop of Canterbury, who has intimated to me his approval of it. Oct. 6, 1864.

I enclose a copy of the answer which I have returned to his Grace, and I have to request that you will take an early opportunity of acquainting me with your views on the subject. Oct. 25, 1864.

I have, &c.

The Governors of British Columbia and Vancouver Island. (Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

Enclosure 1 in No. 6.

Encl. 1 in No. 6.

7, Upper Berkeley Street, Portman Square,
October 6, 1864.

My Lord Archbishop,

It may be in the recollection of your Grace that a resolution was passed at a meeting of the Colonial Bishoprics Council in July last, declaring the importance of dividing the Diocese of Columbia as soon as the funds could be found for the endowment of the new See. Resolution of Colonial Bishopric Council.

The necessity for this division arises from the vast extent of the present Diocese, equal in area to England and France, and the physical impossibility of giving that attention to all parts of the Diocese which is most important in the early stage of planting and fostering the institutions of Christianity. The political circumstances also of the two colonies of Columbia and Vancouver, which have occasioned the appointment of two Governors, give direction to religious matters, and make it very desirable to go along with the public sentiment by an extension also of the Episcopate. A very strong feeling in favour of a resident Bishop in New Westminster has often been publicly expressed. Any measure tending as this would to strengthen British feeling is especially valuable in that part of the Empire at the present time. Necessity for division.

It is proposed the title of the See to be created shall be that of New Westminster, after the chief town of the colony of British Columbia, the southern and north-eastern portions of which will form the new Diocese; while the north-west portion of Columbia, with Queen Charlotte Islands and the Colony of Vancouver will constitute the other Diocese, over which I shall continue to preside with Victoria as my place of residence. Title of the new See to be New Westminster.

With respect to endowment I am happy to be able to report to your Grace that 5,500*l.* is secured; viz.— Endowment.

| £ | |
|---|---|
| 2,500 | already invested in land, chiefly in and about New Westminster. |
| 2,000 | in hand here, ready to be paid over if the See be constituted. |
| 1,000 | voted by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. |
| 5,500 | |

Besides this the Colonial Bishoprics Council will probably make a grant similar to their last to Grafton of 1,500*l.*, making a total so far of 7,000*l.*, which at colonial interest represents 700*l.* a year.

Under these circumstances, and seeing the minimum endowment (5,000*l.*) required by the Crown is secured, I venture to ask your Grace, if the proposed arrangements have your approval, to take the requisite steps for obtaining the assent of the Government, and I presume your Grace will at the same time recommend to the Crown a fitting person to become the first Bishop of the new See. Sanction of Government.

I have appended a map, also the boundaries of the proposed division, and am ready to furnish your Grace or the Government with any further explanation or details that may be required.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. G. Columbia.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND VANCOUVER ISLAND.

Boundaries, Diocese of New Westminster.

BOUNDARIES of the proposed Diocese of New Westminster.

From Point Roberts, on the 49th parallel of latitude, up the Gulf of Georgia, to the north end of Hardwich Island; thence along a ridge between Port Nevile and Loughborough Canal to the height of land dividing the waters flowing into the Fraser and Peace rivers on the East from the waters flowing into the Pacific on the West; along this height to a point on the 60th parallel of latitude; thence easterly along the said parallel to the 120 longitude W., down the whole Eastern and along the Southern boundaries of the Colony of British Columbia to Point Roberts.

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BOUNDARIES of the Diocese of Columbia and Vancouver.

Boundaries, Diocese of Columbia and Vancouver.

The boundaries of the Colony of Vancouver, with so much of the Colony of British Columbia as is comprised within the following limits; that is to say, beginning at a point northward of Hardwick Island on the mainland opposite, along a ridge between Port Nevile and Loughborough Canal, to the height of land dividing the waters flowing into the Fraser and Peace rivers on the East from the waters flowing into the Pacific on the West; along this height to a point on the 60th parallel of latitude; thence westerly to along the same to the Russian boundary, along which to the mouth of Portland Canal, including Queen Charlotte's Islands, to the point on the mainland opposite the north end of Hardwick Island.

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Encl. 2 in No. 6.

Enclosure 2 in No. 6.

MY LORD ARCHBISHOP, Downing Street, October 25, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the recipt of your Grace's letter of the 7th instant, forwarding an application from the Lord Bishop of British Columbia for a division of his Diocese, and recommending the Rev. John Postlethwaite for appointment to the proposed new See.

Although I do not anticipate any objection to the plan suggested by the Lord Bishop of British Columbia, I am desirous, before any definite action is taken in the matter, to consult the Governor of the Colony, who may possibly wish to make some suggestions with reference to the territorial division of the See, or other details of the arrangement.

On the receipt of the Governor's reply to the reference, which I propose to make to him by the mail of the 1st of November, I will lose no time in communicating further with your Grace on the subject.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. (Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

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No. 7.

## No. 7.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor KENNEDY, C.B., to the Right Honourable EDWARD CARDWELL, M.P.

(No. 3.) Victoria, January 2, 1865.

(Received, Feb. 28, 1865.)

SIR,

* Page 5.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch No. 49,* 26th October 1864, enclosing the copy of a proposal from the Bishop of British Columbia for the division of that Diocese into two, and the endowment of a new Bishopric.

Having submitted the proposal with the accompanying documents to my Executive Council, I am of opinion that a compliance with it would be in every way beneficial to this Colony.

I have, &c.

The Rt. Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., &c. &c. &c. (Signed) A. E. KENNEDY, Governor.

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No. 8.

## No. 8.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor SEYMOUR to the Right Honourable EDWARD CARDWELL, M.P.

(No. 38.) New Westminster, May 2, 1865.

(Received, July 8, 1865.)

SIR,

* Page 5.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your Despatch, No. 38,* of the 26th October 1864, on the subject of a proposal made for the division of the Diocese of British Columbia.

2. I should long ago have furnished you with my opinion upon the project, but that I knew the Bishop would soon return to the Colony. When I saw his Lordship I promised him, as we did not quite agree, that I would consider the matter further, for at least a fortnight, before finally communicating my views to you.

3. Previous, however, to the Bishop's return, I had devoted an anxious consideration to the whole question. I called for the assistance of such members of the Executive Council as are now in the Colony. Their opinions I have the honour to forward I am so reluctant to oppose arrangements already approved of by the Church in England, that I particularly call your attention to the unanimous condemnation by my constituted advisers of the proposal made by the Bishop of British Columbia. Their opinion, if promulgated, would have the concurrence, I believe, of every inhabitant of the Colony.

4. Acknowledging at once the advantage which would accrue from a division of this Diocese, and the appointment of an additional Bishop, I regret to say that I think more harm than good would be done by carrying out the division in the manner proposed.

5. You are but too well aware of the jealousy existing between the two Colonies on this side of the Rocky Mountains. The merchants and owners of town lots in Victoria, in the comparatively unimportant Colony of Vancouver, have drawn nearly all the share of the profits of the gold discoveries in this Colony, which have not been absorbed in California. British Columbia, the source of wealth, has remained poor, and imagines itself neglected in every way. Its name was used as an attraction for capital, which was invested beyond its limits; its gold created a demand for a bank whose head quarters are in another Colony, for a Diocese whose See is in the rival Island. Its treasure poured forth without leaving a deposit here, and a territory of the greatest mineral wealth ran the risk of utter abandonment.

6. The feeling of injustice suffered is diminished here, since the separation of the two Colonies; yet Victoria still irritates the local jealousy by affecting, though contributing nothing to the revenue, to be the capital of British Columbia. The project of Bishop Hills, by which it is proposed that the seat of the Episcopate of British Columbia should be on Vancouver Island, with just enough of this territory annexed to justify the retention of the title, would, I feel convinced, create an amount of hostility in this Colony that would greatly impede the progress of the Church.

7. Bishop Hills himself appears to have recently held the opinion I now express. I enclose an extract from the Columbia Mission Report for 1864. His Lordship acknowledges the "rivalry" of the two Colonies, and says, "in whichever of the two is fixed the "Episcopal seat, an alienation of feeling in the other will be the consequence. The best "interests of religion, as well as good policy, will be served by yielding to the colonial "feeling, and by gathering up all sympathies in a division of the diocese." But I enclose a portion of the Bishop's minute.

8. Until Vancouver Island is politically incorporated with British Columbia no division of the Diocese can be satisfactorily made which does not recognise and adhere to the existing territorial limits of the two Colonies.

9. I will not allow myself to follow up the subjects mooted by some of the Executive Councillors. Unquestionably, as stated, the religious destitution of the Colony is considerable, and the spirit of rivalry already alluded to leads people to count the respective numbers of the clergy on the mainland and on the outlying Island. I must, in all justice, however, with the Colonial Secretary, bear testimony to the noble results of the labours carried on, in a spirit of humility and self-denial, by the Roman Catholic missionaries among the Indians. The Reverend Fathers, however, devote their lives to the civilization and salvation of the Native races, and do not come across the miner's path.

10. New Westminster, though it may possibly feel that the Episcopal seat of the Diocese of British Columbia should not be in another and not over-friendly Colony, has little to complain of as regards the attention bestowed on it by the Church of England. The clergy and laity have worked energetically together, and as high a sense of honour and morality, as sound a tone, exists in this young town as in any with which I am acquainted.

11. But in Cariboo, the source of wealth, the centre of life of the two Colonies,—the real British Columbia,—this winter has seen a great festival. The three towns on Williams Creek were dressed in flags, and the population turned out into the streets, for it was announced that several sleighs loaded with squaws were on the road.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P. (Signed) FREDERICK SEYMOUR.
&c. &c. &c.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND VANCOUVER ISLAND.

Enclosure 1. in No. 8.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OPINION.

Encl. 1. in No. 8.
* Page 5.

I HAVE read the correspondence accompanying the Secretary of State's Despatch No. 38,* of the 26th October, which his Excellency has been pleased to forward for the opinions of the Members of the Executive Council.

I am strongly averse to the division of the See of British Columbia, as proposed by Bishop Hill. If it is the intention of the present Bishop of this Diocese to continue to reside in Vancouver Island, I think it will be of advantage to this Colony that the See should be divided, but simply under the same limits as are contained in the commissions of the respective Governors.

I gather from the Bishop's letter that his Lordship would propose to continue, as it were, Metropolitan Bishop, and that the new Bishopric should be merely designated "New Westminster," but that the new Diocese should comprise the entire mining districts of the Colony, which will probably contain during the season of 1865 a population of from 15,000 to 20,000 white men. While Bishop Hill would desire to continue his jurisdiction over what no doubt is a very large area of the Colony, but an area which we are well aware is at present uninhabited by white men ;—

The Indian tribes on the northern coast are, with the exception of Mr. Duncan's admirable mission at Methlakathla, almost entirely converts to Christianity through the praiseworthy perseverance of the Roman Catholic Church; and I should be very sorry to see any attempt made to shake their faith in their present religion by trying to convert them to a Protestant's belief.

It would therefore be little more than in the designation alone that Bishop Hill would continue to hold a portion of this Colony in connection with the Diocese of Vancouver Island; a measure which would be extremely unpopular to the colonists in general, and be the means of further increasing the ill-feeling which already exists between the two Colonies.

From the correspondence it would appear that the sum which is actually required by the Crown before a new Bishopric can be formed is the only money forthcoming for the See of New Westminster. It will surely be asked by the inhabitants of this Colony, what has become of the large and munificent gifts of Miss Burdett Coutts and others; which amounted, if I remember rightly, to from 16,000*l.*, to 20,000*l.*, and which was subscribed, I believe, solely to foster our Church in the mining districts of this Colony.

The Church of England is at present represented in British Columbia by an archdeacon and two clergymen. The former and one clergyman reside in New Westminster, the latter at Lillooet, a distance of 300 miles from the capital, leaving Yale, Quesnelmouth, and the many other smaller towns of the interior, as well as the mining districts of Cariboo and Kootenay, with a winter population of from 400 to 500 men in each, entirely unprovided with the means of religious instruction. It cannot therefore be said that British Columbia is at present deriving the advantage that might be expected from the large subscriptions of 1859.

I do not know what might have been done with the Indian population in the earlier history of the Colony, but I am convinced that it is too late now for the Church of England to attempt the work which has been so well carried out by the Roman Catholic Church. No better example of the work done by the two Churches could be given than on the occasion of the Governor's invitation to the river Indians on the 24th of last May, when over 4,000 came under the care and superintendence of one Catholic priest, Father Fouquet, while our own Church was represented by five individuals.

I think the experience of the last year tells us that it is the policy of this Government, for the present at least, to keep as much as possible under its own immediate control the trade and intercourse with the Northern Tribes, which even the ecclesiastical separation proposed would tend to weaken.

(Signed) ARTHUR N. BIRCH.

Colonial Secretary's Office.
January 5, 1865.

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THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OPINION.

I have perused the despatch of the Secretary of State for the Colonies of 26th October 1864, No. 38, to Governor Seymour;

That of 25th October 1864, from same to the Archbishop of Canterbury;

And that of 6th October 1864, from the Bishop of Columbia to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and (I am fain to confess) with much surprise.

1. A proposal to divide the present See into the two separate Dioceses of British Columbia and Vancouver Island, conterminous with the two countries, and under separate Bishops, deriving their titles from their respective Sees, would meet with universal favour and acceptance.

2. The division, however, in the papers before me, is one which would be particularly obnoxious to all the adherents of the Church of England in this country.

3. The Lord Bishop of the Diocese is well aware of the exceedingly strong feeling of rivalry and antagonism that has sprung up within the last five years between this and the neighbouring Colony, taking its rise from unsatisfactory political relations, and thence extending to matters which should have been entirely free from such influence.

4. A division of the Diocese, consequently, which would seek to couple any part of British Columbia, or its dependencies, with Vancouver Island, will be received with the utmost disfavour throughout the whole land, and seriously injure and retard the sacred cause it proposes to serve.

5. During an intimate acquaintance with the progress of the Church of England in the Colony, since the first Gold rush in 1858, I have observed with pain the extension of the feeling of antagonism from secular matters to ecclesiastical affairs.

6. His lordship himself clearly indicates the kind of influences which have produced this result when he so forcibly alludes to the frequent remonstrances that have "so often been publicly expressed," and the "very strong feeling" which has been generated in favour of his Lordship's residence at New Westminster or some other locality in the country which gives the title to his Diocese.

7. It is difficult for those on the spot to see what principle has been followed in the proposed geographical division of the Diocese, or what advantage, in the interest of Christian Institutions, it is likely to produce, to counterbalance in some degree the extreme unpopularity of the proposed measure.

8. Comparative distance can scarcely be the guide, for New Westminster is considerably nearer than Victoria to the Indian Missions of the North-west coast.

9. It does not appear, moreover, how far the trust funds specially subscribed by charitable persons for the benefit of British Columbia as well as Vancouver Island can with propriety be restricted to the purposes of the proposed arrangement,—at all events, without full consideration of the spiritual destitution of British Columbia, and a corresponding redistribution of the fund.

10. If this redistribution can be equitably effected, or a corresponding equivalent secured, no more beneficial arrangement could be proposed than two separate Bishoprics conterminous with the two several Colonies, just as nothing could be devised more detrimental to the progress of so conservative and British an element as the Church of England in the Colony, than the very unsatisfactory division now proposed by the present Bishop of British Columbia.

Attorney General's Office, (Signed) HENRY P. PELLEW CREASE.
3rd January 1865.

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THE TREASURER'S OPINION.

IN preference to the arrangement proposed, which does not seem to me to go along with the public sentiment as regards territory, I would rather have in principle a Metropolitan See (the Metropolitan retaining the title of Bishop of Columbia), with one or more Suffragan Bishops, the limits of whose Sees should be conterminous with those of the two Colonies. At the present time, for the want of the requisite funds for endowment, this may be practically impossible; but it is, in my judgment, a mistake to throw a portion of British Columbia into the See of Vancouver. And even if this were necessary for a time, I think that the portion lying nearest to Vancouver Island should be the portion attached; while, by the proposed distribution, it appears that, alleging as he does with perfect reason that the distances are too great for any one person to travel over, the Bishop has chosen the most opposite points for union in his own Diocese.

I should be very unwilling to see any part of British Columbia united with the Island of Vancouver in one See, so long as the Colonies are separate. Something of the kind I suggest has, I believe, been tried and found to work well in New Zealand, where there is a Bishop of New Zealand, and Bishops of Christ Church, Nelson, &c. his suffragans.

(Signed) CHARLES W. FRANKS.

Treasury, 3rd January 1865.

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THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS OPINION.

IT is quite true, as the Bishop has stated, that there has been a wish on the part of the people of New Westminster for the Bishop to reside among them. But that feeling was never extended in any way to the contemplation of the separation of the Diocese and the erection of a new See. The people were disappointed; and they expressed their disappointment in plain terms to the Bishop at a public meeting shortly after his arrival, at finding that his palace was to be set up at Victoria, and that the large sums provided by Miss Coutts were to be invested there. We understood that the Bishop was appointed, by his title and in reality, to this Colony, and that the money for establishing the Bishopric was to have been laid out mainly in the purchase of property here. The investments at Victoria have, no doubt, been much more profitable. The Church property there, in town lots and in land in the neighbourhood of the town, is well known to be every valuable.

It appears now that a new Bishop is to be appointed, and fresh funds devoted to the support of his office. I doubt if any necessity would have arisen, or if there would have been any pretence for such a step, if the Bishop at first had made New Westminster his residence. Victoria could have been reached, on an average throughout the year, twice every week, in trips of eight hours each; and, except Victoria, there are few places, if any, in Vancouver Island, requiring any special attention. The extent of territory in British Columbia is undoubtedly very large, and may, as his Lordship has stated, be equal to both England and France; but the permanent white population is very small, probably scarcely 5,000 in each colony; a small number, surely, to require two bishops, two archdeacons, and a body of clergymen.

If, however, the contemplated change is to be carried out, and if the feelings of the people of this Colony are to be taken into account in the matter, I am satisfied that they would with one voice protest (the intelligent part of them) against the union of the north-west portion of the country with Vancouver Island. In what possible way would "British feeling be strengthened" by such an arrangement. Colonial acuteness would be much more apt to suggest that it was intended to enable

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND VANCOUVER ISLAND.

the Bishop to retain his present title, and to give him still a right to control and dispose of the funds placed in his charge as Bishop of British Columbia.

For myself, I can only say that I hope, if there is a division of the Diocese,—a measure which appears to be decided on,—that the Sees will be kept as distinct as the Colonies, and that some settlement will be arrived at respecting the endowment money bestowed by Miss Coutts. If it was granted for British Columbia, it ought scarcely in justice to be allowed to form part of the permanent wealth of another Colony.

(Signed) W. HAMLEY.

Custom House, 3rd January 1865.

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DIVISION OF THE DIOCESE.—GOVERNOR SEYMOUR'S OPINION.

THE Bishop hoped on his return to England to have furthered the division of the Diocese, but he has not seen his way to press the subject. Nothing has proved so effectual to cause increase of clergy and means in any colonial district as the establishment of the Episcopate. A permanency is imparted to the work, which gives confidence to all concerned. A leader of experience is secured, who brings helpers with him. More local aid is called forth. The young Church is fostered in its early stages with more constant care and oversight. Not having to be away for many months on long journeys over a vast and widespread diocese, the Bishop can bestow more attention upon central religious objects in the chief town where he resides.

A subdivision of British Columbia and Vancouver is required on account both of their extent and rivalry. They are as large as France and England. They have never drawn willingly together. The Imperial Government have recently yielded to this feeling, and sent out two Governors in place of one, with entirely separate administration. The difficulty of uniting the two Colonies in one diocesan action will be greater than before. In whichever of the two is fixed the Episcopal seat, an alienation of feeling in the other will be the consequence. The best interests of religion, as well as good policy, will be served by yielding to the colonial feeling, and by gathering up all sympathies in a division of the Diocese.

Governor Seymour, in his address to the Legislative Council of British Columbia on the 8th of April 1864, thus speaks of the importance of separate administration of the two Colonies :—

"And now I must notice your resolution of yesterday's date. Protesting against any union with the Colony of Vancouver, I shall forward that resolution to his Grace the Secretary of State, and strongly express my opinion that British Columbia has grown too large for a return to the old system to be possible. Whether union under other conditions might hereafter be acceptable, I am at present unable to say. I would, however, observe, that from my short experience I am inclined to think that an efficient administration of the affairs of British Columbia alone would be enough to require the whole attention of a Governor."

Vancouver and Columbia, being distinct Colonies with two Governors, should now have also their two Bishops. The fostering and organization of the Church, and the religious welfare of the people, are at least as important as the secular interests of the State. No time should be lost. The following step has been taken. At a meeting of the Colonial Bishoprics Council, July 15, 1864, the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair, it was resolved—

"That the Council record their conviction of the importance of separating Vancouver Island from the diocese of Columbia, and erecting it into a separate Bishopric as soon as the necessary fund for its endowment can be provided."

Is there no one, who reads this, to whom God has given the power, willing to respond to the call, and by a noble offering fix deep for all time the roots of the Church of God in that rising British province?

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No. 9.

## No. 9.

COPY of a LETTER from the Right Hon. EDWARD CARDWELL, M.P., to His Grace the ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

MY LORD ARCHBISHOP, Downing Street, July 22, 1865.

WITH reference to my letter of the 25th of October last, stating that I was desirous of consulting the Governor of British Columbia respecting the application of the Lord Bishop of that Colony for a division of his Diocese, I have the honour to inform your Grace that Governor Seymour has reported to me that objections are entertained by his Government to the mode in which it is proposed to divide the Bishopric.

As I have reason to believe that the Governor is about immediately to visit England, I think that it will be desirable to await his arrival before forming any definite opinion on the subject.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

(Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

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No. 10.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND VANCOUVER ISLAND.

No. 10.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the OFFICER ADMINISTERING the GOVERNMENT to the Right Honourable EDWARD CARDWELL, M.P.

(No. 13.) New Westminster, March 1, 1866.
(Received May 14, 1866.)

SIR,

AT the request of the Bishop of Columbia, I have the honour to forward a letter addressed to you by his lordship on the subject of the division of the Diocese.

2. I refrain from commenting upon the views entertained by Bishop Hills, as I am opposed to the division recommended by his Lordship, while I should much regret to throw any obstacle in the way of a division of the Diocese, which, however arranged, must prove of advantage to the Church in this Colony.

The Bishop of Columbia to his Honour A. N. Birch, with enclosure and maps.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P. &c. &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR N. BIRCH.

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Enclosure in No. 10.

Encl. in No. 10.

The BISHOP of COLUMBIA to the OFFICER ADMINISTERING the GOVERNMENT of BRITISH COLUMBIA.

SIR, Victoria, Vancouver, February 5, 1866.

MAY I ask you to forward the enclosed letter (with two maps) to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. I shall be thankful if you can feel it consistent with your duty to support the views I have submitted.

I have, &c.

——— (Signed) G. COLUMBIA.

SIR, Victoria, Vancouver, February 5, 1866.

IN case further explanation may be necessary respecting the proposed boundary of the Diocese of New Westminster, I have the honour to forward two maps, one (A.) representing the division which has met the approval of the Archbishop and the Colonial Bishoprics Council, and the other (B.) showing the division suggested by Mr. Seymour.

By the former (A.) the present Diocese of British Columbia (comprising the two Colonies) is divided into eastern and western portions by the natural watershed between the Fraser and the Pacific, and by the Gulf of Georgia, the western consisting of North-west Columbia, together with the Islands of Vancouver and Queen Charlotte.

This division (A.) gives a fair distribution of area and work, leaves the chief centres of Indian population with the coal mines and seafaring population and interests for the Western, while the gold fields and agricultural districts are the principal area of population in the Eastern or New Westminster division. North-west Columbia is geographically and commercially in connexion with Vancouver and Victoria, not with New Westminster. The Hudson Bay Company ships, the navy and trading vessels by which we communicate with it, belong exclusively to Vancouver, and sail from Victoria and Esquimalt. To connect these portions ecclesiastically, therefore, is the most practical arrangement. The only argument advanced in favour of the plan (B.) is, I believe, that the two Dioceses would be conterminous with the two Colonies; but this will cease to apply as soon as the now universally desired union is effected. It ought not, however, I would respectfully submit, to prevail in any case against the serious disadvantage it would entail upon the spiritual work.

One disadvantage is the great disparity of area, one Bishop having a Diocese 800 miles by 400 or 500, together with an island 150 in length, while the other Bishop would have only an island 290 by 60. Another disadvantage would be the inconvenient and oppressive distribution of work. Besides having to take journeys to the interior, north, south, and east, 500 miles in each direction, the Bishop of New Westminster, in order to visit the north-west coast and islands, would have to travel out of his Diocese—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To Victoria | 70 | miles. |
| Then along Vancouver | 290 | ,, |
| Thence to Queen Charlotte Island, Metlacatla, and Stickeen | 500 | ,, |
| | 860 | ,, |
| And back | 860 | ,, |
| Total | 1720 | ,, |

Occupying at the least two months each year, and, as the missions extend, requiring even a second visitation, which could be taken readily by the Bishop residing in Victoria, whose Diocese would run nearly 380 miles in the same direction. Since then the Diocese suggested in map (B.) is unequal in area, and imposes a needless burden of labour, expense, and time upon the Bishop of New Westminster, I venture to hope you may be able to recommend to Her Majesty the ecclesiastical organization already submitted to take effect, and which I have not proposed without careful and mature consideration, and a personal knowledge of the whole country.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, Secretary of State for the Colonies, &c &c, &c.

(Signed) G. COLUMBIA.

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COLOMBO.

# COLOMBO.

No. 11.

No. 11.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir Hercules Robinson to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.

(No. 233.) Queen's House, Colombo, Dec. 14, 1865.
(Received, January 19, 1866.)
(Answered, No. 126, May 8, 1866, page 16.)

Sir,

At the request of the Bishop of Colombo, I have the honour to forward copy of the proceedings of the Synod of Colombo, together with a copy of a letter from his Lordship which accompanied the same.

2. The Bishop has invited special attention to the 6th Resolution of the Synod, in which I am asked to communicate to the Secretary of State their request that clergymen appointed from England may be required to sign, on their arrival here, the Declaration of principles adopted by the Synod.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P. (Signed) HERCULES G. R. ROBINSON.

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Encl. 1 in No. 11.

Enclosure 1 in No. 11.

"Acts and Resolutions of the First Synod of the Diocese of Colombo," held in St. Thomas' College on the 20th September 1865 and two following Days.

(Extract.)

IV.—Status of Synod.

1.—Moved by W. W. Cairns, Esq.,
Seconded by the Rev. G. Schrader,

That this Synod, lawfully summoned by the Bishop of the Diocese, claims to be by representation the Church of the Diocese of Colombo in union and full communion with the United Church of England and Ireland, and identical with the said Church in faith and doctrine, and acknowledges the supremacy of the Sovereign, and the authority of any Synod of this Province lawfully summoned in which this Synod shall have been duly represented.

2.—Moved by the Rev. Canon Bailey,
Seconded by F. W. Willisford, Esq., M.D.,

That nothing in the acts of this Synod, or in the terms therein used, shall be held to assume the powers or functions of legislating with any coercive jurisdiction; but merely as purporting to lay down rules, which will bind those who expressly or by implication assent thereto.

3.—Moved by W. E. T. Sharpe, Esq.,
Seconded by the Rev. W. F. Kelly,

That this Synod disclaims any attempt to pass rules contrary to law, or to create tribunals similar to those which, in countries where there is an Established Church, exercise a legal and coercive jurisdiction.

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V.—Declaration of Principles.

Proposed by the Venerable the Archdeacon,
Seconded by James Moir, Esq.,

That this Synod do adopt the following Declaration of principles:—

We, the bishop, clergy, and laity of the Diocese of Colombo, in Synod assembled, in union and full communion with the United Church of England and Ireland, do declare that we receive the Holy Scriptures as the revealed Word of God, and the authorized version of the same as of like authority in this Diocese as it is in England; and we do maintain the doctrines and sacraments of Christ as the Lord hath commanded, and as the said United Church of England and Ireland receives the same; and do receive the Book of Common Prayer, and administration of the sacraments, and other rites and ceremonies of the Church, according to the use of the United Church of England and Ireland, together with the Psalter or Psalms of David, pointed as they are to be sung or said in churches, and the form and manner of ordaining and consecrating bishops, priests, and deacons; and further we do disclaim the right to alter the standards of faith and doctrine now in use in the Church, the three creeds, the thirty-nine articles, the Church catechism, and the other formularies

of the Church; and we do acknowledge the authority of the canons and constitutions of the Church, in so far as they are of force in England, and as the existing circumstances of the Church in this Diocese permit, until they shall have been altered by the Synod of this Province lawfully convened, in which this Diocese shall have been duly represented.

VI.—Appointments by the Secretary of State.

Moved by the Rev. W. F. Kelly,
Seconded by Capt. Byrde,

That the Lord Bishop of the Diocese be respectfully requested to forward the above Declaration to His Excellency the Governor, for transmission to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and to beg that his Excellency will be pleased to communicate to the Secretary of State the earnest and humble request of this Synod that every appointment to any ecclesiastical office in this Diocese be made in future upon the undertaking of the person so appointed to sign the Declaration in Ceylon.

VII.—Appointment of future Bishops.

Moved by the Rev. W. Ellis,
Second by J. H. Tennekoon, Esq.,

That the Lord Bishop be respectfully requested to transmit a copy of the Declaration to the Most Reverend the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, and to the Right Rev. the Metropolitan of India, with a view to secure that any ecclesiastic hereafter nominated to this See be appointed on the distinct undertaking that he will sign the Declaration in Ceylon before his enthronement.

VIII.—Ordination or Employment of Clergy.

Moved by the Rev. Warden Bennett,
Seconded by Dr. Willisford,

That the Lord Bishop of the Diocese be respectfully requested to require all candidates for Holy Orders, and all applicants for employment in this Diocese, prior to their being ordained or licensed, their acceptance of, and signature to, the above Declaration, as an act of agreement and contract between the said applicants and the Bishop for and on behalf of the Church of this Diocese.

Provided, however, that the enforcement of this resolution in the case of licences of certain clerks in Holy Orders be contingent on the approval by the Secretary of State of Resolution VI.

Enclosure 2 in No. 11.



Hon. Sir, Newera Ellia, December 5, 1865.

I forward two copies of proceedings of the Synod to your Excellency. One for your own perusal, and the other to be forwarded to the Secretary of State.

First, the points I would draw your Excellency's attention to are, first,—the three resolutions under one heading, "Status of Synod," which I feel sure will vindicate the Synod from any charge of setting itself above the law, whilst its claims are, to the letter, in accordance with the late Duke of Newcastle's despatch.

Secondly, the resolution No. 6, asking your Excellency to communicate to the Secretary of State our request that he will require any clergy appointed directly from home to chaplaincies to sign the Declaration on their arrival in Ceylon.

This requires some explanation. The Declaration does not pledge such clergy to anything not already required from them; but we are advised that if a clergyman departing from his ordination vows were to be proceeded against in the Ceylon courts, they would take cognizance only of engagements made in that Colony.

It is only on this understanding that the resolution passed the Synod, and this also applies to Resolution 8, which they wished to be ruled by the same principle, though the case of Colonial Chaplains is not there contemplated, but that of other clergy, such as missionaries, coming for employment into this Diocese.

Third, Your Excellency will observe that the Synod does not affect to create a separate Church of Ceylon, but simply acknowledges a Diocese of the Church of England, in the Province, indeed, not of Canterbury, but of Calcutta, the Metropolitan See.

I should, as President, have repressed any attempt on the part of the Synod (had such been made) to constitute a separate and independent Church.

I need only further assure your Excellency of the entire loyalty of all our proceedings to the principle of the Queen's supremacy; and I can answer for my clerical and lay brethren, that if, in ignorance, we should in any particular have exceeded our powers, we should be perfectly willing, on proper advice, in such particular to amend our proceedings.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Governor. (Signed) Piers Colombo.

COLOMBO.

No. 12.

No. 12.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir Hercules Robinson to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.

(No. 240.) Queen's House, Colombo, December 30, 1865.
(Received, Feb. 3, 1866.)
(Answered, No. 126 May 8, 1866, page 16.)

Sir,

* Page 12 With reference to my Despatch No. 233,* of the 14th instant, forwarding copy of the proceedings of the Synod at Colombo, I have the honour to transmit to you copy of a letter from Messrs Morgan, Vane, and Skinner, enclosing a document signed by certain members of the United Church of England and Ireland, recording their desire not to be identified with or be held to be represented by the Synod, or bound by any of its acts, declarations, or resolutions.

This document bears the signatures of gentlemen holding respectable and influential positions in the Colony.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P. (Signed) HERCULES G. R. ROBINSON.

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Encl. in No. 12.

Enclosure in No. 12.

Sir, Colombo, December 28, 1865.

We have the honour to forward the enclosed, and beg that you will lay the same before the Governor, and request his Excellency to forward it to the Secretary of State.

The paper is still in circulation, and the additional signatures will be made known to you without delay.

We have, &c.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary. (Signed) Richard F. Morgan.
G. Vane.
T. Skinner.

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With reference to the following resolution, moved and adopted at a late meeting of the Lord Bishop of Colombo, and certain of the clergy and laity, held in St. Thomas' College, Colombo, on the 20th, 21st, and 22nd days of September, 1865,—

"That this Synod, lawfully summoned by the Bishop of this Diocese, claims to be by "representation the Church of the Diocese of Colombo, in union and full communion with the "United Church of England and Ireland, and identical with the said Church in faith and "doctrine, and acknowledges the supremacy of the Sovereign, and the authority of any Synod "of this Province, lawfully summoned, in which this Synod shall have been duly represented,"—

We, the undersigned, members of the United Church of England and Ireland, desire to record that we have not joined in this alleged Synod, nor taken any part therein, that we do not acknowledge it to be by representation the Church of the Diocese of Colombo, and that we are not and do not hold ourselves bound by any of its acts, declarations, or resolutions.

Conceding freely to others the privilege of judging and acting for themselves in this as in other matters, we claim that we may in no way be identified with or be held to be represented by this alleged Synod, or bound by any of its acts, declarations, or resolutions.

Signed by William Chas. Gibson, Colonial Secretary, and 41 others.

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No. 13.

No. 13.

Copy of a DESPATH from Governor Sir Hercules Robinson to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.

(No. 55.) Newera Ellia, Ceylon, March 25, 1866.
(Received May 3, 1866.)
(Answered, No. 126, May 8, 1866, page 16.)

Sir,

March 7, 1866. At the request of the Bishop of Colombo, I have the honour to forward a letter addressed to you by his Lordship, correcting some of the statements contained in a letter received by you from the Secretary of the Church Missionary Society, upon the subject of the Synod lately held in Colombo, a copy of which was, it appears, transmitted for the Bishop's information by that body.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P. (Signed) HERCULES G. R. ROBINSON.

Enclosure in No. 13.

SIR, Columbo, Ceylon, 7th March, 1866.

THE Secretary of the "Church Missionary Society" has forwarded to me a copy of the letter from that body to yourself on the subject of the Synod lately held in my Diocese. As there appears from this document to be some misapprehension of the object of the "Declaration" (of which I perceive no copy is given in the above letter,) I venture to address a few words in explanation, in the hope that such misapprehension may be removed before you reply to the application of the Synod with reference to the signature of Clergy to the Declaration.

First.—I must lay great stress on the fact that nothing was further from the intention of the Synod than to impose a *new* Declaration on Clergy now, or hereafter to be employed in the Diocese, i. e. new in the sense of one more stringent, or binding to any new obligation. They desired only that the Clergy should enter into their contract with the Church in Ceylon as well as (or instead of) doing it in England.

All that the letter of the Society expresses as to their wish to maintain closely and simply the constitution of the United Church of England and Ireland, the Synod of the Diocese would echo to the letter. Nothing is further from their intention than to separate even in outward form from that Church of which they thankfully consider themselves a part. But they are told that as a Church they have not legally such identity, and this was one great reason why they met in Synod, to claim that identity for themselves. The decision of English Judges is quoted to prove that no "United Church of England and Ireland" can exist in the Colonies. Accordingly they made a Declaration of the very closest conformity compatible with their existence, as a Diocese in another Province to the principles and formularies of the Church of England. If they err, they do so by following the advice, and striving to carry out the recorded judgments of the English Courts. But I cannot conceal from myself that these decisions are the cause of this widespread apprehension of Churchmen in the Colonies, equally when as now some make honest endeavours to right themselves, and when others object to those endeavours, and find in them the very dangers which they are intended to avert. For myself, I sympathize almost with every expression that occurs on this point in the letter now before me. I wish, and I believe all the members of the Synod with me wish, to retain identity with our Mother Church. We acknowledge, readily and heartily, that degree of connexion with the State which, though not established, we still profess in the lawful supremacy of the Sovereign. We look upon ourselves as representing the National Church in these distant settlements, and, with all due respect for the expressions of lawyers in their pleadings and judgments, we will not take the position of a Sectarian body, but claim brotherhood with the Church of the Nation to which it is our happiness to belong.

One word, Sir, as to the late decisions of the Privy Council. It is not fair, I humbly submit, that the Crown should one day sanction our existence in most solemn wise, and the next disavow it and cast us off. When, in addition to my consecration as a Bishop, I accepted the offer of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, to take charge of a Diocese in the appointment of the Crown, I accepted a certain status and position in which I saw the assurance of sufficient power to carry out the duties of the office I had assumed. It is not justice in effect, (I am far from imputing wilful wrong) that I should find that assurance withdrawn in an entire change of the position without any warning given. I submit, then, that you must look on the Colonial Diocese as portions of the National Church, deprived not by fair legislation, but by arbitrary legal judgments of what the Crown had bestowed upon them viz.,—an acknowledgment, short of actual establishment, as complete as that of the Mother Church, a position, which though other bodies disclaim it, is valued by Churchmen, not on the false Erastian principle which would subject Christian faith and doctrine to the Civil power, but the happy conviction, that our Nation, as such, is Christian—values that which we value, and holds that which we hold—the Catholic Faith, the Communion of Saints, the fellowship of the Universal Church.

All that I am now saying derives some additional force from the position of this Diocese. Whilst, on the one hand, as a Crown colony, we are not touched by the late decision in the case of "Bishop of Natal versus Bishop of Cape Town," on the other hand, we are not, like Calcutta, directly under the action of Parliament. There is at present no pressing difficulty, the more reason that we should use the present juncture to prepare ourselves to meet any emergency of legal complications that may arise. And, with the example of the South African Dioceses before us, it cannot be said that we are too easily alarmed. Indeed, instances have already occurred in this Diocese (though not during my own episcopate), where it would have been, to say the least, of great service to have had some definite rule of action laid down in which the Bishop and his Clergy, and (I may add) the laity, had agreed. I am most happy to state that in my own person I have received support in the exercise of my office, not only from Her Majesty's Government, but from the two great Missionary bodies of the Church of England, which exercise a most beneficial influence in the colony.

But in the very letter on which I am making comment, it will be found that one of these venerable bodies has a very inadequate sense on some points of the critical position of Church interests in the Colonies. I will instance their suggestion that an entire colonial Diocese might be governed under a trust deed, or placed under colonial legislation; the effect of the one course being simply to tie it hand and foot, and, depriving it of all independent action, to rob it of that liberty which is the scriptural heritage of every Christian community; the other to expose it to the risk of interference from without with its vital and essential principles, and to give a colonial legislative body a power which is only exercised to a limited extent by the Imperial Parliament itself. I may likewise point out their acceptance as sufficient of a definition of the oath of canonical obedience, which would render the Bishop a mere machine. But I will beg you, Sir, not to suppose that we wish to claim

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any dangerous liberty for ourselves. We have, I think, fairly shown in our first meeting that we disclaim any such kind or degree of power as would either place us in collision with the temporal power, or separate us, in any important matters, from the great Anglican Church of which we are a part. Most carefully have we avoided making any claim above or inconsistent with the lawful diocesan rights which we maintain.

We kept to the letter of the late Duke of Newcastle's Despatch, which, in distinct contradiction to expressions in the letter of the Society, admits the legality of such an Assembly. And, as I have already assured his Excellency the Governor, if, ignorantly, we have in any matter exceeded our powers, we are ready and willing to reconsider and amend our action in such particulars.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. E. Cardwell,
Secretary of State for the Colonies, &c. &c.

PIERS COLOMBO.

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No. 14.

## No. 14.

### Copy of a DESPATCH from the Right Honorable EDWARD CARDWELL, M.P., to Governor Sir HERCULES ROBINSON.

(No. 126.)

SIR, Downing Street, 8th May 1866.

* Page 12. † Page 14.

I HAVE to acknowledge your Despatches No. 233*, of the 14th of December, and No. 240†, of the 30th of December, the first enclosing, with other documents, the copy of a paper entitled the Acts and Resolutions of the First Synod of the Diocese of Colombo, the second enclosing a letter from certain members of the Church of England, recording their desire not to be identified with the Synod.

Jan. 18, 1866. ‡ Page 14.

I have also received a letter from the Secretary of the Church Missionary Society, of which I enclose a copy, and your further Despatch, No. 55‡, of the 25th of March, enclosing a second letter addressed to me by the Bishop of Colombo.

I can only at present receive the Resolutions enclosed in your Despatch of the 14th of December as embodying the opinion of those who either have already, or may hereafter, express their concurrence in the views which they convey. It is necessary to be careful in the present unsettled state of the law that such an Assembly does not assume to exercise powers which may prove to have been inconsistent with the law. I have, therefore, referred your Despatch to the Law Officers of the Crown, a copy of whose opinion I enclose to you, confidentially, for your guidance.

You will observe that in one particular the Law Officers are of opinion that the Assembly has assumed to exercise powers which do not belong to them.

The Law Officers are of opinion that, as Ceylon is a Crown Colony, the Letters Patent constituting the Bishopric of Colombo are valid in law, and it is not legally competent to the Bishop of Colombo, even with the consent of a Synod of clergy and laity, to make or act upon any regulation which is either directly or virtually in conflict with the Ecclesiastical Law of the Church of England, and that on this ground the imposition of any new form of test for the Colonial Clergy is inadmissible.

You will call the Bishop's attention to this circumstance; and I request you will inform his Lordship that I cannot comply with the request conveyed in the 6th Resolution.

I have, &c.,

Governor
Sir Hercules Robinson,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

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Encl. in No. 14.

### Enclosure in No. 14.

To the Right Honourable EDWARD CARDWELL, M.P., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, &c., &c., &c.

Church Missionary House,
January 18, 1866.

SIR,

1. THE Church Missionary Society have received from the Bishop of Colombo an account of a Diocesan Synod held in Ceylon, September 20; and his Lordship informs them that it is his intention to apply to Her Majesty's Government, as well as to the Archbishop of Canterbury, to give effect to certain recommendations of the Synod.

2. The Committee beg leave, therefore, to lay before you the following statement respecting the effect which the recommendations of the Synod will have upon the Clergy of the United Church of England and Ireland employed in the operations of the Society in Ceylon.

3. The Church Missionary Society is conducted in all respects in conformity with the principles and discipline of the United Church of England and Ireland. One of its standing regulations is, that "Every congregation gathered from the Heathen is to be settled and governed according to the constitution and discipline of the Church of England."

4. Upon the faith of this avowed and fundamental principle, the large income of 130,000*l.* to 150,000*l.* a year is contributed and is expended in supporting Christian teachers among the heathen and Mohammedan population in Her Majesty's colonial possessions, and in other territories.

5. The Committee find that the constitution and formularies of the Church of England, with such reasonable modifications as local circumstances necessarily require, afford ample scope and guidance for Missionary operations. This is especially seen in India, where more than half the Society's Missionaries are employed, where the work of evangelization has been most successful, and where the Society enjoys the full benefit of the ecclesiastical jurisdiction and co-operation of the Metropolitan of India and his suffragans.

6. The Committee are aware that the settlement of a Colonial Church involves greater difficulties, connected with the holding of property, and the enforcement of discipline, than are involved in Missionary operations. These peculiar difficulties in the settlement of the Colonial Church may be met by Colonial legislation or by trust deeds. The Committee have themselves proposed a trust deed for the settlement of the Native Church in Sierre Leone, which received the approval of the late Archbishop of Canterbury and the late Bishop of London. But the Committee conceive that all such legislation or trust obligations should be kept within the constitution of the Mother Church, and should be safeguards and securities for the maintenance of the Episcopal Church in any colony, as a part of the United Church of England and Ireland.

7. The Committee fear, however, that the action of the Synod in Ceylon has already overstepped the constitutional limits of the English Church, for it has adopted a new form of clerical Declaration and Subscription, which is to bind the bishop and clergy and their successors; and Her Majesty's Secretary for the Colonies is to be "moved to make any future appointment to any ecclesiastical "office contingent upon the acceptance of the said Declaration, and upon an undertaking to sign it in "Ceylon; and the Bishop of Colombo was requested "to require of all candidates for Holy Orders, "and all applicants for ecclesiastical employment in the diocese, prior to their being ordained or "licensed, the acceptance of and signature to the above Declaration, as an act of agreement or con-"tract between the said applicants and the bishop for and on behalf of the Church of this diocese."

8. The Committee cannot but call attention to the fact, that this attempt on the part of the Diocesan Synod in Ceylon to impose a new Declaration and Subscription upon the clergy in that diocese is made at a time when the course of legislation in the Church at home is precisely in the opposite direction. Here a number of divers Declarations have been abolished and superseded by one simple uniform Declaration for the United Church of England and Ireland.

9. The Committee submit, that should the action of this Synod, and the adoption of this Declaration, be enjoined by Her Majesty's sanction upon all persons under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Colombo, it would amount to a virtual separation of the Episcopal Church in Ceylon from the United Church of England and Ireland.

10. The Committee beg to refer to the recent decision of the Privy Council in the case of Long *v.* Bishop of Cape Town as describing the present position of all Clergymen of the United Church of England and Ireland, who do not voluntarily place themselves under other obligations, in the diocese of Cape Town, and, by parity of reason, in the Diocese of Ceylon; in which the Privy Council decided that a Synod summoned by the Bishop of Cape Town had no legal authority, and that one who had not voluntarily submitted to it was to be judged "with reference to the position in which he stood as a Clergyman of the Church of England towards a lawfully appointed Bishop of that Church, and to the authority known to belong to that office in England."

11. The Society desires to retain for its Missionaries and other agents the liberty of the position thus accorded by the Privy Council to all members of the Church of England in the Colonies; and they trust that Her Majesty's Government will not deprive them of this liberty in any future legislation which may be adopted.

12. The Committee therefore respectfully but earnestly request, that if any Imperial legislation for the Colonial Church, or Her Majesty's licence in Crown colonies, shall permit the adoption of new declarations, canons, or regulations, in any colonial diocese, such declarations, canons, or regulations may be binding only upon those who consent to the same; and that the liberty declared by the Privy Council now to exist, may be preserved, namely, that clergymen of the Church of England may exercise their ministry according to the principles and practice of the United Church of England and Ireland, without forfeiting episcopal jurisdiction, so that the Missionaries of the Society and the candidates for Holy Orders, presented by them, may not be required to enter into any subscriptions or obligations other than those of the United Church of England and Ireland.

We have, &c.,

CHICHESTER, President.

HENRY VENN, Hon. Cler. Secy.

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APPENDIX.

Extracts from the Judgment of the Privy Council in the case of "Long *v.* The Bishop of Capetown."

[The quotations are from "Judgments of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in Ecclesiastical Cases."—London, 1865.]

"We think that the acts of Mr. Long must be construed with reference to the position in which he stood as a clergyman of the Church of England towards a lawfully appointed bishop of that Church, and to the authority known to belong to that office in England." (p. 311.)

"The Letters Patent may be laid out of the case, for if the Bishop's whole contention in respect of these be conceded, they conferred on him no power of convening a meeting of the clergy and laity to

COLOMBO.

be elected in a certain manner prescribed by him for the purpose of making laws binding upon churchmen."

"A very elaborate argument was entered into at our bar, in order to show that diocesan synods may be lawfully held in England without the licence of the Crown, and that the statute with respect to provincial synods does not extend to the colonies."

"It is not necessary to enter into the learning on this subject. It is admitted that diocesan synods, whether lawful or not, unless within the licence of the Crown, have not been in use in England for above two centuries; and Mr. Long, in recognizing the authority of the bishop, cannot be held to have acknowledged a right on his part to convene one, and to require his clergy to attend it. But it is a mistake to treat the Assembly convened by the bishop as a synod at all." (p. 312.)

"The Synod, which actually did meet, passed various acts and constitutions, purporting, without the consent either of the Crown or of the Colonial Legislature, to bind persons not in any manner subject to its control, and to establish courts of justice for some temporal as well as spiritual matters; and, in fact, the Synod assumed powers which only the Legislature could possess. There can be no doubt that such acts were illegal." (p. 312.)

"The oath of canonical obedience does not mean that the clergyman will obey all the commands of the bishop against which there is no law, but that he will obey all such commands as the bishop by law is authorized to impose." (p. 313.)

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No. 15.

## No. 15.

### Copy of a LETTER from W. E. Forster, Esq., M.P., to Rev. H. Venn.

Sir, Downing Street, May 8, 1866.

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to inform you that he has had under his careful consideration your letter of the 18th of January* respecting certain Resolutions passed by the Diocesan Synod of Colombo.

* Page 16. No. 126, May 8, 1866, page 16.

I am to state that the Resolutions of that Synod were communicated to Mr. Cardwell by the Governor of Ceylon, and I enclose a copy of the answer which Mr. Cardwell has addressed to the Governor.

I have, &c.

Rev. H. Venn. (Signed) W. E. FORSTER.

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# RUPERT'S LAND.



No. 16.

No. 16.

Copy of a LETTER from his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.

Sir, Lambeth Palace, April 5, 1865.

In consequence of the resignation by Bishop Anderson of the See of Rupert's Land, it becomes necessary to consider what course should be taken with respect to the future episcopal superintendence of the clergy and laity of the communion of the Church of England in that Settlement.

In the event of Her Majesty not being advised to appoint a successor to Bishop Anderson under his Letters Patent, I trust it will be the view of Her Majesty's Government that Her Majesty's permission should still be accorded for the consecration of a proper person to exercise the office of Bishop within the same territory over which Bishop Anderson exercised episcopal authority, though without the legal powers (if any) which were conferred upon Bishop Anderson by those Letters Patent.

In that event, I beg to recommend the Reverend R. Machray, of Sidney College, Cambridge, as a fit and proper person to be consecrated for that purpose, and to request that Her Majesty may be pleased to issue the necessary Mandate, authorizing me to proceed to his consecration.

I am, &c.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, &c. &c. &c. (Signed) C. T. CANTUAR.

No. 17.

No. 17.

Copy of a LETTER from the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

My Lord Archbishop, Downing Street, May 27, 1865.

With reference to your Grace's letter of the 5th ultimo, I have the honour to transmit to your Grace a Mandate which the Queen has been graciously pleased to issue, authorizing you to proceed to the consecration of the Rev. R. Machray as Bishop of Rupert's Land.

His Grace
The Archbishop of Canterbury.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

Enclosure in No. 17.

Encl. in No. 17

Mandate for Consecration of Bishop of Rupert's Land.—Victoria R.

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, to the Most Reverend Father in God, Charles Thomas by Divine Providence Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, and Metropolitan, greeting.

Whereas the Episcopal See of Rupert's Land being lately vacant by the resignation of the Right Reverend Father in God, David Anderson, late Bishop thereof, you the said Archbishop have recommended to Us Our trusty and well-beloved Robert Machray, clerk, Master of Arts, to be nominated and consecrated Bishop and Pastor of Rupert's Land aforesaid, in the place and stead of the said David Anderson: We, approving of such recommendation, have given Our Royal assent thereto, and this We signify unto you by these presents, requiring and strictly commanding you, by the faith and allegiance by which you stand bound to Us, to consecrate the said Robert Machray, so as aforesaid recommended to Us, to be Bishop of the said See, and to do, perform, and execute with diligence, favour and effect all and singular other things which belong to your pastoral office, according to the laws, statutes, and canons in this behalf made and provided.

Given at Our Court at Windsor, this 19th day of May 1865, in the 28th year of Our reign.

By Her Majesty's command.

(Signed) Edward Cardwell.

*Superscribed:* To the Most Reverend Father in God, Charles Thomas Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England and Metropolitan, and to all other Bishops herein concerned.

COLONIES GENERAL.

# COLONIES GENERAL.

No. 18.

No. 18.

Copy of a LETTER from Miss Burdett Coutts to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

My Lord, London, July 12, 1865.

I am constrained by circumstances of recent occurrence to address your Grace as the official representative of the meeting of Archbishops and Bishops held at Lambeth Palace on Whit Tuesday, 1841. I had always felt a warm interest in the object of the declaration then agreed to, and about the year 1845 I resolved to offer to the Crown, through the then Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Howley, my individual aid towards providing without further delay, for the members of our Church established in two of its Colonies, the benefits of Episcopal Government. With this object in view, I had several interviews with the Archbishop; and in order that there might be no pecuniary difficulty in the way of the Archbishop arranging at once matters with Her Majesty's Government, I undertook to guarantee an adequate provision for the endowment of two Episcopal Sees to be erected by the Crown. Her Majesty was pleased thereon to issue Her Letters Patent erecting the Episcopal See of Adelaide in South Australia, and that of Cape Town in the Settlement in the Cape of Good Hope, and to nominate Bishops thereto. And I fulfilled my guarantee by paying, under the advice of the Archbishop of Canterbury, into the Bank of England, to the account of the treasurers of the Archbishops and Bishops, a specific sum of money for the endowment of the See of Cape Town, and a like sum for the endowment of the See of Adelaide. When I provided a fund for the endowment of the See of British Columbia and Vancouver Island with Archdeaconries attached thereto in 1859, I, with the concurrence of Archbishop Sumner, your Grace's immediate predecessor, pursued the same course which I had before adopted under the advice of Archbishop Howley.

It will be within your Grace's recollection that the declaration of Archbishops and Bishops, to which I have referred, and which was agreed to at Lambeth Palace in 1841 by all present, and in which your Grace, although not present, desired to express your concurrence as Bishop of Ripon, set forth that the Archbishops and Bishops of the United Church of England and Ireland, "contemplating with deep concern the insufficient "provision hitherto made for the Spiritual wants of the members of our National Church "in the British Colonies, were prepared, &c. &c. &c.," were prepared to undertake the charge of a fund for the endowment of additional Bishoprics in the Colonies, and to become responsible for its application; and that a Standing Committee had been appointed with full powers to confer with the Ministers of the Crown, and to arrange measures in concert with them for the erection of Episcopal Sees in certain specified dependencies of the Crown, amongst which the Cape of Good Hope was enumerated. I had always supposed that in undertaking to provide funds for the endowment of Colonial Sees, I was co-operating with the Archbishops and Bishops of the United Church of England and Ireland in laying the foundation of a system of efficient Church Government for the members of our National Church resident in the respective Colonies; and that the Crown, by its Letters Patent, had power to give legal effect to an order of things calculated to secure that the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England by law established should be maintained in their completeness amongst the congregations of our own communion in those Colonies. Without this security, I should not have guaranteed the endowment funds; and upon the faith of this having been accomplished by the issuing of Her Majesty's Letters Patent, I fulfilled in each case my guarantee. In the numerous conversations which I had with Dr. Howley, he uniformly expressed himself thankful that the Church of England had been so firmly planted in the Colonies during his primacy, and considered that its constitution had been secured in every colonial dependency of the Crown in which an Episcopal See had been founded. The late Bishop of London, Dr. Blomfield, with whom I was in constant communication, always represented to me that he also considered that the planting of the Church of

England in the Colonies in the completeness of its order and discipline to be one of the distinctions and privileges of his Episcopate. COLONIES GENERAL.

The declaration, however, of the state of the law which is to be found in the report of the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council upon the case of the Bishops of Cape Town and Natal, has drawn my attention more particularly to the fact, that the conditions upon which I undertook to make provisions for the endowment of a Bishop's See at Cape Town have not been fulfilled by Her Majesty's Letters Patent, as I find, with the most painful surprise, that the Bishop nominated to the See of Cape Town is declared in that report not to have any effective Ecclesiastical jurisdiction; and my anxiety is increased by the advice which I have received from eminent counsel that the Letters Patent of the Crown, purporting to erect the Sees of Adelaide, of British Columbia, and Vancouver Island, with jurisdiction over the clergy in those Colonies, may prove to be equally ineffectual with the Letters Patent of Cape Town.

I had considered it probable that I should receive some communication from your Grace on the part of the Committee of Archbishops and Bishops respecting the course they might deem it expedient to pursue, in order to secure that due effect should be given to our common intentions, and I have hitherto abstained from troubling your Grace with any inquiry upon a subject involving many interests, and necessarily requiring very careful consideration. But as the Session is now closed, and as life is uncertain, I think it advisable not to delay any longer applying to your Grace for information upon this subject, and more particularly to inquire whether your Grace and the Committee have received any communication from the Ministers of the Crown. I am informed that if no further measures are adopted to give legal effect to the arrangements which Her Majesty's Letters Patent were intended to sanction, and were supposed to have sanctioned effectively, the funds provided by me for the endowment of these Colonial Sees may possibly revert to me as founder, or to my representatives. It will, therefore, be my duty to provide for such an eventuality; and as my position has so unexpectedly become one of responsibility, anxiety, and suspense, may I request your Grace to communicate this letter at your earliest convenience to the Committee of Archbishops and Bishops, and to place it upon their records.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) ANGELA GEORGINA BURDETT COUTTS.

His Grace
The Archbishop of Canterbury.

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No. 19. No. 19.

Copy of a LETTER from Miss Burdett Coutts to the Right Honourable Earl Russell, K.G.

My Dear Lord, Ehrenburg Hall, Torquay, December 28, 1865.

The recent interpretation of the state of the law given by the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council in the case of the Bishops of Cape Town and Natal has, no doubt, already attracted your Lordship's attention, both from the gravity of the general principles involved in it, and its reactive consequences, as regards the ancient jurisdiction of the Crown in this kingdom over the State Ecclesiastical throughout its dominions. But its more immediate effects upon the position of the founders of certain colonial bishoprics purporting to have been erected by Letters Patent of the Crown may not hitherto have been prominently brought under your notice. I beg, therefore, to enclose to your Lordship the copy of a letter which, as founder of the Bishoprics of Adelaide, Cape Town, and British Columbia, I addressed, in the month of July last*, to the Archbishop of Canterbury, as Official President of the Council of Archbishops and Bishops which, with the sanction of the Crown, arranged the measures which led to the erection of those Bishoprics. I am still awaiting information as to the measures which that Council may propose to adopt, in concert with the Ministers of the Crown, in order to fulfil the intentions of those persons whose monies they hold in trust for the specific objects which the Letters Patent of the Crown were supposed to have effected. Meanwhile the progress of circumstances has not tended to diminish my anxiety as to the situation in which I have found myself unexpectedly placed. A letter has recently been made public, on the part of the Bishop of Cape Town, in which the Bishop assumes to be irresponsible as regards the Crown, and seems prepared (if funds should be forthcoming) to appoint a new Bishop of Natal. The five Bishops of New Zealand have also combined to surrender their Letters Patent, and have constituted themselves, with the concurrence

* Page 20.

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of a portion of the clergy and laity of their dioceses, a body which they are pleased to designate as the Church of New Zealand, although in what sense a body of clergy who have severed their connection from the Crown of this kingdom can claim to be the Territorial Church of a dependency of that Crown, I am at a loss to understand. It appears to be the present intention of the Bishops of South Africa and New Zealand to maintain full communion with the Church of England, and, in the case of the Bishops of New Zealand, at least, to adopt the Archbishop of Canterbury as patriarch. But, if I interpret rightly the position which the Archbishop of Canterbury holds, no Spiritual or ecclesiastical superiority appertains to him in regard to those Bishops, except under the Letters Patent of the Crown; for the act of consecration in which he may have taken part under the Royal Mandate did not confer upon him any such superiority. If, therefore, the Letters Patent are ineffectual to give him appellate jurisdiction, and the supremacy of the Crown in matters ecclesiastical does not take effect in those colonial dependencies, there will be no safeguard against the respective Churches declaring themselves to be in communion with the Church of any Foreign Country, and recognizing, by a vote of the ruling majority, the supremacy of a Foreign Bishop or Archbishop. And as there are many to whom the principle of uniformity commends itself more strongly than the duty of protest against error, it may come to pass at no distant time that the wish and aim of such a majority will be to bring about a fusion of widely differing Churches, and to recognize a common supremacy in the Pope of Rome, or in the Patriarch of Constantinople. Indications are not wanting of the existence of this spirit in the present day, as there are those working amongst us who, whilst as yet repudiating what is denominated the "practical quasi-authoritative system of the Church of Rome," would not scruple to acknowledge the primacy of the Bishop of that Church, and to assert that there is "not any supremacy in itself to which the Church of England should object." On the other hand, the Church of Rome is neither an inactive nor unintelligent spectator of these indications; and whilst it contemplates the division of the realm of England into two ecclesiastical provinces under the supreme jurisdiction of the Pope, an Archbishop of that Church has declared in his inaugural address, lately delivered almost within hearing of Westminster Hall, that "Protestantism has nearly run out its appointed course of heresy," and that "in a generation or two the Anglican Religion will be a page of history." I for one cannot (scarcely) blame the members of the Church of Rome for seeking to carry out a system which they believe to be right; neither can I wish that the spirit of toleration, the result of the civil and religious liberty we enjoy, should abate, even whilst it thus permits, or possibly fosters, these very hopes and endeavours. But amidst these varied signs of the times, and in the face of coming difficulties, I value more and more, as priceless, the constitutional recognition of the Crown of this kingdom as "in all causes, both ecclesiastical and civil, within its dominions supreme." That the Bishops of South Africa and New Zealand, instead of striving to uphold this, their indefeasible position, should seek to cast themselves off from their firm anchorage ground, and risk to let their respective Churches drift away from the Church of England, in the vague condition of voluntary associations, regulated from time to time by the vote of the ruling majority, seems to me to imply a departure from the principles which they maintained when they accepted their respective appointments, and to be quite irreconcilable with the common understanding under which the funds for the endowment of additional Bishoprics in the Colonies have been provided. Having supplied specific portions of those funds I cannot witness these occurrences without great misgivings as to the future course of the movement in which I took part; and I am desirous to record my most emphatic protest against my endowments being appropriated to any kind of Bishopric other than such as Her Majesty's Letters Patent were originally intended and believed to have created, and under which Letters Patent the respective Bishops received their consecration. If, indeed, the most formal acts of the Crown and of the Church of England should have failed to secure that which they outwardly professed to accomplish I would earnestly press upon your Lordship to consider if Her Majesty's Government cannot adopt measures to make good the failure, and to give legal effect to those arrangements which Her Majesty's Letters Patent purported to carry into effective execution; and I would solicit your attention more particularly to the legislative measures adopted in the case of the West Indian Bishoprics. On the other hand, if no legal means can be devised for making good the failure, which I cannot, even now, believe to have really occurred, then I must claim, for myself and my heirs, the endowments which I undertook to provide on the faith of the validity of the public acts of the Crown and the Church of England.

Being thus desirous to put my protest and my claim upon record, I have thought it right, pending the information which I am expecting from the Archbishop of Canterbury,

that a copy of the letter which I addressed to his Grace should be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary for the Colonies, and also to the Bishops of Adelaide, Cape Town, and British Columbia; and I now beg, with great respect, to place a copy of it in the hands of Your Lordship, as first Minister of the Crown. COLONIES GENERAL.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ANGELA G. BURDETT COUTTS.

The Right Honourable Earl Russell,
&c. &c. &c.

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No. 20. No. 20.

Copy of a LETTER from H. Waddington, Esq., to the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Whitehall, May 5, 1866.

Sir, (Answered May 16, 1866, page 25.)

I am directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to transmit to you the enclosed copies of a letter from the Bishop of London, and of the petition of Miss Burdett Coutts which accompanied it, relative to Colonial Bishoprics; and to request that you will submit the same to Mr. Secretary Cardwell for his consideration. May 3.

I am, &c.

The Under Secretary of State, (Signed) H. WADDINGTON.
&c. &c. &c.
Colonial Office.

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Enclosure 1 in No. 20.

My dear Sir George, Fairlight Lodge, near Hastings, May 3, 1866. Encl. 1. in No. 20.

I have been requested by Miss Burdett Coutts to convey to you as Secretary of State the enclosed petition to Her Majesty the Queen.

The petition, as I understand it, sets forth Miss Coutts' anxiety, arising from what she conceives to be the present danger lest the funds with which she endowed the See of Capetown, and two other Sees, on the faith of engagements publicly entered into by the Archbishops and Bishops of the United Church of England and Ireland on the one part, and the Government of Her Majesty on the other, be diverted to a purpose very different from that for which she had destined them. I understand Miss Coutts to say that she gave her endowment to the United Church as existing in these Colonies, maintaining the same doctrine and discipline as the Church at home, and subject, while they are still colonies and not independent states, to the same Royal Supremacy; but that some events which have already occurred, and others which have been announced as imminent, threaten to divert these funds to independent Episcopal Churches, not bound by or submitting to the laws of the Church at home, and openly repudiating that Royal Supremacy, the exercise of which she conceives to be one main safeguard whereby the various provinces and dioceses of the National Church are outwardly knit together in one law and discipline.

Miss Coutts has requested me to transmit to you her petition, I presume not only because I am the Bishop of the Diocese in which she resides, but also because she knows that I sympathise in the apprehensions she entertains, and because from my position as Bishop of London I am peculiarly connected with the Church in Her Majesty's Foreign or Colonial Possessions. To the Archbishops of Canterbury and York and to the Bishop of London was long since committed by law the duty of ordaining clergymen for the Colonies, and on myself and my predecessors in the See of London has chiefly devolved the performance of this duty. I am continually called, in discharge of this legal requirement, to provide clergy for those dependencies of the Crown in which no Bishop of the United Church of England and Ireland holds jurisdiction. I am naturally, therefore, very apprehensive of anything which shall substitute independent Bishops of free Churches for those whose jurisdiction we have hitherto recognised, as conceiving them bound by the same allegiance to administer the same laws with ourselves, and adhere to the same doctrine.

You may be aware, that had it not been for a recent attack of illness, from the effects of which I have not yet completely recovered, I should before now, according to notice, have called the attention of the House of Lords to the present very unsatisfactory condition of affairs in reference to the Church in certain Colonies, and to the necessity for Government endeavouring to deal with the difficulties (which have arisen) in a manner consistent with the ancient constitution of the Church and the prerogative of the Crown, and consistent also with the wishes of those members of our Church in the Colonies who earnestly deprecate anything which shall separate them from the Church at home.

The same cause which has prevented me from bringing this matter before the House of Lords deprives me of the privilege of taking my place this day in Convocation, and earnestly begging that body to dissuade the Bishop of Cape Town from the rash act, which, in his zeal for the maintenance of pure doctrine, he is commonly reported to contemplate, of consecrating a new Bishop for Natal, before the cause respecting that See, now before the courts, is decided, and before any legislative enactment has been passed to avert the confusion now threatened.

Earnestly trusting that Her Majesty's Government, on the one hand careful to maintain Her Majesty's prerogative, and on the other taking counsel with the Bishops how best to secure the

COLONIES GENERAL.

Church's peace and unity of doctrine in the Colonies, may devise and speedily introduce some wise measure of conciliation, and that meanwhile they may use privately whatever influence they possess to urge that no rash steps ought to be taken in the Colonies, I beg to place in your hands the enclosed petition.

I am, &c.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart. (Signed) A. C. London.
&c. &c. &c.

P.S.—I presume it is Miss Coutts' intention that her petition shall be published, and my letter is written with the same intention.

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Encl. 2 in No. 20.

Enclosure 2 in No. 20.

The humble Petition of Angela Georgina Burdett Coutts, of 1, Stratton Street, in the city of Westminster, and of 59, Strand.

May it please Your Majesty,

Your Petitioner humbly approaches Your Majesty, and prays leave to submit to Your Majesty's gracious consideration—

1. That upon the representation of the Archbishops and Bishops of the United Church of England and Ireland that many of Your Majesty's subjects, professing the doctrine and discipline of that Church, resident within Your Majesty's Colonies of South Australia, the Cape of Good Hope, Vancouver Island, and British Columbia respectively, were deprived of some of the offices prescribed by the liturgy and usage of the Church aforesaid, by reason that there was not a Bishop residing or exercising jurisdiction and canonical functions within the same, Your Petitioner was induced to provide means for the endowment of Episcopal Sees within Your Majesty's said Colonies, and thereupon Your Majesty was graciously pleased to issue Your Royal Letters Patent creating the Episcopal Sees of Adelaide in South Australia, of Cape Town in the Settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, and of British Columbia in the Colonies of British Columbia and Vancouver Island, and subsequently by your Royal Letters to raise the Episcopal See of Cape Town to the dignity of a Metropolitan See.

2. That the Lords of the Judicial Committee of Your Majesty's Privy Council, in their Reports to Your Majesty upon the appeal of the Rev. Wm. Long against the Lord Bishop of Cape Town, and upon the petition of the Lord Bishop of Natal, referred to them by Your Majesty's Order in Council of 10th June 1864, respectively have declared that Your Majesty's Royal Letters have been insufficient to confer any ecclesiastical jurisdiction upon the Bishop of Cape Town.

3. That your Petitioner has been advised by counsel learned in the law that Your Majesty's Royal Letters Patent may be held to have been in like manner insufficient to confer any ecclesiastical jurisdiction upon the Bishop of Adelaide within the Colony of South Australia, or upon the Bishop of British Columbia within that portion of his Diocese which is within the limits of the Colony of Vancouver Island.

4. That your Petitioner, in furnishing means for the endowments of the said Sees, had strictly in view to provide for the members of the United Church of England and Ireland resident within Your Majesty's said dominions the benefits of Episcopal ministrations and government according to the order of the said Church, under the chief government of Your Majesty; and Your Petitioner fully believed, in providing the said endowments for the said Sees, that the Bishops thereof would be subject to that ancient jurisdiction over the State Ecclesiastical which rightfully appertains to the Crown of Your Majesty as being within all your dominions supreme.

5. That your Petitioner has been advised that unless the defect of Your Majesty's Royal Letters be supplied by some act of legislation, the members of the United Church of England and Ireland resident within the said Colonies will be without that security for the maintenance of the doctrine and discipline of the said Church which the exercise of Your Majesty's prerogative by the appointment of Bishops exercising jurisdiction under Your Majesty's Royal Letters was intended to establish.

6. That the said failure will be a source of great grief to your Petitioner, and also to many of Your Majesty's loyal subjects residing in the said Colonies, from whom personally, as well as from the legislatures of the said Colonies, your Petitioner, shortly after Your Majesty's said Royal Letters were issued, received public assurance of their satisfaction and thankfulness for Your Majesty's gracious act.

7. That by the said failure the object which your Petitioner had in view in providing endowments for the said Sees will be frustrated.

Your Petitioner, therefore, humbly prays Your Majesty to direct that in any measure for amending the law with respect to the Bishops and Clergy in the said Colonies, care may be taken to preserve unimpaired to Your Majesty and your Successors the exercise of your Royal Supremacy in the appointment of Bishops and the Chief Government of the Church.

(Signed) Angela Georgina Burdett Coutts.

May 2, 1866.

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No. 21.



Copy of a LETTER from Sir Frederic Rogers, Bart., to H. Waddington, Esq.

Sir, Downing Street, May 16, 1866.

I have laid before Mr. Secretary Cardwell your letter of the 5th instant,* enclosing copies of a letter from the Bishop of London, and of a petition from Miss Burdett Coutts addressed to the Queen, relative to Colonial Bishoprics; and I am to request that you will inform Secretary Sir George Grey that a Bill has been introduced into Parliament intended to relieve Colonial Bishops and the Clergy ordained by them from the principal legal difficulties resulting from the recent decisions of the Judicial Committee.

* Page 23.

I have, &c.

H. Waddington, Esq. &c. &c.

(Signed) FREDERIC ROGERS.

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No. 22.



Copy of a LETTER from the Right Honourable Edward Cardwell, M.P., to the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of London.

My Lord, Downing Street, May 25, 1866.

I have received from Secretary Sir George Grey your Lordship's letter of the 3rd instant.* I have also received and laid before the Queen the petition enclosed in that letter which has been addressed to Her Majesty by Miss Burdett Coutts, the munificent founder of more than one of the existing Bishoprics in Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions, respecting the intricate questions which have arisen out of the recent judgments of the Lords of the Judicial Committee of Privy Council in the case of Long *v.* the Bishop of Cape Town, and in the case of the Bishop of Natal.

* Page 23.

The effect of those judgments on the status of Colonial Bishops and the position of the Colonial Church has engaged the anxious consideration of Her Majesty's Government. They are fully sensible of the advantage which the Colonial Episcopate derives, and as they hope will long continue to derive, from its connexion with the Established Church of this country, and would readily adopt any legitimate means of strengthening that connexion. But it would, in their opinion, be inconsistent with the settled principles of Colonial policy to establish in the Colonies by Imperial Legislation a prerogative in respect to ecclesiastical matters which the highest Court of Appeal has declared to have no existence in law. They have, however, caused a Bill to be framed, and to be introduced into Parliament, which, without interfering in matters which fall within the sphere of local legislation, will, as they hope, have the effect of placing the Church of England at greater liberty to extend and perpetuate its ministrations, throughout the Colonial Empire.

I have, &c.

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of London.

(Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

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RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 8 March 1866;—*for*,

A RETURN "of all Yearly and other PAYMENTS out of the CONSOLIDATED FUND in aid of the COLONIAL and FOREIGN POSSESSIONS and DEPENDENCIES of HER MAJESTY which have not been included in the ANNUAL VOTES of SUPPLY; specifying the Colony or Foreign Possession or other Dependency; the Amount; the Purpose to which applied; and the Authority for the Issue, whether by any and what Act of Parliament, or otherwise."

THE only payments out of the Consolidated Fund, as above, are in respect of the Ecclesiastical Establishment in the West Indies, under the provisions of the Acts 6 Geo. 4, c. 88 (entitled, "An Act to make provision for the Salaries of certain Bishops and other Ecclesiastical Dignitaries and Ministers in the Diocese of Jamaica, and in the Diocese of Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands," &c.), 7 Geo. 4, c. 4 (an Act to amend the last-mentioned Act), and 5 Vict. Sess. 2, c. 4 (entitled, "An Act to provide for the increase of the number of Bishoprics and Archdeaconries in the West Indies, and to amend the several Acts relating thereto").

Under the above Acts, a sum of 20,300*l.* per annum is charged upon and issued out of the Consolidated Fund, and is appropriated to the Payment of the following salaries, viz.:—

| | £. | £. |
|---|---|---|
| JAMAICA: | | |
| Bishop | 3,000 | |
| Bishop of Nassau | 1,000 | |
| Bishop of Kingston | 800 | |
| Two Archdeacons | 1,200 | |
| Clergy and Catechists | 2,100 | |
| | | 8,100 |
| BARBADOES: | | |
| Bishop | 2,500 | |
| Two Archdeacons | 750 | |
| Clergy | 2,000 | |
| | | 5,250 |
| ANTIGUA: | | |
| Bishop | 2,000 | |
| Two Archdeacons | 750 | |
| Clergy | 1,100 | |
| | | 3,850 |
| GUIANA: | | |
| Bishop | 2,000 | |
| Clergy | 1,100 | |
| | | 3,100 |
| TOTAL £. | | 20,300 |

Treasury Chambers, 22 March 1866.

HUGH C. E. CHILDERS.

# COLONIAL AND FOREIGN POSSESSIONS.

RETURN of all Yearly and other PAYMENTS out of the CONSOLIDATED FUND in aid of the COLONIAL and FOREIGN POSSESSIONS and DEPENDENCIES of HER MAJESTY which have not been included in the ANNUAL VOTES of SUPPLY; &c.

(*Mr. Remington Mills.*)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
9 *April* 1866.

# COLONIAL GOVERNORS.

A RETURN of Colonial Governors to whom Pensions have been granted under Act 28 & 29 Vict. c. 113.

The Pensions commence on the 5th July 1865, the Date of the Act.

| Name. | Age. | Service. | Salary on Retirement. | Allowance granted. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Years.* | *Yrs. mo.* | £. *s. d.* | £. *s. d.* |
| Hamilton, Ker Baillie - - - | 61 | 13 4 | 3,000 – – | 500 – – |
| La Trobe, Charles J. - - - | 64 | 13 0 | 2,000 – – | 333 6 8 |
| Colebrooke, Sir W. M. G. - - This Pension is 750 *l.* per annum, but is reduced by 497 *l.* 18 *s.* 9 *d.*, the amount of his Military Pay. | 77 | 18 0 | 4,000 – – | 252 1 3 |
| Head, Sir Edmund W., Bart. - - | 60 | 25 0 | 7,000 – – | 1,000 – – |
| Light, Sir Henry, K.C.B. - - - | 82 | 12 0 | 5,000 – – | 666 13 4 |
| Shortland, Willoughby - - - | 61 | 10 0 | 1,200 – – | 166 13 4 |
| Hay, Sir E. Drummond - - - | 50 | 18 0 | 2,000 – – | 500 – – |
| | | | £. | 3,418 14 7 |

Treasury Chambers,
26 February 1866.

HUGH C. E. CHILDERS.

# COLONIAL GOVERNORS.

RETURN of Colonial Governors to whom Pensions have been granted under Act 28 & 29 Vict. c. 113.

(*Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament.*)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
26 *February* 1866.

# REPORTS

SHOWING THE

# PRESENT STATE OF HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

TRANSMITTED WITH THE BLUE BOOKS
For the Year 1864.

## PART I.—WEST INDIES AND MAURITIUS.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty,
20*th July* 1866.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE.
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1866.

14419.

# SCHEDULE.


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| 3 | Bahamas | 15 |
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| 5 | Trinidad | 70 |
| 6 | British Guiana | 78 |
| 7 | Barbados | 80 |
| 8 | Grenada | 88 |
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# PART I.

## WEST INDIES AND MAURITIUS.

JAMAICA.

No. 1.

# JAMAICA.

No. 1.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor EYRE to the Right Honourable EDWARD CARDWELL, M.P.

(Separate.)

SIR, King's House, September 25, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to transmit in duplicate the Annual Blue Book for Jamaica for the year 1864, and to accompany it with the following remarks :—

2. *Revenue and Expenditure.*

The form in which these returns have for years past appeared in the Blue Books does not afford a clear statement of the actual transactions of the year, or enable any one to classify all the receipts or payments under distinct headings.

This arises from the peculiar manner in which the Treasury books have been kept during the incumbency of the late Receiver-General, and which succeeding Governors have found it impossible to alter during his lifetime.

The returns do not even show the whole revenue and expenditure, as much of that connected with the roads, with the parishes, and with immigration is omitted, and sums devoted to these objects do not appear.

Loans, interest, redemption of loans, transfers of general revenue to particular accounts, or from one account to another, are all jumbled up together with ordinary receipts or payments, and add to the confusion, and many sums are thus put down under some general heading which comprehends items that ought to be separate and distinct.

Thus under the head of "import duties," the additional import duties, amounting to 10,905*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*, are altogether omitted because specifically appropriated to the roads. The export duties are put down at 11,543*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*, though in reality they amount to 18,911*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*, because the difference (7,367*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*) is appropriated to immigration purposes. The sum raised by taxes upon breeding stock, horses, carts, &c. is put down at 11,382*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*, though amounting to 29,264*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*, because the difference (17,882*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*) is applied to main and parochial roads. The main road loans, amounting to 7,123*l.*, do not appear at all.

The sum of 1,522*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*, put down as a receipt from perpetual annuity, is a mere transfer from one account to another. So is the sum of 1,630*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, put down as "Loan, 18 Vict. cap. 60, to repay," &c. &c. &c.

So also with the expenditure side, 27,813*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* for main roads is altogether omitted; so is 15,763*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.* for parochial roads; so is 6,815*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* invested for a fund for back passages of immigrants. And so with many other items, both of receipts and expenditure.

Having called for a return of all the receipts and payments not included in the Blue Book returns, a supplemental statement was forwarded to me, as ill arranged and as little intelligible as the original returns themselves. This supplemental statement I have had printed, and added to the Blue Book, at page C 9. Having now the whole of the transactions of the Treasury before me, though in a confused and unintelligible form, I called for the details of each of the sums inserted in the returns, and I then, at a great expenditure of time and labour, personally analysed the transactions of the year, and have so arranged and classified them that I trust they will now show in a clear and intelligible manner every source of revenue and expenditure under separate and appropriate headings, as well as all other transactions of the Treasury, which are mere transfers.

The respective Acts under which the services are arranged for are also quoted.

These new returns I have also had printed and added to the Blue Book; they comprise pages C 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16.

The Blue Book having been printed with all its deficiencies before I saw any of the returns, a long delay has unavoidably taken place in making the laborious analysis above referred to, and in then getting the results printed and added to the Blue Books.

Should you be pleased to approve of the form now adopted (pages C 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16), I will take care that in future it shall be substituted for the incomplete returns of revenue and expenditure which have heretofore been given in the Jamaica Blue Book, and which tend rather to mystify than elucidate the transactions of the Treasury.

3. *Revenue.*

There has been a large falling off in the receipts from import duties, probably owing to the depressed state of the Colony; also in receipts from still licences, owing to the

licence fee having been given up. The export duties have also fallen off, so also have the taxes raised upon stock, horses, carts, &c.

On the other hand there has been a considerable increase in the receipts under the Rum Duty Acts, due to some amendments in the Acts, and to a greater vigilance in working them. The stamp duties, the penitentiary and prison receipts, and some other items have also been larger this year than in 1863.

### 4. *Expenditure.*

The expenditure on the whole has increased. An augmentation has taken place in the cost of collecting the revenue; in the administration of justice, owing to the increase of crime; in the expenses of the Assembly, owing to protracted Sessions; in the department of the Executive Committee, owing to an increased establishment and to increased pay to the clerks; in the parochial contingencies, chiefly owing to increased provision for the poor; in the immigration expenditure, in providing for back passages; in steam communication with America; in payments of interests and sinking funds upon loans; and in military expenditure, owing to a payment to the Imperial Government of 2,404*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* of arrears due on account of fortifications.

### 5. *Public Debt.*

The total public debt, as shown by the Blue Book, amounts to 804,582*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*

| | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| There has been paid off during the year - - - | 18,262 | 6 | 0 |
| But new loans have been taken up amounting to - - | 36,293 | 5 | 11 |
| Showing an increase in the public debt of - - - | 18,030 | 19 | 11 |

This account, however, does not include the funds of the savings' banks or the Court of Chancery deposits, or the insolvent debtors' deposits, all of which in reality constitute part of the public debt.

These amounts stood as follows:—

| | 30 Sept. 1863. | | | 30 Sept. 1864. | | | Increase. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | *s.* | *d.* | £ | *s.* | *d.* | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
| Savings' banks deposits - | 23,486 | 11 | 10 | 25,103 | 15 | 2 | 1,617 | 3 | 4 |
| Court of Chancery deposits | 941 | 16 | 8 | 1,128 | 7 | 9 | 186 | 11 | 1 |
| Insolvent deposits - | 8,031 | 12 | 9 | 9,284 | 5 | 1 | 1,252 | 12 | 4 |
| | 32,460 | 1 | 3 | 35,516 | 8 | 0 | 3,056 | 6 | 9 |

The total debt, therefore, amounts to 840,099*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*, and the increase of debt during the year to 27,087*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

The public debt, however, comprises various sums due to different charities and institutions upon which the Colony pays a high rate of interest for the support of such charities and institutions.

During the last session an Act was passed (28 Vict. cap. 23.) converting the debts due on account of these charities and institutions into perpetual annuities, as below stated:—

| Charities and Institutions. | Principal. | | | Interest or Annuities. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | *s.* | *d.* | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
| Woolmers - - - | 12,000 | 0 | 0 | 1,044 | 0 | 0 |
| St. Jago de la Vega - - | 600 | 0 | 0 | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| Rusea's - - - | 2,700 | 0 | 0 | 270 | 0 | 0 |
| Gregory's Charity - - | 2,400 | 0 | 0 | 144 | 0 | 0 |
| Jamaica Free School - - | 12,451 | 0 | 0 | 996 | 0 | 0 |
| Manning's - - - | 7,852 | 14 | 8 | 471 | 3 | 3 |
| Presbyterian Institution - | 2,262 | 12 | 0 | 181 | 0 | 0 |
| Merrick's - - - | 1,200 | 0 | 0 | 72 | 0 | 0 |
| Smith's Charity - - | 1,800 | 0 | 0 | 108 | 0 | 0 |
| Munro and Dickenson's Charity | 23,337 | 4 | 3 | 1,400 | 4 | 7 |
| Vere - - - - | 6,256 | 0 | 0 | 500 | 9 | 7 |
| Manchester - - - | 2,744 | 0 | 0 | 219 | 10 | 5 |
| | 64,803 | 10 | 11 | 5,466 | 7 | 10 |

JAMAICA.

A sum of 64,803*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.* has thus been removed from the public debt, and a perpetual annual payment of 5,466*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* has been granted instead.

Applying the above reduction to the debt above stated, the actual net debt of the Island on the 30th September 1864, would be 775,295*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*

The increase in the public debt has arisen from loans taken up chiefly for the reinstatement of public or parochial roads and bridges, or of public buildings.

### 6. *Military Expenditure.*

| | By Great Britain. | | | By the Colony. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | *s.* | *d.* | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
| 1863 - - | 156,660 | 3 | 6 | 2,845 | 17 | 2 |
| 1864 - - | 164,118 | 10 | 7 | 3,930 | 0 | 9 |
| Increase - - | 7,458 | 7 | 1 | 1,084 | 3 | 7 |

### 7. *Public Works.*

The public works are particularly stated at pages H 2 and H 3 of the Blue Book; but as they are spread over a large area of country, and are undertaken by various local bodies as well as by central departments, it is impossible to obtain a correct analysed statement in detail of all the several works. The new expenditure returns which I have appended to the Blue Book will show that the total expenditure for public works has been 16,007*l.*, 13*s.* 8*d.* (page C 14), on account of the tramway to Porus, 405*l.* (page C 14), and for roads and bridges generally, 484,791*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.* (page C 14).

### 8. *Legislation.*

Thirty-six Acts were passed during the year; the principal being to amend and consolidate the Statute Law, and to amend the immigration laws, and to repeal the charge of ten shillings on claims to vote at elections in certain cases. Other Acts were of a more or less general character, or mere renewals of laws about to expire.

### 9. *Political Franchise.*

Consists, first, of a clear annual income (after paying all debts) of 150*l.* for lands held by voter or voter's wife; second, a clear annual income of 200*l.*, arising partly from lands as aforesaid, and partly from any income from office or business (deducting all charges or expenses of such office or business); third, a clear annual income of 300*l.*, arising from office or business as aforesaid; fourth, the payment of taxes annually to the value of 10*l.*

### 10. *Councils and Assembly.*

The Privy Council consists of 15 members.
The Legislative Council consists of 17 members.
The House of Assembly consists of 47 members.

### 11. *Population.*

No census has been taken since May 1861. The returns then were, 213,521 males and 227,743 females; the females being in excess of the male population by nearly 7 per cent.

The white population at the same time was 13,816, or in the proportion of one white to 32 black or coloured.

There has been no addition to the population by immigration during the year.

### 12. *Miscellaneous Returns.*

There are seven savings' banks, with 2,306 depositors, and the united deposits amount to 49,460*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.*, showing a diminution of deposits of 8,695*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* during the year, though the number of depositors have increased by 84.

The number of immigrants in the Colony amounts to 5,279, of whom 1,477 are captured Africans, and 3,802 are coolies.

The number of paupers returned for the different parishes amounts to 5,465.

13. *Ecclesiastical Returns.*

The following are the returns given by the different denominations:—

| Denominations. | Church Accommodation. | Persons generally attending. |
|---|---|---|
| Church of England | 48,824 | 36,300 |
| Baptist | 31,640 | 26,483 |
| Wesleyan | 41,775 | 37,570 |
| Presbyterian | 12,575 | 7,955 |
| Moravian Missions | 11,850 | 9,650 |
| London Missionary Society | 8,050 | 6,780 |
| Roman Catholics | 4,110 | 1,870 |
| American Mission | 1,550 | 775 |
| Hebrew | 1,000 | 500 |
| Church of Scotland | 1,000 | 450 |
| | 162,374 | 128,333 |

14. *Education.*

The subjoined statement gives a general summary of the educational establishments:—

| Number of Schools. | Denomination. | Number of Scholars. |
|---|---|---|
| 122 | Established Church | 6,960 |
| 66 | Baptist Day School | 3,381 |
| 64 | ,, Sunday School | 7,526 |
| 52 | Wesleyan | 2,965 |
| 48 | Presbyterian | 1,791 |
| 18 | London Missionary Society | 1,108 |
| 55 | Moravian | 3,434 |
| 1 | Church of Scotland | 130 |
| 12 | Roman Catholic | 404 |
| 2 | Hebrew | 100 |
| 27 | Endowed Schools | 2,437 |
| 8 | American Mission | 278 |
| | | 30,514 |

15. *Imports.*

| | £ |
|---|---|
| The total imports in 1863 amounted in value to | 1,087,529 |
| The total imports in 1864 amounted in value to | 1,142,919 |
| Increase | 55,390 |

The chief items in which an increased importation has taken place are:—

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Coals, to the value of | 10,203 |
| Goods non-enumerated | 13,219 |
| Rice, to the value of | 1,662 |
| Segars ,, | 1,267 |
| Soap ,, | 2,759 |
| Tobacco, Cavendish, to the value of | 2,609 |
| Tobacco leaf ,, | 1,215 |
| Wine, in bottles ,, | 1,419 |
| Wood shingles ,, | 2,434 |
| Wood lumber ,, | 4,352 |
| Ad valorem goods ,, | 78,126 |
| | 119,265 |

JAMAICA.

The chief items in which a decreased importation has taken place are:—

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Ale and beer, to the value of | 2,519 |
| Beef ,, | 1,334 |
| Butter ,, | 490 |
| Candles ,, | 3,110 |
| Carts and carriages ,, | 565 |
| Drays ,, | 1,885 |
| Fish, dried ,, | 4,966 |
| Fish, wet ,, | 3,937 |
| Flour ,, | 23,104 |
| Hams and bacon ,, | 2,040 |
| Hardware ,, | 416 |
| Lard ,, | 1,118 |
| Leather manufactures, to the value of | 553 |
| Machinery ,, | 2,386 |
| Oil, castor ,, | 796 |
| Oils ,, | 1,375 |
| Pork ,, | 7,164 |
| Salt ,, | 725 |
| Shooks ,, | 1,875 |
| Spirits, brandy ,, | 948 |
| Stationery ,, | 864 |
| Tobacco, manufactured ,, | 2,330 |
| Tongues ,, | 540 |
| Wheat ,, | 1,027 |
| Wine, in bulk ,, | 595 |
| Wood manufactures ,, | 799 |
| Wood staves ,, | 4,312 |
| Wool, cotton ,, | 5,392 |
| | 77,165 |

16. *Exports.*

| | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| The total exports in 1863 amounted in value to | 1,007,924 | 18 | 11 |
| The total exports in 1864 amounted in value to | 946,906 | 8 | 9 |
| Decrease | 61,018 | 10 | 2 |

The chief items in which a decreased exportation has taken place are:—

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Cattle, to the value of | 840 |
| Coals ,, | 988 |
| Coffee ,, | 66,579 |
| Copper, old ,, | 1,042 |
| Ginger ,, | 1,588 |
| Mules ,, | 855 |
| Rum ,, | 26,701 |
| Succades ,, | 1,683 |
| Wool, cotton ,, | 9,921 |
| | 110,197 |

The chief articles in which an increased exportation has taken place are:—

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Cocoa-nuts, to the value of | 607 |
| Flour ,, | 1,631 |
| Merchandise, non-enumerated | 903 |
| Pimento, to the value of | 4,259 |
| Rice ,, | 3,286 |
| Sugar ,, | 23,743 |
| Dyewoods and mahogany, to the value of | 11,228 |
| Tobacco ,, | 1,934 |
| Wine ,, | 898 |
| | 48,489 |

There has been a large falling off in coffee, rum, ginger, succades, and cotton, but the last is due to the non-importation of blockade-run cotton.

In sugar the quantity produced has been less, but the aggregate value is put down as greater, owing to the improved prices. Dye and other woods, and pimento have been exported to a greater extent than in the previous year.

### 17. *Shipping.*

The shipping arriving in the Colony has been greater than in the previous year.

| Year. | Number of Vessels. | Number of Tons. | Number of Men. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1863 - | 524 | 122,753 | 5,810 |
| 1864 - | 548 | 145,084 | 6,643 |
| Increase | 24 | 22,331 | 833 |

### 18. *Gaols and Prisons.*

| | |
|---|---|
| In 1863 there were committed - - - | 4,239 |
| In 1864 „ - - - | 5,141 |
| Increase - - - | 902 |

### 19. *Charitable Institutions.*

*Public Hospital.*

The daily average number of patients was 170, and the total number of patients treated during the year was 2,205. The cost of the institution was 7,828*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*

*Lunatic Asylum.*

The daily average number of inmates was 177, and the total number treated during the year 253. The cost of the institution was 5,535*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*

*General and Marine Hospital, Montego Bay.*

The daily average number of inmates was 6, and the total number treated during the year, 122. The cost of the institution was 358*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*

*Falmouth Marine Hospital.*

The daily average number of inmates is not given, but the number treated was 76. The cost of the institution was 379*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*

*Metcalfe Dispensary, City of Kingston.*

The number of patients treated during the year was 464, and the cost of the institution 213*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*

*Church Alms House, Kingston.*

The number of inmates was 32, and the cost of the institution 383*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*

*Nurse Training Institution, Kingston.*

The number of patients admitted was 39. The cost of the institution, 233*l.* 14*s.*

*St. George's Reformatory for Boys.*

Number of inmates, 163. Admitted during the year, 54. Apprenticed out, 49. Cost of the establishment, 2,167*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*

*Girls' Reformatory.*

Number of inmates, 90. Admitted during the year, 20. Discharged, 19. Cost of the institution, 1,100*l.*

JAMAICA.

*Milk River Bath.*

Number of persons admitted during the year, 229. Annual grants by the Legislature, 324*l.*

*Bath of St. Thomas the Apostle, St. Thomas in the East.*

Number of persons admitted, 345. Cost of the institution, 151*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*

The total cost of the charitable institutions, and of the relief of the poor, amounted, in 1864, to 43,918*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*

20. This Despatch has been necessarily deferred to a late period of the year in consequence of the delay occasioned by a fresh analysis and re-arrangement of the public revenue and expenditure, as mentioned in paragraph 2.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.
&c. &c. &c.

P.S.—The occurrence of the recent rebellion and the pressure of work arising out of it unavoidably postponed the getting ready and transmission of this Despatch when it was first drafted.—E. EYRE. 22 Nov. 1865.

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# BRITISH HONDURAS.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

No. 2.

No. 2.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor EYRE to the Right Honourable EDWARD CARDWELL, M.P.

(No. 91.)

SIR, King's House, Jamaica, August 28, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to transmit a Despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor of British Honduras, forwarding the Blue Book for the year 1864.

2. The Report indicates generally a favourable state and progress of the Colony. The revenue has increased whilst the expenditure has decreased as compared with the previous year.

3. There is a considerable improvement in the getting up of the present Blue Book, but the detailed information required in the right hand pages of the Imports and Exports is still omitted.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.

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Enclosure in No. 2.

Lieutenant-Governor AUSTIN to Governor EYRE.

(No. 87.)

SIR, Government House, Belize, August 10, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Blue Book of British Honduras for the year 1864, and to report thereon as follows:

*Duties, Taxes, Fees.*

2. The only alteration to be noted under these heads is the imposition of an import duty of 1 per cent. for payment of the bonds issued under the South of Belize Improvement Act.

*Revenue and Expenditure.*

3. Both revenue and expenditure contrast favourably in 1864 against 1863, the former showing an increase of 4,146*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*, and the latter a decrease of 277*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* sterling.

| | | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue - | 1864 - - - - - | 31,544 | 8 | 0 |
| „ - | 1863 - - - - - | 27,397 | 15 | 3 |
| Expenditure | 1863 - - - - - | 28,642 | 5 | 6 |
| „ | 1864 - - - - - | 28,364 | 13 | 0 |

In consequence of this favourable state of the revenue as compared with expenditure the balance in the chest has been increased from 6,907*l.* 6*s.* on the 31st December 1863, to 10,087*l.* 1*s.* on the 31st December 1864.

*Comparatively yearly Statements of Revenue and Expenditure*

4. The following is the usual Table of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Colony for the last five years:—

| | Revenue. | | | Expenditure. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | *s.* | *d.* | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
| 1860 - - - - | 32,575 | 8 | 3 | 30,370 | 4 | 6 |
| 1861 - - - - | 35,757 | 7 | 6 | 28,897 | 0 | 6 |
| 1862 - - - - | 27,293 | 18 | 6 | 32,175 | 8 | 6 |
| 1863 - - - - | 27,397 | 15 | 3 | 28,642 | 5 | 6 |
| 1864 - - - - | 31,544 | 8 | 0 | 28,364 | 13 | 0 |

*Local Revenues.*

5. There are no local revenues, and some little time may yet elapse before any are secured, as although there is every disposition on the part of the outlying districts to assume special burthens for purely local objects, the inhabitants of Belize, with whom the representation of the Colony rests, reject any plans which might end in similar application to themselves. Eventually the town with its 5,000 inhabitants must secede from the exclusive control over public affairs throughout the Colony, as although the inconvenience and expense of registration and voting at the capital only may now deter many from taking part in the elections, still increasing numbers and property must continue to gain day by day indirectly, and imperceptibly as well as directly, until the balance of power is properly adjusted between town and country.

*Public Debt.*

6. The debt of the Colony on the 31st December 1864 was 20,700*l.* of which 19,800*l.* was raised under the Act of April 1863 for the improvement of a small portion of the town of Belize, and 900*l.* under the Act of 1864 for encouraging the introduction of immigrants for general benefit.

As, independent of the benefit which the revenue may be expected to derive from the increased consumption of many articles by immigrants, the employers will have to repay two-thirds of the entire cost of introduction, the Immigration Loan will press lightly on the Colony, but in respect to the South of Belize Loan, the principal and interest of which are protected by an import duty of 1 per cent., the whole will fall on the general revenue, as those for whose exclusive benefit it was raised, and who have indeed been themselves the recipients of the greater part, are not called upon to give any special aid in repayment.

*Militia.*

7. There is no Militia law, and the difficulty of establishing Volunteer Corps in a colony which at some points is very largely and almost exclusively peopled by refugees, is very great. A most satisfactory commencement, however, has been made at the capital, and the Legislative Assembly has been most liberal in its provision for the maintenance of the Belize Volunteers.

*Public Works.*

8. I regret my inability to report favourably on the state of the public buildings, many of them being ruinous in the extreme, and altogether unsuited to the purposes to which they are devoted.

Much as the Executive must for years past have desired to apply a remedy, and often as the Legislature has admitted the necessity by its votes, the cause of delay can only be accounted for in the strange and persistent practice of placing large sums on the Appropriation Acts without any provision whatsoever for execution in the ways and means.

*Legislation.*

9. The 20 Acts passed during the session of 1864 may be classified as follows :—

Four for the Collection and Appropriation of Revenue.

Four for the Improvement of the Administration of Justice.

Three for the Improvement and Protection of Property in Belize.

Three for the Development of the Resources of the Country by Means of Immigration and Roads.

One for the Introduction of the Decimal System into Public and other Accounts.

One for the Amendment of the Constitution.

One for the Removal of certain Restrictions in the Office of Attorney General.

Three for Objects of General Public Benefit

*Political Franchise.*

10. The Legislative Assembly consists of 21 members, of whom 18 are elected by the voters, and three are nominated by the Government. Members and voters must all be of the full age of 21 years, and must either be born in allegiance to the Queen or be naturalized by law.

The special qualification of a member is property, real or personal, of the value of 400*l.*, and that for a voter his ownership of reality of the value of 7*l.*, or occupation of land or house of the rental of 7*l.* per annum, or the receipt of a salary of 100*l.*

So little is the privilege of voting for members appreciated by the community at large that there are at present but 164 voters on the list, and of these 110 are journeymen, labouring mechanics, or hucksters.

I note with concern the absence of nearly all the names connected with the agricultural and commercial interests of the Colony.

*Council and Assembly.*

11. In the Legislative Assembly there has been no change of any importance, but the Council Board sustained losses in the appointment of Mr. Berkeley, the Colonial Secretary, to the Lieutenant-Government of St. Vincent, and in the retirement of Mr. Dieseldorff.

The latter vacancy was filled up by the appointment of Mr. Toledo, but the former still exists, in consequence of the Acting Colonial Secretary, Mr. Cox, having been previously a nominated member of Council.

In the Civil establishment the changes are as follows :—

Mr. Plues, the Registrar and Clerk of Courts, to be Attorney General.

Mr. Leach to be Registrar and Clerk of Courts, vice S. S. Plues.

Mr. Graham to be Treasurer.

Mr. Adolphus, the Provost Marshal, to be Magistrate of the Northern District, vice Mr. Burke, deceased.

Mr. Howell to be Provost Marshal, vice Adolphus.

*Population.*

12. By the Census of 1861, the population consisted of 13,789 males and 11,846 females, in the following proportion of races :—

| | |
|---|---|
| English and mixed | 3,967 |
| African and mixed | 4,666 |
| Indian and mixed | 9,015 |
| Spanish and mixed | 5,523 |
| Carib and mixed | 1,952 |
| Other countries | 512 |
| | 25,635 |

There is little doubt that the numbers have been largely added to since 1861, as well by natural increase as the settlement in the northern district of large bodies of Spaniards and Indians from the disturbed districts of Yucatan, but I am unable to report with any

degree of certainty on the subject as no general returns of births and deaths are provided for by law, and the country districts have to a great extent been without magistrates or police.

*Ecclesiastical.*

13. A Bill passed the Legislature in 1862, providing a salary of 150*l.* per annum towards the maintenance of a clergyman of the Church of England at Corosal, but the Bishop has not been able to fill up the appointment, and but for the voluntary services of the Wesleyan and Roman Catholic missionaries there would be no provision whatsoever for the religious instruction of the mass of the people beyond the limits of Belize.

This is a most melancholy state of affairs, and I am doubtful of the ability of the Executive to alter them for some time to come, as although the old vicious system of considering Belize with its 5,000 inhabitants as only entitled to support from the public funds has been gradually giving way, and has been signally shaken during the late session of the Legislature, still my Bill for the establishment of four Protestant missions at 300*l.* per annum each was thrown out, and an attempt to place two missionaries on the annual estimate at 200*l.* per annum each was unsuccessful.

As regards the town of Belize it is well supplied with ministers of all denominations, viz. two of the Church of England, one of the Free Church of Scotland, two Wesleyan, one Roman Catholic, and one Baptist.

*Education.*

14. Not only are the public funds for the education of the people applied without any reference to the members forming the respective congregations, but the town by the appropriation of 973*l.* 14*s.* of the annual grant of 1,200*l.* paralyses any efforts which the Board of Education might desire to make in the country districts.

The present system of education was framed when Belize might, with some show of truth, have been considered the whole Colony; and providing as it did for the instruction of the higher grade of society under a master of good attainments, and of the lower classes under instructors adapted to their future occupations, it had some prospect of success.

Now, however, that the plan has proved faulty in practice, the upper school having been abandoned from its close connexion with the other, and the poorer classes still keeping aloof; that the rambling wood-cutters with their families resident in town have given place to settlers in the country; and that the Roman Catholic population has increased beyond all anticipations, very considerable changes appear to me to be necessary. To what extent these should be carried, and how far I may depend on support in carrying them out must yet be considered, but my views are at present in favour—

1st. Of the education of the masses at their own denominational schools in town and country.

2d. Of the distribution of the public funds in proportion to the claims which each persuasion should have on the ground of numbers.

3d. Of the establishment of a grammar school in Belize. The only schools from which returns have been received are as follows:—

| | Children. | Government aid. £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Belize.—Central school - - - | 155 | 630 | 7 | 0 |
| „ Infant school - - - | 158 | | | |
| „ Wesleyan do. - - - | 142 | 166 | 3 | 0 |
| „ Presbyterian do. - - - | 59 | 73 | 4 | 0 |
| „ Roman Catholic do. - - | 86 | 104 | 0 | 0 |
| | 600 | 973 | 14 | 0 |
| Country Districts { Wesleyan - - | 72 | 97 | 6 | 0 |
| Country Districts { Roman Catholic - | 75 | 67 | 12 | 0 |
| | 147 | 164 | 18 | 0 |

*Coin and Paper Currency.*

15. We have no paper currency, and I have no means of ascertaining the amount of coin in circulation. In consequence of the severe losses which the Treasury had sustained from taking gold coins with holes in them at the original value, and with a view to check the dishonest practice of foreign traders, I was under the necessity of directing the Trea-

BRITISH HONDURAS.

surer in August last to be guarded in the future receipts of all such coins. In other respects the circulating medium is in anything but a satisfactory state, but I see no prospect of a remedy until a bank is established.

*Imports and Exports.*

16. The Imports and Exports during the past five years are as follows:—

| | Imports. £ | Exports. £ |
|---|---|---|
| 1860 | 200,869 | 315,918 |
| 1861 | 231,744 | 292,576 |
| 1862 | 211,357 | 356,389 |
| 1863 | 265,751 | 390,643 |
| 1864 | 291,144 | 373,797 |

During the year 1864 the Imports and Exports may be classed in manner following:—

| | Imports from £ | Exports to £ |
|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom | 196,372 | 218,130 |
| Jamaica | 1,446 | — |
| United States | 81,598 | 37,209 |
| Spanish Honduras | 4,128 | 55,404 |
| Guatemala | 2,104 | 6,905 |
| Yucatan | 5,334 | 33,682 |
| Matamoras | 260 | 21,864 |

*Agriculture.*

17. Although Great Britain has been furnished with logwood and mahogany from the settlement of British Honduras for the last 200 years it is only since its establishment as a Colony and the final removal of all restrictions respecting the cultivation of sugar, cotton, and other articles of tropical growth, that the attention of the inhabitants has been devoted to agricultural pursuits.

Of late years the advance has been most rapid, especially in the North, where labour has become more plentiful from the refugee Spaniards and Indians of Yucatan, and the acreage under cultivation has in consequence attained very considerable proportions, viz.:—

| | Acres. |
|---|---|
| Sugar cane | 1,352 |
| Cotton | 392 |
| Corn | 5,850 |
| Corn and cotton mixed | 858 |
| Tobacco | 15 |
| Coffee, &c | 42 |
| Total | 8,510 |

As during the past year very considerable plantations have been opened up in the South by new settlers, as many other settlers may be expected during the current year, and as the labours of the Chinese are being beneficially applied on the estates in the North, a hopeful future for British Honduras may reasonably be anticipated.

*Grants of Land.*

18. $5,695 60 have been realized in 1864 from the rents and sales of crown lands; but as many of the leases have expired, and are not likely to be renewed, I do not think it would be safe to estimate the receipts of the Crown Fund for 1865 beyond the sum of $3,000.

*Jails and Prisons.*

19. The greatest number of prisoners in confinement at any one time during the year 1864 was ninety-one, viz:—

| | |
|---|---|
| European sailors for insubordination | 10 |
| Soldiers under military sentences | 18 |
| Spaniards and Indians | 35 |
| Creoles | 14 |
| Others | 14 |
| | 91 |

The Judicial expenses of the Colony have been unnecessarily heavy from the greater prevalence of crime amongst the mixed Spanish and Indian race, the want of proper magisterial surveillance, the smallness of the Police Force, and the absence of a jail at Corosal. As regards magistrates and police suitable arrangements are already in progress, and I have every reason to hope that at the next Session of the House of Assembly provision will be made not only for the erection of a jail but also for the holding of criminal sessions of the Supreme Court at Corosal.

*Sanitary.*

20. The health of the Colony was remarkably good throughout the entire year as well in Belize as in the country districts; and from the vigour with which many Southern Americans have pushed their agricultural pursuits it may reasonably be inferred that on the whole the climate is more favourable to European constitutions than might be expected. A great deal of this is no doubt owing to the cool and almost cold northerly winds which prevail from November to February, but throughout the year there is not at any time that intensity of heat which prevails in many of the West Indian Colonies, and in the country there is not that importunity on the part of sand-flies and other insects which is often so distressing in town.

*General.*

21. There is no doubt that the inhabitants are fully alive to the advantages which they possess as well in climate and soil as in commercial position, and although from want of capital and labour these natural resources may for some time to come be only partially developed, there is good ground for hopefulness in the future.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Governor in Chief, Jamaica. (Signed) J. GARDINER AUSTIN.

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# BAHAMAS.



No. 3.



Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Rawson, C.B., to the Right Honourable Edward Cardwell, M.P.

(No. 33.)

Sir, Government House, Nassau, January 20, 1866.

I have the honour to transmit herewith my Report to accompany the Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1864, which was forwarded by the last mail.

2. I regret the delay which has occurred in the transmission of this, and of the Blue Book, but I trust that on an examination of the Report the delay will be excused.

3. Having sought in vain, both before and since my arrival in the Colony, for any works which would, separately or collectively, furnish a recent and tolerably comprehensive view of this extensive archipelago, and having heard a similar complaint from many other persons, I have endeavoured to avail myself of the facilities which I possess for preparing a report that would supply the want of such a work, and prove useful for present and future reference.

4. In consequence of the abnormal state of affairs in this island during the last four years, now happily brought to a close, I have been obliged to extend my inquiries to a period antecedent to 1861, in order to ascertain and describe the ordinary condition of the population and commerce of the Colony. This has increased the volume and the labour of preparation of the Report, but it will now furnish a correct and tolerably full delineation of the recent and present condition of the islands, and serve not only as a guide to the legislator, merchant, and intending immigrant, but as a standpoint from which to measure the future progress and development of the resources of the Colony.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., &c. &c. &c. (Signed) Rawson W. Rawson, Governor.

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Bahamas.

Report by Governor Rawson, C.B., to accompany the Blue Book for the Year 1864.

1. *Geographical and relative Position.*

1. The Bahamas form a very numerous group of islands, some of which are of considerable size; of cays, or islets, rocks, and reefs, which lie on the east coast of North America, to the north of Cuba and St. Domingo, and which encircle and almost enclose the Gulf of Mexico to the northward of those islands, leaving only three navigable outlets from the gulf in this direction, viz., 1°, the Florida Channel, to the north, running along the coast of the United States, and west of all the Bahama group; 2°, the Providence Channels, passing through the group to the north, and separating the Great and Little Banks; and, 3°, the Old Bahama Channel, passing to the south of the Great Bahama Bank, between it and Cuba.

2. These islands are situated on two great coral banks of unequal size, called the Little Bahama Bank and the Great Bahama Bank, and lie for the most part on the windward edge of those banks, or of the ocean sounds or tongues which pierce them.

3. The Little Bank, the most northerly, is only one-sixth of the other in size. It commences at Matamillas Reef, which is in latitude 27° 34′ north, and longitude 79° 8′ west, and lies opposite the state of Florida, at a distance of 70 miles from its shore. Thence it runs eastward, gradually bending to the southward until it reaches the "Hole in the Wall," at the southern extremity of the island of Abaco, in latitude 25° 51′ north, and longitude 77° 10′ west. The western edge runs almost south, about 33 miles, and then trends eastward to the same point. The breadth of the bank varies from 35 to 60 miles. Its area is about 5,560 square miles, of which the islands occupy about 1,200 square miles.

4. It contains only two islands of considerable size,; Abaco, which, with its numerous cays, extends along the eastern edge of the bank for a distance of about 100 miles from Matamillas Reef to the southernmost point of the bank; and Grand Bahama, which extends along the southern edge, overlapped and sheltered by Abaco. This latter island is divided by a narrow channel into Great and Little Abaco.

5. The Little Bank is separated from the Great Bank by the Providence Channels, which are distinguished as the North-western and North-eastern. It is not more than 45 miles distant from any part of the Great Bank; at the nearest point it is only 18 miles.

6. The N.E. Providence Channel separates it from Eleuthera and the cays on its northern shore, which lie 27 miles to the S.E. of the "Hole in the Wall."

7. From Eleuthera follow, in the same direction, S.E. and then south, a succession of long narrow islands, viz., St. Salvador, or Cat Island, where Columbus first landed, Long Island, Ragged Island and its cays, to the S.E. point of the bank at Cay Verde, and S.W. to Cay St. Domingo, the most southerly point, in latitude 21° 42′ north and longitude 75° 45′ west. Outside the bank, 40 miles east of the south of St. Salvador, lies Watling Island (also by some called St. Salvador, and supposed to have been the first landing place of Columbus), and 24 miles from the N.E. end of Long Island lies Rum Cay. The small island of Conception lies between St. Salvador (Cat Island) and Rum Cay.

8. S.E. of Long Island the chain of islands is continued in the same direction outside of the Great Bahama Bank. They succeed in the following order: Crooked Island, separated from Long Island by a channel of the same name, 25 miles in width; Acklin's Island, separated from Crooked Island by a shallow channel reputed at one time to have been fordable in its narrowest part. These two islands are of considerable size. To the N.E. of Crooked Island lies Samana, or Atwood, Cay; to the east of Acklin's Island, Plana, or French Cays, a cluster of small islets. To the S.E. of them lies Mayaguana, a considerable island. Thence, in the same direction, the Caicos Islands, once attached to the Bahamas, but now, with the Turk Islands, forming a dependency of Jamaica, and separated from Mayaguana by the Caicos Channel, 30 miles in width. At a short distance to the S.E., in latitude 21° 26′ north and longitude 71° 7′ west, lie the Turk Islands, the last of this chain of inhabited islands, which extends about 600 miles, from within 70 miles of the coast of Florida to about 100 miles of the coast of St. Domingo.

9. Three smaller banks of coral and sand, viz., Mouchoir Carré, Silver, and Navidad, separated by channels of 30 to 40 miles in width, extend this chain to the S.E. for a further distance of about 150 miles.

10. From 60 to 70 miles south of Acklin's Island and Mayaguana, nearly in the latitude of the Turk Islands, lie Great and Little Inagua, or Heneagua, the former of which is one of the largest and finest of the Bahama group. They are quite detached from all the other islands, and are about 65 miles north of the north-western extremity of St. Domingo.

11. Parallel to the centre of the above chain lies the island of Exuma, with its extensive chain of cays, lying upon the eastern edge of the Great Bahama Bank, and on the western side of the Exuma Sound, which breaks the continuity of the bank between St. Salvador and Long Island, and runs about 100 miles in a north-westerly direction, with an average width of 40 miles.

12. New Providence, which was the island first settled by Europeans, and of which the chief and only town, Nassau, has always been the seat of government, lies on the northern edge of the bank, 50 miles S.W. of the N.E. extremity of the bank. It is situated at the eastern entrance of a deep sound, called the Tongue of the Ocean, which penetrates the centre of the bank for a distance of 110 miles, with an average width of 25 to 30 miles, and it is approached from the N.E. and N.W. by the two Providence Channels, which, as already stated, separate the Great from the Little Bank.

13. On the western edge of the Tongue of the Ocean, skirting the bank, lies Andros Island, which is by far the largest of the group. It is 95 miles in length, and 38 in its greatest width.

14. To the N.E. of Andros, and forming a crescent, with its arc facing the east, are the Berry Islands, a succession of small cays, with about 40 miles between the horns of the crescent. These islands are only 30 miles from the S.W. shore of Abaco.

15. Thence the bank trends westward to the Gulf of Florida, where, in latitude 26° 8′ north, and longitude 79° 7′ west, it turns, and runs southward to the 23rd parallel. There, at a distance of 25 miles from Cuba, it trends S.E., and runs 200 miles to Cay St. Domingo, already mentioned as the southern extremity of the bank. It is separated from Cuba by the Old Bahama Channel. The only other inhabited islands in this vast expanse of shoal water are the Biminis, which are two small but pretty and fertile cays, about 25 miles south of the western point of the bank. The total area of this bank is about 37,000 square miles, of which the islands occupy about 2,357 square miles.

16. To the westward of the Great Bahama Bank, and separated from it by the Santareen Channel, lies the Cay Sal Bank, enclosing an area of about 1,430 square miles, and lying between latitude 23° 24′ and 24° 10′ north, and between longitude 79° 28′ and 80° 31′ west, Cay Sal, Auguilla, and a few other uninhabited cays are situated on it. The Spanish Government claimed the sovereignty over this bank many years ago, and the question has never yet been settled.

17. The whole of the trade from North America and Europe to the Gulf of Mexico passes by the north of these islands. Steamers bound to the south stem the rapid current of the Florida Channel. Sailing vessels pass between Abaco and Eleuthera, through the Providence Channels, within 40 miles of Nassau, into the Gulf of Florida. All the northern trade, whether using steam or sails, passes with the stream through the Florida Channel.

18. All the trade from North America to Cuba, St. Domingo, Jamaica, the Gulf of Honduras, and the northern coast of South America passes southward to windward of the group, and close to the shore of Inagua. The return trade, and all the European trade from the same countries, passes north, either through the Crooked Island passage or the Mayaguana or Caicos Channels.

19. These islands, therefore, lie in the track of two great streams of trade, and at times scores of vessels pass daily by the "Hole in the Wall" and the south-western point of Inagua.

## 2. *Number and Size.*

1. The number of these islands and cays, never hitherto counted, appears to be as follows:—

| | Islands. | Cays. | Rocks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. *Little Bahama Bank.* | | | |
| 1. Abaco, Great and Little | 2 | 82 | 208 |
| 2. Grand Bahama | 1 | 39 | 24 |
| Total | 3 | 121 | 232 |
| 2. *Great Bahama Bank.* | | | |
| 1. Eleuthera | 1 | 29 | 146 |
| 2. St. Salvador | 1 | 9 | 17 |
| 3. Long Island | 1 | 16 | 94 |
| 4. Exuma, Great and Little | 2 | 166 | 815 |
| 5. Ragged Island and Cays, including Jumentos Reef and Columbus Bank | 2 | 50 | 204 |

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| | Islands. | Cays. | Rocks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6. New Providence | 1 | 19 | 143 |
| 7. Green Cay | — | 4 | 17 |
| 8. Andros | 3 | 146 | 355 |
| 9. Berry Islands | 1 | 52 | 58 |
| 10. Biminis, from Great Isaacs to Orange Cays | 2 | 12 | 83 |
| 11. On the south side of the bank | — | 2 | — |
| Total | 14 | 505 | 1,932 |
| 3. *Outside the Great Bahama Bank to Windward.* | | | |
| 1. Conception | 1 | 3 | 18 |
| 2. Watling's Island | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| 3. Rum Cay | 1 | — | 5 |
| 4. Crooked Island | 1 | 2 | 24 |
| 5. Fortune Island (Long Cay) | 1 | — | — |
| 6. Acklin's Island, including Castle Island and Mira por Vos | 1 | 12 | 49 |
| 7. Atwood's Cay | 1 | — | 6 |
| 8. French Cays | 2 | — | 1 |
| 9. Mayaguana | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| 10. Hog Sties | — | 2 | — |
| 11. Inagua, Great and Little | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Total | 12 | 28 | 116 |
| 4. *Cay Sal Bank* | — | 7 | 107 |
| Grand total | 29 | 661 | 2,387 |

*Note.*—Compiled by Capt. Stuart, of the Lighthouse yacht, from the Admiralty charts and his own observations.

2. Several of these, especially Eleuthera, St. Salvador, Long Island, and Exuma, form long narrow strips from 20 to 70 miles in length, and not averaging more than four miles in breadth. Exuma and its chain of cays extends 100 miles. The average breadth of the two largest islands is only $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The extreme breadth of any part of the above islands is 14 miles.

3. In Eleuthera, at one place called "the Glass Window," the sea in violent north-east gales actually breaks over the island, and stops the communication.

4. The following is an approximate statement of the size of the principal islands, classed according to their area, exclusive of the cays adjoining them.

| | Square Miles. | Area. Square Miles. | Extreme Length. Miles. | Extreme Breadth. Miles. | Average Breadth. Miles. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Andros | — | 1,600 | 95 | 38 | 22 |
| 2. Abaco, Great | 680 | 776 | 70 | 17 | 12 |
| „ Little | 96 | | 24 | 5 | 4 |
| 3. Inagua, Great | 530 | 560 | 34 | 25 | 16 |
| „ Little | 30 | | 8 | 7 | $3\frac{3}{4}$ |
| 4. Grand Bahama | — | 430 | 66 | 11 | 7 |
| 5. Crooked Island | 76 | 204 | 19 | 8 | 5 |
| 6. Acklin Island | 120 | | 41 | 10 | 4 |
| 7. Fortune Island (Long Cay) | 8 | | 10 | $1\frac{1}{4}$ | $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| 8. Eleuthera | — | 164 | 57 | 11 | 4 |
| Spanish Wells | — | $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | — | — |
| 9. St. Salvador | — | 160 | 42 | 14 | 4 |
| 10. Long Island | — | 130 | 60 | $3\frac{1}{4}$ | $2\frac{1}{4}$ |
| 11. Exuma, Great and Little | — | 110 | 32 | 7 | $2\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 12. Mayaguana | — | 96 | 23 | 6 | 4 |
| 13. New Providence | — | 85 | $19\frac{3}{8}$ | 7 | 5 |
| 14. Watling's Island | — | 60 | 13 | 6 | $4\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 15. Rum Cay | — | 29 | $9\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 | 3 |
| 16. Biminis, North | 3 | $8\frac{1}{2}$ | $3\frac{1}{4}$ | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| „ South | $5\frac{1}{2}$ | — | $3\frac{1}{5}$ | $1\frac{5}{8}$ | 1 |
| 17. Ragged Island and Cays | — | 5 | $5\frac{1}{2}$ | $2\frac{3}{4}$ | $1\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 18. Berry Islands, Great Harbour Cay | — | $4\frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | $1\frac{3}{8}$ | $\frac{7}{8}$ |
| 19. Harbour Island | — | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | $\frac{3}{5}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Total | — | 4,424 | — | — | — |

5. The total area and the separate areas of several islands differ materially from those hitherto furnished in the annual Blue Books, but they have been carefully calculated and examined by the best available materials in the Surveyor-General's Office, and are as accurate as can be furnished.

### 3. *Geological Formation.*

1. There can be little doubt that the extensive banks upon which the Bahamas and adjoining groups of islands rest have been formed by the accumulation of sand and detritus poured into the Gulf of Mexico by the Mississipi and other giant rivers, or rent from the surrounding shores, and swept out by the Gulf stream as far as its force would carry them, until met by the trade winds and westerly currents. There, aided by the coral insect, they would naturally accumulate, and form islands and cays, long, narrow, and low, all along the windward edge of the reef, such as those of which the Bahamas Group actually consists.

2. It is remarkable that there are only three of the group which are not on the windward side of the banks, and these exceptional cases may be easily accounted for; viz., Grand Bahama, which is on the southern side of the Little Bahama Bank, and may have been separated by a convulsion of nature from Abaco, which adjoins it closely; New Providence, on the northern side of the Great Bank, which may either have been separated from the neighbouring island of Andros, or have been created by the action of the water at the entrance of the Tongue of the Ocean; and the Biminis, which are mere islets on the N.W. edge of the Great Bank.

3. The islands are, without exceptions, of the same character. They are formed of calcareous rocks, composed of comminuted coral, shells, and various marine deposits, of recent formation, which are hardened into solid masses of compact limestone, more or less stratified, and abounding in fossils of recent and living species. The surface is generally honeycombed, and perforated with innumerable cavities, some of considerable size, and presents indisputable evidence of having been for ages under water. For a few inches in depth the rock is as hard as flint, and emits sparks when struck with steel. Underneath it gradually softens, and in many places furnishes an admirable stone for building, which can be sawn out in blocks of any required size, and which hardens upon exposure to the atmosphere.

4. The coralline formation of the islands is illustrated by the number of salt-water lakes and salinas in their interior, most of which rise and fall with the tides. These yield an abundance of salt of excellent quality.

5. Marl is found on one or more of the islands. Shocks of earthquakes have been felt at Inagua, the most southerly of the group, in 1854, 1859 or 1860, and 1862. The first two corresponded with shocks felt in the neighbouring island of St. Domingo. But although the surface of this island exhibits numerous fissures which might have been caused by volcanic action, there are no indications of their owing their origin to that agent. No trace of any primitive or volcanic rock has been found on any of the islands.

6. With the exception of Andros, the largest, none of the islands possesses any fresh water. But the inhabitants are for the most part abundantly supplied with fresh water by wells, which are sunk to a depth at which the rain-water, permeating the surface, rests upon the salt water which penetrates the coral rock from the sea shore. This is proved by the common occurrence of the fresh water in these wells rising and falling with the tide on the neighbouring shore. If the well be sunk beneath this point, the water becomes brackish by admixture with the sea water. The phenomenon is remarkable, but is well established. In some places, as at Harbour Island, these wells are dug close to the sea shore, and are not many feet in depth.

7. No part of any of the islands exceeds the height of 200 feet. Their ordinary height is much less. The shores of a few present an abrupt face, or cliff, not exceeding 40 feet in height. They are almost universally environed with reefs or shelves of coralline rock, which extend often to a considerable distance, and usually terminate abruptly; and which, causing shoal water around the islands, render them inaccessible to all but small boats, except at particular points. To the same cause is to be attributed the want of good harbours in this extensive group, Nassau being the only one available for vessels drawing more than nine feet of water, with the exception of Great Harbour, Long Island, which will admit vessels drawing 12 feet, but affords little protection to shipping. There is the same absence of open roadsteads with good and safe anchorage.

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### 4. *Soil.*

1. The previous description of the formation of these islands will account for their soil being thin and sparse; in many places appearing only in the honeycombed cavities of the surface; in others, lying collected on the slopes or at the bottom of declivities, but it is abundantly rich, consisting chiefly of vegetable mould and the detritus of the limestone rock; and the porous nature of the rock supplies the vegetation with moisture from below, as well as from the surface.

2. Nothing can exceed the richness of the virgin soil under the shade of the primitive forest. But when deprived of that shelter, exposed to the air and summer rains, and exhausted by repeated crops, taken off without fallow or rotation, and uninvigorated by manure of any kind, it becomes after a while too thin and poor to yield a profitable crop.

3. The northern islands are, for the most part, clothed with pine forests (pinus rigida). These do not extend east or south of New Providence. Andros Island and Abaco are well timbered. The other islands are also covered with a dense clothing of shrubs and trees, presenting an aspect of perpetual verdure.

4. Three different well-marked descriptions of soil exist in the islands. Forest and fruit trees flourish in a rich black soil. The pine apple does not flourish except upon a red, stiff, adhesive soil, supposed to derive its colour from iron. Vegetables thrive upon either of these soils. The cocoa-nut tree and Indian corn prefer the white and sandy soil which usually skirts the shores.

5. The Windward Islands possess a greater abundance of soil, which increases as they lie to the east and south. In Inagua there is an extensive prairie, clothed with luxuriant grass, in which cattle which have escaped from the stalls of the inhabitants rove wild and free.

### 5. *Climate and Meteorology.*

1. These islands being, for the most part, situated without the northern tropic, and the more southerly islands being situated not much within it, enjoy a mild, equable climate. The latter are removed from the excessive heat of a tropical sun. Frost is unknown in the most northerly. Being of small size and of little height, and exposing their broadside to the prevailing winds, they are generally healthy.

2. In the southern part of the group, between the parallel's of Inagua and Atwood's Cay, the trade winds blow steadily from E.N.E. to S.E. from April to October. In the winter they are interrupted by the strong S.W. and N.W. winds which prevail over the N.W. part of the group, and in summer sometimes by calms.

3. The other portions of the group may be considered to be in the variables; but from May to September easterly winds predominate. In October and November strong north-easters blow, and sometimes last as long as nine days. From December to April the wind blows strong, commencing from S.S.W., increasing in force as it veers to the N.W., and from thence gradually decreasing until it hauls to the north-east.

4. The seasons are well marked. The summer, which is the rainy season, lasts from May to November. The thermometer then ranges from 75° to 85°, rarely higher. The rains are generally followed by cooling breezes from the east. In the winter the thermometer seldom falls below 60° or rises above 80°. Refreshing winds from the north cool the mid-day air, and the mornings and evenings are peculiarly fresh and invigorating.

5. Hurricanes occasionally occur in the group. Twenty-four are recorded between the years 1780 and 1865. But the island of New Providence has not suffered from any since 1813. The usual season for them is from August to October. One only occurred in the last week of July, and one in the early part of November. During those months the islands are exposed to alternations of sultry calms and strong and sometimes violent gales. * (See Appendix No. 2.)

* The Appendices to this Report are not printed.

6. The island of New Providence has been visited with tornadoes, one in 1825 and one in 1850, their course being nearly in the same direction, from south and west to north and east. Within their vortex, which had very narrow limits, neither trees nor buildings could resist their force, and several persons lost their lives.

7. The reputation of New Providence for salubrity and the charms of its climate has been long established, and has annually attracted to Nassau numbers of invalids and visitors during the winter from the United States and British North American provinces. It would offer a suitable home to invalids from more southerly climes, who would not dare to brave the piercing cold of the neighbouring continent.

8. The subjoined Table shows the temperature and prevailing winds at Nassau in each month of the year, and the gradual increase and decrease of the temperature at different

seasons. More detailed Meteorological Tables will be found in the Appendices Nos. 3 and 4, abstracted from the records of the Military Observatory established at Nassau.

MEAN of DAILY OBSERVATIONS on Week-days for 10 Years from 1855 to 1864.

| Months. | Thermometer at 9 a.m. | | | Wind at 9 a.m. | | Rain fall on Ground in Month. | Maximum Pressure of Wind. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | The four Chief Points in Order of Prevalence. | No. of Week Days. | | Average of Observations taken at 9 a.m. and 3 p.m. |
| | Max. | Med. | Min. | | Chief Points named. / All other Days. | | |
| | | | | | | inches. | lbs. |
| January - | 75 | 70 | 66 | N.E. E. S.E. N. | 21 / 6 | 2·4 | 3·7 |
| February - | 76 | 71 | 66 | N.E. E. S.E. S. | 18 / 6 | 2·4 | 3·1 |
| March - - | 78 | 72 | 66 | E. S.E. N.E. N. | 18 / 9 | 4·5 | 3·2 |
| April - - | 81 | 75 | 68 | N.E. E. S. S.E. | 21 / 5 | 2·4 | 2·7 |
| May - - | 84 | 78 | 71 | N.E. S.E. E. S. | 21 / 6 | 6·9 | 3·4 |
| June - - | 88 | 81 | 74 | S.E. E. N.E. S. | 24 / 2 | 6·4 | 2·5 |
| July - - | 88 | 82 | 75 | E. S.E. S. N.E. | 24 / 3 | 6·5 | 1·9 |
| August - - | 88 | 81 | 75 | E. S.E. S. N.E. | 24 / 3 | 6·7 | 2·3 |
| September - | 86 | 81 | 75 | E. N.E. S.E. N. | 23 / 3 | 5·2 | 2·4 |
| October - | 82 | 77 | 73 | N.E. E. S.E. N. | 22 / 5 | 7·4 | 3·1 |
| November - | 79 | 74 | 70 | N.E. E. E. S.E. | 22 / 4 | 2·8 | 4· |
| December - | 77 | 73 | 69 | N.E. E. S.E. N. | 21 / 6 | 2·4 | 3· |
| Average - | 82 | 76 | 71 | —— | — / — | 4·6 | 2·8 |

9. From the above and the Tables in the Appendix it may be gathered :—

1°. *Barometer.*—1. That the mean height of the barometer is exactly 30 inches.

2. That it obtains its greatest height in the three months from December to February, and is lowest in the two months of October and November.

3. That the annual variations were very trifling until 1862, when, apparently, there must have been a change in the instrument or in the mode of observation, because in 1862–64 there is a constant increase in height of the maximum (Col. 3), averaging 0·13, which is to be seen also in the 9 a.m. observations (Col. 1), after allowing for the corrections pointed out in the note.

4. That there was a constant difference in the observations taken in the morning and afternoon, averaging on the whole period a decrease of 0·05 of height in the afternoon.

5. That the difference between the average of maximum and minimum observations in the 10 years has fluctuated between 0·25 and 0·46. It was greatest in 1862 and least in 1859.

6. That the corresponding differences in the several months have fluctuated between 0·20 and 0·48, the greatest being in November and March and the least in July and August.

2°. *Thermometer.*—1. That the four months, June to September, are the hottest, and of nearly equal temperature, viz., 88°.

2. That January, February, and March are the three coldest months, and of nearly equal temperature, viz., 66°.

3. That the greatest maximum heat exceeds the average heat by not more than 12°, and that the greatest minimum falls short of it by 10°. The extreme variation, therefore, is 22°.

3°. *Rainfall.*—1. That the chief yearly rainfall is from May to October, and is heaviest in the last month. During these six months it amounted to 44 inches, and during the remaining six months to 19 inches.

2. That the greatest fall of rain does not correspond with the greatest pressure of wind.

4°. *Wind.*—1. That the highest winds usually prevail in November and January, and the average from October to March inclusive considerably exceeds the average of the remaining six months.

2. That the differences between the observations as to the direction of the wind taken in the morning and the afternoon are not of sufficient importance to disturb the calculations based on those of the earlier hour.

3. That north-easterly and easterly winds are the most prevalent from September to February, during which months they blow during one-half or two-thirds of the whole time. Northerly winds seldom blow except during those months, and then only for three days in a month; in June to August the average is less than a day. Easterly and south-

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easterly winds prevail chiefly from March to August. South-westers are most prevalent in February and March, to the extent of two or three days in a month; westerly winds from February to April, to the extent only of one to one and a half days in a month, and during the rest of the year of less than a day monthly; north-westers from November to March about two days in a month. Their relative frequency throughout the year is shown in the following statement of the per-centage proportion of days in a year during which they prevailed at 9 a.m.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| North | 7·2 | per cent. |
| North-east | 26·2 | ,, |
| East | 24·4 | ,, |
| South-east | 18·6 | ,, |
| South | 11· | ,, |
| South-west | 5· | ,, |
| West | 2·3 | ,, |
| North-west | 5·3 | ,, |
| Total | 100· | |

5° *Cloud.*—1. The density of cloud does not vary much throughout the year, but is rather greater from May to October than during the other six months.

## 6. *Population.*

*Origin.*—1. Columbus found an aboriginal Indian population on these islands in 1492. They were drafted away by the Spaniards to work in the mines and pearl fisheries elsewhere, and were exterminated before the English colonized New Providence in 1629. The Spaniards drove them out in 1641, but did not hold the island. It was again taken possession of by the English in 1667, and granted in 1680 (2nd Nov.) by Charles II. to the Duke of Albemarle and five other proprietary Lords, who attempted to settle the islands, but without success, and abandoned the enterprise.

2. In 1703 New Providence was ravaged, and the inhabitants expelled by the Spaniards and French, when it became a refuge for pirates until 1718, when the British Government rooted them out, and established a regular colonial administration. Many families were induced to settle in Nassau, and among them a body of Germans from the Palatinate, whose descendants, it is said, may still be traced in one or more of the out-islands. The population at that time did not exceed 1,000.

3. During the early part of the American war, in 1776, the island was attacked and plundered by an American squadron, but abandoned as untenable; and in 1781 the Spaniards took possession of it. It was recaptured by a small force from South Carolina, and at the peace in 1783 was restored by treaty to the British Crown. In 1787 (19th March) the islands were re-conveyed to the Crown by the inheritors of the original proprietors, who received each a compensation of 2,000*l.*

4. Of the out-islands, the most northern, Abaco and Eleuthera, with their cays, were the first peopled at the commencement of the last century. The Windward Islands, viz., St. Salvador, Long, Watlings', Crooked, Acklin Islands, and Rum Cay, were peopled and brought into a high state of cultivation by loyalist families, who emigrated thither with their slaves from Georgia and South Carolina after the close of the American war. Inagua was not peopled until 1805. Mayaguana is still almost uninhabited. Up to 1808 labour was supplied by cargoes of negroes from the African coast. Slavery existed in the islands until the general emancipation in 1837.

*Number.*—1. The population at different periods has been as follows:—

| Years. | White. | | Free Coloured. | | Slaves. | | Total. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| 1810* | 1,726 | 1,630 | 676 | 869 | 4,790 | 4,527 | 7,192 | 8,026 | 15,218† |
| 1822 | 2,702 | 3,220 | With white. | | 5,251 | 5,019 | 7,953 | 8,239 | 16,192 |
| 1826* | 2,297 | 2,291 | 897 | 1,362 | 4,592 | 4,594 | 7,786 | 8,247 | 16,033 |
| 1831 | 3,668 | 3,863 | With white. | | 4,727 | 4,830 | 8,095 | 8,693 | 16,788 |
| 1841 | 2,965 | 2,993 | 8,683 | 8,819 | — | — | 12,180 | 12,315 | 24,495‡ |
| 1851* | — | — | — | — | — | — | 13,747 | 13,772 | 27,519 |
| 1861* | — | — | — | — | — | — | 17,466 | 17,821 | 35,287 |

* A census was taken in these years. † Exclusive of 900 at Abaco.
‡ In two or three small islands the whites were not distinguished.

2. An abstract of the details of the last two censuses, taken in 1851 and 1861, is furnished in Appendices Nos. 5 and 6.

*Distribution.*—1. The largest number occupy New Providence, viz., 11,503, out of 35,287, or exactly one-third; and of these upwards of 10,000 live in Nassau and its suburbs. Of these the principal are Grant's Town and Bain's Town, of which the population in 1861 was respectively 2,398 and 1,315. The only other village of any size in the island is Sandilands, at Fox Hill, to the eastward, which, with the adjoining settlements of Dunmore Town and the Creek, contained 817 inhabitants. Carmichael, in the centre of the island, Adelaide, on the south, and Gambier, on the north, contain each a few inhabitants, chiefly Africans by birth.

2. Eleuthera ranks next in order. It contains several villages, and a large agricultural population. The next largest settlements are those of Harbour Island, on the north-east shore of Eleuthera, and Green Turtle Cay, on the east coast of Abaco. The first contained, in 1861, 1,994 inhabitants, the latter 716.

3. These islands or cays serve conveniently as the residence of the population, who are occupied chiefly in fishing, sponging, and wrecking, but their fields are on the adjoining mainland. In Abaco, if not in Eleuthera, the early settlers appear to have taken up their abode in villages on the mainland, and to have abandoned them for the cays on the shore, which were found more convenient for their principal occupations. Other cays off these two islands are occupied in the same manner. The settlements on the mainland are small and widely dispersed. A more detailed description of them will be found in the separate account of each island.

4. Governor's Harbour, in Eleuthera, and Matthew Town, in Inagua, are the only other settlements which deserve special notice. In the other islands the population is generally scattered, or collected in small settlements, often consisting of three or four cottages.

5. The population of the several islands, with the area and comparative density of the former, are shown in the following table:—

| | Population in 1861. | Area in Square Miles. | Population per Square Mile. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New Providence | 11,503 | 85 | 135·3 |
| Eleuthera | 5,209 | 164 | 31·7 |
| ,, Spanish Wells | 331 | ½ | 662· |
| Long Island | 2,571 | 130 | 19·7 |
| St. Salvador | 2,378 | 160 | 14·8 |
| Abaco | 2,362 | 776 | 3· |
| Exuma | 2,289 | 110 | 20·8 |
| Harbour Island | 1,994 | 1½ | 1,329· |
| Andros | 1,366 | 1,600 | ·8 |
| Inagua | 994 | 560 | 1·8 |
| Grand Bahama | 858 | 430 | 2· |
| Rum Cay | 654 | 29 | 22·5 |
| Crooked Island | 627 | 76 | 8·2 |
| Acklin Island | 517 | 120 | 4·3 |
| Watling's Island | 480 | 60 | 8· |
| Fortune Island (Long Cay) | 470 | 8 | 59· |
| Ragged Island | 272 | 5 | 54·4 |
| Biminis | 210 | 8½ | 24·7 |
| Berry Islands | 202 | — | — |
| Great Harbour Cay | — | 4½ | — |
| Mayaguana (in 1857, 20 inhabitants) | — | 96 | ·2 |
| Total | 35,287 | 4,424 | 8· |

*Races.*—1. In the larger settlements the white and coloured population are divided in varying proportions. In the smaller settlements the one or the other generally preponderates.

2. Some of the suburbs of Nassau are occupied exclusively by the coloured races. Grant's Town and Bain's Town contained, in 1861, 3,713 inhabitants, almost all of this class. In parts of them a considerable number of native Africans are settled, one or two races congregating in a particular neighbourhood. Seven distinct races are known, viz.,

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the Nangoes, a numerous, industrious, and thriving people, the Congoes, Congars, or Nangoebars, with a few Eboes, Mandingoes, Fullahs, and Haussars.

3. A moderate number of discharged soldiers, recruited in Africa, who have wanted the disposition or the means to return to their native country, swell this class of the population.

*Employments.*—1. The greater proportion of the population is employed in agriculture; some in producing salt; and a large number in fishing, sponging, and wrecking. Many agriculturists keep boats, and go wrecking when an opportunity offers. The building of ships and boats, the former seldom exceeding 100 tons, is carried on to a considerable extent. They are chiefly made of native woods, are very durable, and generally of admirable form. There are no other manufactures, except of ropes, hats, baskets, &c., made of palmetto.

2. In the census returns of 1861 the occupations of the population were classed as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Officials | 145 |
| Professionals | 96 |
| Traders and clerks | 394 |
| Mechanics and handicraftsmen | 1,080 |
| Planters and farmers | 2,739 |
| Seamen and fishermen | 2,262 |
| Labourers and servants | 5,717 |

3. The maritime population is numerically large in New Providence, but the proportion to other classes is greatest in Harbour Island, Abaco, and Grand Bahama.

*Proportion of the Sexes.*—1. This has been remarkably equal during the last 50 years, with only a preponderance of females, as might be expected, among the free coloured population during the time of slavery. At the last census in 1861 the numbers of each sex were,—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Males | 17,466 | 35,287. |
| Females | 17,821 | |

*Ages.*—1. The large proportion of persons living, at the census of 1861, under 20 years of age, shows favourably, as compared with England and Wales, and with several other of the West India Colonies, and indicates a quick natural growth of the population.

2. The following is abstracted from Appendix No. 7:—

| | Proportion of Population under 20 years of Age. |
|---|---|
| In Bahamas | 55·9 per cent. |
| England and Wales | 45·0 „ |
| Antigua | 42·1 „ |
| St. Vincent | 50·4 „ |
| Grenada | 49·3 „ |
| Barbadoes | 58·4 „ |

*Births and Deaths.*—1. A system of registration, and officers to carry it out, exist throughout the islands. They make annual returns, which, although they may not be sufficiently accurate to justify a comparison of births or deaths with the population, may suffice to show the excess of births over deaths. See Appendix No. 8. Throughout the Colony the births were nearly double the deaths in the last 10 years, viz.,—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1855–64.—Births | 12,657 |
| Deaths | 6,706 |

But in the out-islands they greatly exceeded that proportion, viz.,—

| | |
|---|---|
| Births | 9,149 |
| Deaths | 3,859 |

2. The mortality of New Providence is affected by the existence of a considerable sea-port town, frequented by strangers and foreign shipping, which, with the prevalence of yellow fever in 1862 and 1864, has notably changed the proportions. But previously to the American war, and the existence of those epidemics, the proportion was favourable.

| | Births. | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|
| 1855-60 | 2,099 | 1,305 |
| 1861–64 | 1,409 | 1,542 |
| Total | 3,508 | 2,847 |

3. The annexed abstract of the reported causes of death in 1864 will show the nature of those prevailing in the Bahamas, and the differences between New Providence and the out-islands.

| Causes. | Number. | | | Per-centage Proportion. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | New Providence. | Out-Islands. | Total. | New Providence. | Out-Islands. | Total. |
| Fevers : | | | | | | |
| Ordinary - - - | 67 | 147 | 214 | 13·3 | 29·7 | 21·5 |
| Yellow - - - | 141 | 5 | 146 | 28·3 | 1· | 14·6 |
| Scarlet, Eruptive, &c. - | 15 | 38 | 53 | 3· | 7·7 | 5·3 |
| Diseases of Lungs and Heart - | 72 | 59 | 131 | 14·3 | 12· | 13·2 |
| „ Bowels and Liver - | 40 | 33 | 73 | 8· | 6·7 | 7·3 |
| Dropsies - - - - | 13 | 13 | 26 | 2·6 | 2·6 | 2·6 |
| Diseases of Brain and Nerves : | | | | | | |
| Apoplexy and Palsy - - | 24 | 6 | 30 | 4·8 | 1·2 | 3· |
| Convulsions and Spasms - | 38 | 62 | 100 | 7·6 | 12·6 | 10·1 |
| Sudden and violent - - | 13 | 28 | 41 | 2·6 | 5·7 | 4·1 |
| Stillborn - - - | 3 | 7 | 10 | ·6 | 1·4 | 1· |
| Childbirth - - - | 2 | 5 | 7 | ·4 | 1· | ·7 |
| Other causes - - - | 74 | 91 | 165 | 14·7 | 18·4 | 16·6 |
| Total - - | 502 | 494 | 996 | 100· | 100· | 100· |

4. It will be seen that yellow fever was almost confined to New Providence. Five deaths only occurred elsewhere, viz., in Inagua, in the last quarter of the year. Other fevers have occurred chiefly in Harbour Island, Spanish Wells, and Eleuthera, where in the towns the inhabitants are overcrowded, and do not pay sufficient attention to the cleanliness of their yards and streets. The want of medical attendance probably leads to the excess of mortality from affections of the brain and nerves in the out-islands.

5. The influence of seasons is shown in the following abstract of the causes of death in the several quarters of the year from 1st January 1863 to 30th September 1865. The period is not sufficiently long to afford any positive results, but they may be accepted as tolerably correct.

| Causes. | Average Quarterly Number. | | | | Per-centage Proportion. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jan. to March. | April to June. | July to Sept. | Oct. to Dec. | 1st Quarter. | 2nd Quarter. | 3rd Quarter. | 4th Quarter. |
| Fevers : | | | | | | | | |
| Ordinary - - - - | 32 | 38 | 63 | 58 | 16·6 | 19·7 | 23· | 25·4 |
| Yellow - - - - | 1 | 5 | 35 | 14 | ·4 | 2·4 | 12·7 | 6·1 |
| Scarlet, Eruptive, &c. - - | 14 | 6 | 12 | 9 | 7·3 | 2·9 | 4·4 | 3·7 |
| Diseases of Lungs and Heart - - | 34 | 38 | 55 | 26 | 17·8 | 19·8 | 20·1 | 11·5 |
| „ Bowels and Liver - | 14 | 22 | 26 | 19 | 7·3 | 11·4 | 9·4 | 8·5 |
| Dropsies - - - - | 7 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 3·6 | 2·6 | 2·1 | 3·1 |
| Diseases of Brain and Nerves : | | | | | | | | |
| Apoplexy and Palsy - - | 6 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 3·1 | 2·1 | 1·1 | 2·6 |
| Convulsions and Spasms - - | 24 | 14 | 21 | 27 | 12·6 | 7·4 | 7·5 | 12· |
| Sudden and violent - - - | 10 | 10 | 7 | 9 | 5· | 5· | 2·7 | 4·1 |
| Stillborn - - - - | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1·2 | ·7 | ·6 | ·6 |
| Childbirth - - - - | 2 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 1· | 1·3 | 1·2 | 2·4 |
| Other causes - - - - | 45 | 47 | 42 | 46 | 24·1 | 24·7 | 15·2 | 20· |
| Total - - | 192 | 192 | 274 | 230 | 100· | 100· | 100· | 100· |

6. The inferences to be drawn from this table are that the latter half of the year is much more fatal to the population to the extent of nearly one-third, and that this is owing chiefly to the prevalence of fevers, including yellow fever, which contributed one-third to the excess.

*Sanitary State.*—1. These islands are, without exception, remarkably healthy. They are free from epidemic diseases. Intermittent fevers, which prevail to so great an extent on the neighbouring continent, are comparatively infrequent here, and usually assume

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a mild form. During the last 35 years Nassau has been visited by the cholera but once, viz., in 1852; by small-pox in 1845 and 1860, when it was introduced in both instances from St. Domingo; and by the yellow fever at distant intervals, and attended with very slight mortality, viz., in 1829, 1845, 1853 until 1861–62, when from transient circumstances it assumed a more malignant form, and carried off a greater number of victims, including the first Bishop of the diocese. It repeated its visits in 1863–64.

2. The inhabitants are for the most part a hardy, robust race. They consume little animal food, and live chiefly on Indian and Guinea corn, vegetables, fish and shell fish. Many of the petty cultivators on the Windward Islands, who cling to their small plots, and refuse to seek employment as hired labourers in their own or other islands, are often reduced to much distress when their meagre crops of corn fail them through drought or other causes; and these are in the course of deterioration, both physical and mental, enervated, indifferent to improvement, and bringing up their families in ignorance and sloth.

3. Nassau is usually very healthy and free from disease. In 1862–64, during the height of the blockade running trade, when the town was filled with strangers, the lodging-houses were overcrowded, and the elements of disease were festering in the heart of the city, it is not surprising that the yellow fever, whether introduced by vessels coming from infected ports, or engendered by the unusual condition of the city, should have broken out. But it was confined to strangers and to unacclimated persons, and was not by any means fatal as compared with other places.

4. The Board of Health, a body constituted under a local Act, with large powers for the protection of the health of the Colony, reported that in 1861–62 about 400 persons were attacked, and 95 died in a population numbering, in 1861, 11,503; and that in 1864, out of a population estimated at 15,000, the number of cases was 700, and of deaths 137. Of these, 153 cases, resulting in 45 deaths, were admitted into the Quarantine Hospital from the shipping and lodging-houses.

5. Quarantine is enforced at Nassau and in the out-islands, but chiefly against small-pox. A station with fine and extensive buildings has lately been established on Athol Island, about three miles east of the city. Vaccinators are appointed throughout the islands, and are supplied with lymph by the Board of Health. The number of persons reported to be vaccinated at the census of 1861 was 25,100 out of 35,287.

*Immigration and Emigration.*—1. There has been no considerable immigration since that of the loyalists from North Carolina and Georgia for a few years after 1783. There has been a gradual emigration of that class, and of the proprietors of slaves; of the former after 1808, of the latter after the abolition of slavery in 1837. The active employment and high wages offered at Nassau during the years 1862–64 consequent upon the blockade running trade with the Southern States of North America during those years led to the migration of a considerable number of labourers from the out-islands. Some of these have returned, many still remain. But as the inducements which brought them here have already ceased, they will probably seek to better themselves elsewhere. The Long Island Cotton Company introduced some labourers, about 75, into that island in 1864.

*Religious Belief and Instruction.*—1. The Church of England is recognized and endowed as the chief, if not established, Church of the Colony. The islands are divided, and New Providence is sub-divided, into parishes by local enactments. The ministers of the Church of England receive stipends from the Public Treasury. Its edifices for the most part, at least in New Providence, belong to the Government. Authority is given by law to the Bishop over all Church officers. The ecclesiastical laws, ordinances, and canons of England are declared to be in force in the Colony.

2. The islands were within the diocese of Jamaica from 1826 to 1861, and under the superintendence of an Archdeacon. At the latter date they were erected into a separate bishopric, and the first Bishop of Nassau was consecrated in November of that year. The Governor is ordinary. The principal church in Nassau has become the cathedral. Each parish in the city has one or more churches or chapels, and in the out-islands there is at least one church in each parish; some have several, and there are few, if any, of the inhabited islands in which there is not a building appropriated to divine worship in connexion with the Church of England. Some of them are vested in the Bishop.

3. New Providence is divided into the parishes of Christ Church, St. Matthew, and St. Anne, with the chapelries of St. Mary and St. Agnes.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Harbour Island and East Eleuthera | - form the parish of | St. John. |
| Governor's Harbour, Eleuthera - - | „ | St. Patrick. |
| St. Salvador (or Cat Island) - - | „ | St. Salvador. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Exuma | forms the Parish of | St. Andrew. |
| Long Island and Ragged Island | „ | St. Paul. |
| These two are united under one minister. | | |
| Crooked Island, Acklin's Island, and Long Island | „ | St. David. |
| Inagua | „ | St. Philip. |
| Abaco, in which the Biminis have been included by ecclesiastical authority | „ | St. Peter. |
| Andros, Grand Bahama, and Berry Islands | „ | St. Stephen. |
| The last two are united under one minister. | | |
| Watling's Island and Rum Cay | „ | St. Christopher. |

4. Stipends are provided by Acts of the Local Legislature for all these parishes except the last. Besides these 13 clergymen, there are 16 paid and nine unpaid catechists throughout the diocese. The former are supported by the Bahama Church Society.

5. The endowment of the bishopric is provided by the Imperial Treasury. On the creation of the see, the office of Archdeacon of Nassau was abolished, and the stipend (1,000*l.* a year) was appropriated to the support of the see. A small allowance for house rent and travelling expenses (145*l.* a year) is made to the Bishop by the Local Legislature.

6. Of other denominations the Wesleyans and Baptists are the most numerous. The former have for a long period had several ministers throughout the northern islands, chiefly Abaco and Eleuthera, with their inhabited cays.

7. The present number of ministers is seven, of whom three serve in four chapels in Nassau. Two ministers, resident at Rock Sound and Governor's Harbour, provide for two circuits in Eleuthera, where they have 11 chapels, viz. at Rock's Sound, Tarpum Bay, Savannah Sound, Pear Cay, Good Hope Estate forming one circuit, and Governor's Harbour, Palmetto Point, James Cistern, Hatchet Bay, St. John's Hill, and Gregory Town (the Cove) forming the second circuit. One minister, resident at Harbour Island, has six chapels, viz., at Harbour Island, Spanish Wells, the Bluff, the Current, Current Island, and the Bogue. The Abaco circuit, whose minister resides at Green Turtle Cay, includes four chapels, viz., at that Cay, Marsh Harbour, Hope Town, and Cherokee Sound. A few members of the church reside at Andros and the Biminis, which are visited by ministers from New Providence.

8. The number of attendants, communicants, and Sunday schools, and scholars in each circuit are returned as follows :—

| Circuits. | Attendants. | Communicants or Adult Members. | Sunday Schools. | Scholars therein. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New Providence | 1,800 | 979 | 3 | 479 |
| Eleuthera, (1st Circuit) | 1,400 | 716 | 3 | 416 |
| Do. (2nd do.) | 1,200 | 398 | 5 | 328 |
| Harbour Island | 1,700 | 679 | 4 | 414 |
| Abaco | 1,040 | 352 | 5 | 372 |
| Andros Island | 50 | 19 | — | — |
| Biminis | 80 | 20 | 1 | 35 |
| Total | 7,270 | 3,163 | 21 | 2,044 |

9. The Baptists are more widely extended. The London Baptist Missionary Society has two districts, with a single missionary appointed to each. Their central residences are Nassau and Inagua. The number of members in each is reported to be,—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. New Providence | 823 | |
| Andros | 143 | |
| Grand Bahama | 148 | |
| Eleuthera | 101 | |
| San Salvador | 397 | |
| Exuma | 218 | |
| Ragged Island | 44 | |
| | | 1,874 |

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2. Inagua | - | 95 |
| Long Cay | - | Not stated. |
| Rum Cay | - | 153 |
| Long Island | - | 187 |
| Watling's Island | - | 34 |
| Mayaguana | - | 5 |
| | | 474 |
| Total | - | 2,348 |

10. Besides these there is a body of Baptists independent of the above society, who are numerous in Nassau, and have branches in most of the out-islands, viz., St. Salvador, Eleuthera, Exuma, Rum Cay, Watling's Island, Long Island, Crooked Island, Acklin Island, Andros and Current Island, and counting 1,896 members of the congregations and Sunday scholars under one or two head elders at each station.

11. The Church of Scotland has a church and minister, but not a numerous body of members in Nassau. The Church of Rome has no church and few members.

12. The influence of the clergy of all denominations is considerable in New Providence and the out-islands, and has in general been beneficially exerted for the improvement of their flocks and for the maintenance of law and order.

*Education.*—1. From an early period the Legislature has made provision for maintaining a system of popular education and training upon an unsectarian basis. A Board of Education has existed since 1841. Since 1847 it has been composed exclusively of lay members, belonging either to the Executive Council, or to one of the branches of the Legislature. The system adopted in the schools is that of the British and Foreign School Society.

2. By a recent Act passed in 1864, the Board of Education is required to be composed of the Governor and five members of the Legislature. Provision is made for an Inspector General of Schools; salaries for 29 schools are granted, amounting to 1,920*l.*, and about 650*l.* for other expenses.

3. Further provision for educational purposes was made by Acts of the last Session, raising the total of grants in 1865 to 4,065*l.*, exclusive of 1,300*l.* expended upon the purchase and fitting up of a new central school, and of 800*l.* voted for the erection of two other schoolhouses in Nassau.

4. The number of schools supported or aided by the Government in each island, and the number of scholars attending at the close of 1864, was as follows:—

| Districts. | No. of Schools. | No. of Scholars. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Male. | Female. | Total. |
| New Providence (Nassau and suburbs) | 5 | 197 | 207 | 504* |
| Abaco - - - - | 2 | 69 | 36 | 105 |
| Grand Bahama - - - | 1 | 19 | 14 | 33 |
| Harbour Island - - - | 1 | 70 | — | 70 |
| Spanish Wells - - - | 1 | 20 | 9 | 29 |
| Eleuthera - - - - | 4 | 141 | 70 | 211 |
| St. Salvador - - - - | 2 | 94 | 87 | 181 |
| Exuma - - - - | 1 | 39 | 38 | 77 |
| Rum Cay - - - - | 1 | 25 | 19 | 44 |
| Watling's Island - - - | 1 | 9 | 6 | 15 |
| Long Island - - - - | 1 | 15 | 14 | 29 |
| Crooked Island - - - | 1 | 40 | 23 | 63 |
| Ragged Island - - - | 1 | 31 | 31 | 62 |
| Inagua - - - - | 1 | 39 | — | 39 |
| Andros - - - - | 2 | 54 | 54 | 108 |
| Total - - - | 25 | 862 | 608 | 1,570 |

* Including 100 Infants whose sex was not distinguished.

5. Besides the Government schools there are in Nassau a few private schools, several dame schools, and many Sunday schools connected with the several churches. There is no college or normal school. Both are much required. In the out-islands there are a few private schools, and most of the churches have Sunday schools attached to them.

Among the teachers are some zealous and sufficiently competent persons; and among the schools a few which are efficiently conducted; but in general the qualifications of the former are but meagre. Few, if any, are acquainted with the recent improvements in the methods of instruction and management, and the amount of education in its true sense, and of instruction in its more limited sense, acquired in these schools falls short of the intention and liberal provisions of the Legislature.

6. The appointment of a new inspector, after a considerable interval, is likely to produce a rapid change, and the people of the out-islands are beginning to display a greater interest in their schools, and a desire that their children should receive the benefit of them. School fees are required, but have not hitherto been levied in the majority of schools.

*Libraries, Newspapers, and Publications.*—1. Nassau possesses a large and well-stocked Public Library, which was established by a local Act in 1847. Harbour Island, Inagua, and others of the out-islands also have libraries and reading-rooms.

2. The Legislature pays the salary of a librarian in that of Nassau, and contributes to the support of three of the others. There are three printing presses in Nassau; none elsewhere in the Colony. Three newspapers are published there twice a week. They seldom discuss politics. No books and few pamphlets have been printed in the Colony.

3. A well-digested almanac was published for several years from 1848 to 1862, but it dropped from want of support in the latter year.

*Crime.*—1. The small variation in the amount of crime, as shown in the committals to prison under sentences of the Police Magistrates and General Court, during the five years 1855–59, its sudden increase in 1860–61 before the effects of the American war commenced to be felt in Nassau, and the injurious effects of the blockade-running business in 1862–64, are seen in the following table:—

ADMITTED INTO PRISON FROM POLICE COURT.

| Years. | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| 1855 - - | 292 | 84 |
| 1856 - - | 290 | 106 |
| 1857 - - | 283 | 168 |
| 1858 - - | 233 | 124 |
| 1859 - - | 283 | 158 |
| 1860 - - | 370 | 203 |
| 1861 - - | 375 | 189 |
| 1862 - - | 523 | 223 |
| 1863 - - | 689 | 189 |
| 1864 - - | 891 | 221 |
| Averages of— | | |
| 1855–59 - - | 276 | 128 |
| 1860–61 - - | 372 | 196 |
| 1862–64 - - | 701 | 214 |

2. The nature of the offences with which the persons were charged before the Police Magistrates in Nassau during the past five years is shown in Appendix No. 9. The following is an abstract:—

NO. OF PERSONS CHARGED.

| — | 1860. | | 1861. | | 1862. | | 1863. | | 1864. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1. Offences against the person - | 82 | 22 | 57 | 17 | 87 | 24 | 123 | 20 | 181 | 28 |
| 2. Offences against property with violence - - - | 4 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 9 | — | 4 | — |
| 3. Offences against property without violence - - | 98 | 13 | 81 | 30 | 135 | 30 | 165 | 26 | 269 | 22 |
| 4. Offences, malicious, against property - - - - | — | — | 1 | — | 3 | — | 2 | — | 2 | — |
| 5. Forgery, and offences against the currency - - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 6. Other offences - - - | 186 | 168 | 235 | 142 | 298 | 169 | 390 | 143 | 435 | 171 |
| Total - - | 370 | 203 | 375 | 189 | 523 | 223 | 689 | 189 | 891 | 221 |

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3. The number of persons tried in the General Court, distinguishing their offences, is shown in Appendix No. 10. The following is an abstract :—

| Years. | Convicted. | Acquitted. | Total Tried. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1855 - - | 16 | 6 | 22 |
| 1856 - - | 21 | 2 | 23 |
| 1857 - - | 20 | 6 | 26 |
| 1858 - - | 22 | 13 | 35 |
| 1859 - - | 20 | 4 | 24 |
| 1860 - - | 23 | 14 | 37 |
| 1861 - - | 13 | 4 | 17 |
| 1862 - - | 22 | 12 | 34 |
| 1863 - - | 59 | 23 | 82 |
| 1864 - - | 75 | 24 | 99 |

4. The nature of the offences for which they were tried during the same period was :—

| | 1855–61. | | 1862–64. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total. | Average. | Total. | Average. |
| 1. Offences against the person - | 63 | 9 | 73 | 24 |
| 2. Offences against property with violence - - - | 19 | 3 | 9 | 3 |
| 3. Offences against property without violence - - - | 81 | 12 | 82 | 27 |
| 4. Offences, malicious, against property - - - - | 8 | 1 | 5 | 2 |
| 5. Forgery, and offences against the currency - - - | 6 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| 6. Other offences - - - | 7 | 1 | 43 | 14 |
| Total - - | 184 | 27 | 215 | 71 |

5. The Returns do not afford the means of separating prisoners committed for trial by magistrates in the out-islands from those committed in Nassau, but the proportion of the former is small.

6. The average number of prisoners under confinement in the public gaol at Nassau, in the years 1859 to 1864, with some description of the offenders and their sentences, is shown in the following abstracts. The admission of a decimal fraction was necessary in order to show that some one or more individuals of a class had been imprisoned, although not for a sufficient period to form an unit in the annual average.

| | 1859. | | 1860. | | 1861. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| Sentenced by General Court :— | | | | | | |
| With hard labour - - | 21·5 | 5·6 | 21·6 | 6·4 | 19·3 | 2·6 |
| Without hard labour - - | ·7 | ·3 | 1·3 | ·6 | 3· | ·6 |
| Sentenced by Police Court :— | | | | | | |
| With hard labour - - | 33· | 19· | 37·5 | 23·3 | 33·2 | 23· |
| Without hard labour - - | 7·5 | 2·7 | 7· | 2· | 16. | 5· |
| For want of security - - | ·5 | — | ·2 | — | 1·2 | ·9 |
| Debtors - - - - | 1·5 | ·1 | 1· | — | ·7 | — |
| For trial and examination - - | 3·6 | 1·3 | 11·1 | 1·4 | 5·4 | 1·3 |
| Military Courts-martial - - | 6·7 | — | 4·7 | — | 6·5 | ·2 |
| Total - - | 75·2 | 28·7 | 84·7 | 33·2 | 86·5 | 32·5 |
| Daily average - - | 47· | 15· | 52· | 15·6 | 49·5 | 15· |

| | 1862. | | 1863. | | 1864. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| Sentenced by General Court :— | | | | | | |
| Foreign seamen : | | | | | | |
| Penal servitude | 1· | — | 3·6 | — | 4·2 | — |
| With hard labour | 1·6 | — | ·1 | — | 1· | — |
| Without hard labour | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Natives : | | | | | | |
| Penal servitude | 1·5 | — | 10·7 | ·6 | 23·7 | 1· |
| With hard labour | 7· | 2· | 5·1 | 2·6 | 7·6 | 1·4 |
| Without hard labour | 1· | — | 1·7 | 1· | 5·3 | ·3 |
| Sentenced by Police Court :— | | | | | | |
| Foreign seamen : | | | | | | |
| With hard labour | 7·5 | — | 9·9 | — | 14·9 | — |
| Without hard labour | 4·5 | — | 2·6 | — | 12·1 | — |
| For want of security | — | — | ·3 | — | ·6 | — |
| Natives : | | | | | | |
| With hard labour | 41·5 | 21·6 | 57·1 | 17·1 | 63·7 | 24·7 |
| Without hard labour | 13·7 | 5·1 | 6· | 2·6 | 16·7 | 2·2 |
| For want of security | 1·1 | ·1 | 1·3 | 1· | 2·3 | ·5 |
| For trial and examination :— | | | | | | |
| Foreign seamen | 1·5 | — | 3·7 | — | 4·3 | — |
| Natives | 6·9 | 2·1 | 14· | 2·1 | 12·1 | 2· |
| Debtors : | | | | | | |
| Foreign | ·2 | — | ·2 | — | ·6 | — |
| Natives | ·2 | — | 1·1 | — | ·9 | — |
| Soldiers : | | | | | | |
| Civil offences | 1· | — | 2·1 | — | 3·9 | — |
| Military offences | 12· | — | 24·3 | — | 17· | — |
| Total | 102·9 | 30·3 | 144·1 | 27· | 191·2 | 31·7 |
| Daily average | 49·4 | 11·4 | 78·7 | 10·7 | 111·1 | 13·1 |

7. From this latter statement it appears that foreign seamen averaged on the three years 25 per cent., or one-fourth of the total number imprisoned, and increased from 22 per cent. in the first, to 26 per cent. in the last, year of the period. Soldiers, too, have formed a large per-centage in all the three years, confined chiefly for military offences.

*Pauperism.*—No poor's rate is levied in the islands, but an asylum has been for a long period established in Nassau, and a sum has been annually voted for the reception and maintenance of aged and infirm persons. This institution has grown up into a hospital and asylum for lunatics and lepers. But it continues to receive paupers, and the Commissioners are charged with the administration of relief to paupers in the out-islands. The number receiving relief is not large, but the number who are dependent in a great measure upon friends and neighbours, and who barely find a subsistence, is not inconsiderable.

## 7. *Government.*

*Constitution.*—1. The Government of the Bahamas resembles that of most of the West Indian Islands, and is modelled after that of England. Its constitution is not based upon any charter, but originated in successive Royal Commissions to the Governors, empowering them to convoke a General Assembly.

2. The present Legislature consists of the Governor, appointed by the Crown, who is also commander-in-chief, vice-admiral, and ordinary; he was also chancellor until 1st December 1865; a legislative council, consisting of nine members, also appointed by the Crown; and a house of assembly, of 28 members, elected by the people. The Legislature meets once a year, enacts all laws and regulates the finances of the Colony. The Governor is assisted by an executive council of nine members.

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3. The Colony is divided into 13 electoral districts, viz.:—

| | | | Registered Electors in 1864. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New Providence: | | | |
| City of Nassau - - - - - | returning | 4 members | 518 |
| Eastern District - - - - - | „ | 2 „ | 885 |
| Western District - - - - - | „ | 2 „ | 439 |
| Abaco - - - - - - | „ | 3 „ | 467 |
| Harbour Island and West Eleuthera - - | „ | 3 „ | 441 |
| Eleuthera, East - - - - - | „ | 3 „ | 486 |
| Exuma - - - - - - | „ | 3 „ | 561 |
| St. Salvador - - - - - | „ | 1 „ | 407 |
| Crooked Island, including Acklin and Fortune Islands | „ | 1 „ | 250 |
| Rum Cay, including Watling's Island - - | „ | 1 „ | 236 |
| Long Island, including Ragged Island - - | „ | 2 „ | 528 |
| Inagua, including Mayaguana - - - | „ | 1 „ | 190 |
| Andros, including Grand Bahama and Berry Islands | „ | 2 „ | 541 |
| Total | | 28 „ | 5,949 |

4. The number who voted at the last general election in 1861 was 4,351.

5. The qualification of a member is a clear estate, real or personal, of 500*l.* sterling.

6. The qualifications of electors are full age, and a residence of 12 months, during six of which they must have been a freeholder or housekeeper, or, if resident six months, they must have paid duties to the amount of 50*l.* old currency, or 26*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* sterling.

*Local Institutions.*—1. There are no municipalities, but provision is made for their constitution by an Act of 1837. There is a board of public works created by a local Act, and composed of members of the Executive Council. The Road Committees of the out-islands have by an Act of this year (1865) been converted into local boards of works. A Board of Health, appointed by the Governor, is charged with the surveillance of the health of the whole Colony.

2. The Courts of Law consist of a general court, presided by a chief justice, with an assistant judge, who is also judge of the Court of Common Pleas. The powers, practice, and jurisdiction of the former resemble, and are nearly co-extensive with, those of the several separate courts of law in England. In the present year (1865) the powers of chancellor have been transferred from the Governor to the General Court. The common law is the foundation of the jurisprudence of the Colony, but the amendments introduced from time to time in England have been generally adopted without delay. Grand juries were abolished in 1848, and the Attorney-General was vested with the powers of public prosecutor. At the same time it was provided that in all civil cases, and in all but capital criminal cases, the verdict of two-thirds of the petty jury might be taken, and that in capital cases two-thirds might acquit but not convict.

3. The Colony is divided into five magisterial districts, consisting of:—

1. New Providence.
2. Harbour Island, including Eleuthera and St. Salvador.
3. Abaco, including Grand Bahama, the Biminis, and Berry Islands.
4. Long Island, including Exuma, Rum Cay, Watling's Island, and Ragged Island.
5. Inagua, including Crooked Island, Fortune Island (Long Cay), Acklin Island, and Mayaguana.

6. In the first four the stipendiary magistrate is called the "Police Magistrate," in the fifth "Resident Justice." Besides these inferior courts there are unpaid justices of the peace throughout the islands, who have the same powers at common law as justices have in England. They have also in the out-islands a petty debt jurisdiction to the extent of 10*l.*

7. A police has been created for New Providence and the out-islands under the charge of an inspector, who is stationed in Nassau.

*Legislation of* 1864.—1. The principal Acts passed in 1864 were:—

1. To consolidate the Laws relating to Popular Education, cap. 35.
2. To consolidate the Laws relating to the Stipendiary Police Force of the Colony, cap. 20.
3. To continue the "Licensed Vessels" (Wrecking) Act for Ten Years, cap. 24.

4. To make further Provision for the Receiver General's Office, cap. 27.
5. The same for the Post Office, cap. 36.
6. To increase temporarily the Salaries of the Civil Servants, cap. 12.
7. To increase the Salary of the Governor for a Term of Six Years, cap. 13.
8. To impose certain additional Tonnage Dues, cap. 17.
9. To give Force to Contracts between Masters and Servants made out of the Colony, cap. 10.
10. To make further Provision for erecting a new Gaol in Nassau, cap. 15.
12. To provide a new Slaughterhouse in Nassau, cap. 28.
13. To provide a Maintenance for Wives deserted by their Husbands, cap. 3.
14. To provide for sick and destitute Seamen and Strangers in Nassau, cap. 2.

## 8.—*Land.*

*Area.*—1. Of the total area, amounting to 2,831,680 acres, only 300,691 acres have been granted. In the return of surveys from the several islands two-thirds of the extent is estimated as fit for cultivation. Of the several islands, exclusive of Andros, Inagua, and Mayaguana, and comprising an area of 1,387,840 acres, 82,893 acres, or about 7 per cent., are estimated to be water.

*Terms of Grant and Sale.*—1. Previously to 1833 the Crown lands were granted on quit rent to individuals, with certain reservations and upon certain conditions, the nonfulfilment of which entailed forfeiture. Before 1802 the quit rent was 2*s.* per 100 acres, or less than one farthing an acre; after that date one penny per acre.

2. In 1833 Her Majesty's Government directed that Crown lands should only be disposed of by public sale, with an upset price, the purchasers defraying all expenses of survey, grant, &c. About that time 95,718 acres in different islands were escheated to the Crown for nonpayment of quit rents, viz.:—

| | Acres. |
|---|---|
| In St. Salvador (Cat Island) | 16,726 |
| „ Abaco | 15,186 |
| „ Andros | 14,908 |
| „ Crooked Island | 12,888 |
| „ Long Island | 8,518 |
| „ Eleuthera | 7,732 |
| „ Inagua | 7,180 |
| „ Exuma | 4,320 |
| „ Watling's Island | 3,805 |
| „ Grand Bahama | 1,668 |
| „ New Providence | 1,072 |
| „ Rum Cay | none |
| „ other small islands and cays | 1,715 |
| Total | 95,718 |

3. This table furnishes an indication of the islands in which the cultivation of the soil had received the greatest check by either the destitution or departure of the original proprietors.

4. The upset price fixed in 1833 was 2*s.* 1*d.* (half a dollar) an acre. In 1838 it was raised to 20*s.*; as this was found too high it was reduced in Nov. 1839 to 2 and 2½ dollars (8*s.* 4*d.* to 10*s.* 5*d.*) an acre, according to size. In 1843 it was reduced to 6*s.*, and in 1857 raised to 10*s.* an acre, at which latter rate it now remains.

*Division.*—1. Before 1833 grants of considerable extent were made. Each head of a family was entitled to receive 40 acres, and for every other member of his family, adult or infant, slave or free, 20 additional acres. Some of these large grants remain undivided. None of them are cultivated or depastured, even to a moderate extent. Since 1833 the system of sale by auction and the establishment of an upset price, of which a moiety had to be paid down, checked the demand for large grants. The majority of grants are now of 20 to 50 acres. From 1844 to 1864 there appear to have been only four applications for grants of more than 100 acres, and one of 1,000 acres, the latter being of forest land in Andros.

2. Up to September 1864 the mode of disposal was as follows:—Upon an applicant exhibiting to the surveyor-general a receipt of the cashier of the Public Bank for a moiety of the upset price, or for the whole in the case of town lands, the applications were recorded, and submitted to the Governor for approval. When there were a sufficient number of approved applications the lands were advertised, and sold by auction to the highest bidder. The purchasers generally took possession before survey. When the

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number of lots sold upon one island could be surveyed without a disproportionate charge for each survey, a deputy surveyor was authorized to perform the work. Upon the payment of the balance of the purchase money the grant was made, the money was drawn from the bank, and the surplus, after payment of expenses, was paid into the treasury. Since September last all sums received on account of land purchased have been paid direct to the treasury. In 1836 a land board was created for the purpose of laying out and creating settlements, and certain lands were vested in it, but in 1839 the board surrendered the lands and ceased its operations.

3. The survey department is not efficient. The surveyor-general is also civil engineer and inspector of lighthouses. The surveys are prepared by deputies; of these there are 12, but several do not practise, and none of them occupy themselves exclusively with surveying. New Providence and some of the islands have been surveyed, others only partially. An excellent maritime survey of the group has been completed by the Admiralty, with the exception of the northern portion of the Little Bahama Bank.

4. A Deeds Registry Office exists, in which all grants and transfers are recorded. The registry of the latter is not compulsory, but it is generally practised, as priority of registry gives a preferential title.

### 9.—*Agriculture.*

1. In a country in which the plough and the sickle are almost unknown, it can scarcely be said that agriculture exists. With the exception of the pine-apple, which has since the last century been grown in fields of large size, and to a considerable extent, in Eleuthera, St. Salvador, and other of the Windward islands, and of cotton, the cultivation of which has been resumed to a limited extent in Long Island and some of the neighbouring islands, it cannot be said that any production of the soil is cultivated in the Bahamas. Indian corn, Guinea corn, pumpkins, eddoes, and other vegetables, the food of the people, are planted, but generally without system, manure, or other preparation of the ground, and left to chance. In seasons of drought the crops fail to a great extent. Irrigation cannot be easily practised where there are no running streams. The inhabitants have not yet learned to supply the deficiency by storing the periodical rains in natural or artificial dams or tanks.

2. Groves of orange trees and cocoa-nut trees have been planted in New Providence, Eleuthera, and other of the northern islands. Fruit trees of various kinds are crowded around the dwellings of the cottagers, growing luxuriantly, but planted without order, unselected, unpruned, and unimproved, often finding a place and nourishment for their roots in crannies and fissures of the rocks, into which it would appear impossible for them to penetrate.

3. Between 1783 and 1810 cotton was cultivated to a considerable extent. At the latter date it began to dwindle, and it ceased altogether after the emancipation of the slaves. Sugar has also been made, and tobacco and coffee grown, on some of the islands, but the cultivation of these crops ceased with the exhaustion of the virgin soil on the fields first cleared, and with the loss of labour by the extinction of slavery.

4. The ease with which land was procured up to 1833 by grants upon quit rents, which were not collected and allowed to fall into arrear, enabled proprietors to clear fresh land whenever that under cultivation began to fail, and the great fertility of the virgin soil compensated for the cost of clearing; there was therefore no inducement to restore or to improve the soil by artificial means, and although the facilities for breaking up fresh land no longer exist, growers have not yet learned to employ the guano, with which many of the islets abound, or the sea-weed which is thrown up in abundance upon many of the shores. As the land best adapted for the pine-apple is limited in extent, the growers of that plant in some places let their lands lie fallow for a number of years, and then resume their cultivation of them. A rotation of crops is unknown. Agricultural implements for the economy of time and labour are unknown.

5. The breeding and feeding of horned cattle, horses, and sheep was formerly carried on to a considerable extent in some of the islands, viz., Long Island, Exuma, St. Salvador, Rum Cay, Watling's Island, and Crooked Island, and the market of Nassau was well supplied with colonial meat, but this has ceased to be the case. Cattle for slaughtering are imported from Cuba and Florida. Mutton is very scarce in the Nassau market. Sheep are sometimes imported from Nova Scotia. Pork is the only animal food of which the supply does not fail, and the quality is tolerably good. The decrease in the rearing of cattle and sheep is attributed in a great measure to the wants of fences and protection, which led to the destruction of the latter by dogs, and of the former by persons on whose grounds they trespassed, or by their owners, to avoid the annoyances to which their frequent trespasses gave rise.

10.—*Productions.*

The Bahamas yield neither metals nor minerals, except salt.

*Guano* is found in considerable quantities on several of the cays, chiefly on those to the S.E. of the group. It has not been used in the Colony, but exported to the United States, where it finds a ready market. It contains but a small proportion of ammonia, and consists chiefly of phosphates of lime, and is esteemed as a valuable manure. The ordinary price is about $15=3l.$ per ton. The exportations in the last six years have been of the value of 4,338*l.*, estimated at about 1*l.* per ton, of which 2,394*l.* was confined to the years 1859–61, and 1,944*l.* to the year 1864.

*Salt.*—1. This has been an article of production and exportation for a long period; it is mentioned as such in the American atlas of 1782, though probably at that time the principal quantity came from Turks Islands, now separated from the Bahamas. Salt ponds of various sizes exist on most of the islands and on many cays; those which have been worked of late years to any extent are on Long Island, Long Cay, Exuma and its cays, Rum Cay, and Inagua. Until a recent period these ponds were the property of the Crown, and they were leased out in blocks of various sizes. In 1857 a plan was introduced of converting the leasehold into freehold tenure, but few persons availed themselves of the opportunity. The price of salt has not since that period encouraged persons to invest capital in the purchase and improvement of ponds.

2. The following table of lessees, all of whom are in arrear for several years, and most of whom have probably abstained from working during a considerable portion of the period, will show the extent to which the ponds in the above-named islands have been leased, if not worked, and the comparative size of the holdings in each island.

| —— | No. of Lessees. | Total Rent. | | | Average Rent of each Lessee. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £ | *s.* | *d.* | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
| Inagua - - | 43 | 420 | 16 | 5 | 9 | 18 | 6 |
| Rum Cay - - | 77 | 256 | 12 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 7 |
| Exuma and cays - | 15 | 91 | 14 | 11 | 6 | 2 | 4 |
| Long Cay - | 26 | 54 | 14 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Long Island - - | 9 | 22 | 8 | 9 | 2 | 9 | 10 |
| Total - - | 170 | 846 | 6 | 10 | 4 | 19 | 7 |

3. A pond at Rose Island, near Nassau, has been worked, and there is a valuable pond at Cay Sal, to the S.W. of the group. A company was formed in 1849 to work the pond in Inagua; it did not succeed, in consequence, it is alleged, of a want of economy with system of management. Another company has been formed and incorporated by an Act of last session (1865), which it is hoped will succeed better. They propose to construct a railway from the pond to the shipping place, and a jetty at the latter place.

4. The quantities exported during the last 10 years, and the total and average valuation per bushel have been—

| Years. | Quantities. | Total Value. | Average Value per Bushel. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Bushels. | £ | *s.* *d.* cents. |
| 1855 | 399,574 | 20,806 | 1 0·5=26 |
| 1856 | 205,038 | 9,058 | 10·6=22 |
| 1857 | 361,933 | 8,981 | 5·9=12 |
| 1858 | 273,901 | 5,510 | 4·8= 9½ |
| 1859 | 350,260 | 6,162 | 4·3= 8½ |
| 1860 | 226,584 | 3,753 | 3·9= 8 |
| 1861 | 421,522 | 7,887 | 4·2= 8½ |
| 1862 | 355,095 | 6,179 | 4·2= 8½ |
| 1863 | 321,908 | 6,058 | 4·2= 8½ |
| 1864 | 646,575 | 12,718 | 4·7= 9½ |
| Total | 3,562,390 | 87,112 | — |
| Average | 356,239 | 8,711 | 5·8=11½ |

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5. Of this quantity the United States have taken 2,416,308 bushels, equal to 68 per cent., or rather more than two-thirds.

6. The proportion shipped from the several islands is sufficiently shown in the following statement of the quantities exported in 1855 and 1864. The countries to which shipments were made in the latter year are shown in Appendix No. 11.

| | 1855. | 1864. |
|---|---|---|
| | Bushels. | Bushels. |
| Inagua - - | 257,208 | 322,275 |
| Rum Cay - - | 60,312 | 61,961 |
| New Providence* - | 47,040 | — |
| Ragged Island - | 27,514 | 163,463 |
| Harbour Island* - | 3,500 | 10,700 |
| Crooked Island - | 2,000 | 33,935 |
| Eleuthera* - | 2,000 | — |
| Abaco* - - | — | 19,395 |
| Long Island - | — | 34,846 |
| Total - | 399,574 | 646,575 |

7. The islands marked with an asterisk do not (usually) produce salt; the exportations, therefore, from them were produce of other islands. Inagua in these two years shipped 55 per cent. of the whole quantity.

8. The price of salt varies with the United States market, but there is a wide difference between those prices and the selling price in the Bahamas. The former fluctuated or rather advanced as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| In 1845 to 1850 - - - | 16 to 25 cents per bushel. |
| In 1855 - - - - | 55 to 65 „ |
| In 1859 - - - - | 17 to 18 „ |
| In 1861 - - - - | 16 to 21 „ |
| In 1862 - - - - | 25 to 30 „ |
| In 1863 - - - - | 30 to 50 „ |
| In 1864 - - - - | 45 to 57 „ |
| In 1865 - - - - | 35 to 70 „ |

9. During the same period the prices prevailing in the Bahamas rose from 5 cents in 1845 as high as 35 cents. In 1858–63 it was from 8 to 9 cents, and in 1864–5 from 9 to 11 cents, averaging 10 cents. It is stated that this price leaves a small margin of profit.

*Vegetable Productions.*—1. The native vegetable productions are chiefly those of a tropical region, but many of those belonging to a higher latitude have been introduced, and the climate will admit of all such being cultivated, at least in the northern islands of the group, which do not require winter frosts to bring them to maturity.

*Timber.*—1. The native forests abound with valuable timber. The pitch pine covers the Islands of Abaco, Grand Bahama, Andros, and New Providence. It has not yet been cut down for exportation. It is used to a certain extent within the Colony, but the cheapness of timber from the neighbouring continent and the hardness of its grain have combined to check the use of it. The great rise in the price of turpentine and rosin during the recent civil war in the United States has led to the creation of four or five establishments for the manufacture of these articles in Abaco and Andros. A saw mill has also been erected in the latter island. The proprietors of these establishments are not sanguine that they will be able to compete with the American producer under ordinary circumstances.

2. The other principal trees of value, and the size which they as well as the pine attain in the Colony, are as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Pitch pine - - | to square, 12 in.; length, 30 feet. |
| Madeira (mahogany) - | „ 8 to 10 in. „ 14 „ |
| Horseflesh ( „ ) - | „ 7 „ 9 „ 14 „ |

Ship knees of the last two kinds, 10 in. square and five feet on the short arm.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Olive | - | - | to square, 8 or 10 in. ; length, 10 feet. | | |
| Cassava | - | - | „ 6 or 8 „ | „ | 10 „ |
| Mastic | - | - | „ 10 „ | „ | 12 „ |
| Fustic | - | - | „ 10 „ | „ | 20 „ |
| Cedar | - | - | „ 9 „ | „ | 15 „ |
| Button | - | - | „ 9 „ | „ | 12 „ |
| Torch (white and black) | | | „ 5 „ | „ | 9 „ |
| Satin | - | - | „ 8 „ | „ | 6 „ |
| Lignum vitæ | - | | „ 6 „ | „ | 4 „ |

Logwood
Ebony, crab wood } of small size and inferior quality.
„ black wood
Brazillette of good size and quality.
Poison wood, used for pump boxes.
Stopper, small, but excellent for piling in water.

3. Of trees yielding barks of commercial value the Cascarilla (Croton Cascarilla) and Cinnamon (Canella Alba) are the only two deserving of notice. The candle-berry Myrtle (Myrica unifera), producing vegetable wax, is found, and thrives, in the Colony.

4. The value of native woods and bark exported during the last ten years has been :—

*Value of Exports.*

| Years. | Woods. | Bark. |
|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ |
| 1855 - - | 1,023 | 208 |
| 1856 - - | 630 | 135 |
| 1857 - - | 360 | 1,423 |
| 1858 - - | 642 | 336 |
| 1859 - - | 2,183 | 1,633 |
| 1860 - - | 1,395 | 883 |
| 1861 - - | 1,241 | 800 |
| 1862 - - | 1,365 | 1,179 |
| 1863 - - | 485 | 530 |
| 1864 - - | 2,106 | 704 |

*Fruit Trees.*—1. The soil and climate of the Bahamas are admirably adapted for all tropical and semi-tropical fruits. The following species are indigenous :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Achras - - | Sapota - - | Sappadilla. |
| Anacardium - - | Occidentale - - | Cashew. |
| Ananassa - - | Sativa - - | Pine-apple. |
| Anona - - | Squamosa - - | Sweet sop. |
| „ - - | Muricata - - | Sour sop. |
| Carica - - | Papaya - - | Papaw. |
| Citrus - - | Vulgaris - - | Sour orange. |
| „ - - | Limonum - - | Lemon. |
| Chrysophyllum - | Caivito - - | Star apple. |
| Chrysobalanus - | Icaro - - | Cocoa plum. |
| Cocos - - | Uncifera - - | Cocoa nut. |
| Coccoloba - - | Uvifera - - | Sea-side grape. |
| Cucumis - - | Vitrullus - - | Water melon. |
| Mammea - - | Americana - - | Mammee. |
| Musa - - | Sapientum - - | Plantain. |
| „ - - | Paradisaica - - | Banana. |
| Passiflora - - | Fœtida - - | Love in a mist. |
| Psidium - - | Pomiferum - - | Guava. |
| Spondias - - | Lutea - - | Spanish hog plum. |
| „ - - | Mombiu - - | Hog plum. |
| „ - - | Myrobalanon - | Scarlet hog plum. |
| Tamarindus - - | Occidentalis - - | Tamarind. |
| Vitis - - | Vinifera - - | Wild grape. |

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2. The following species have been introduced at different periods :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Anona | Reticulata | | Jamaica (Custard) apple. |
| Arachis | Hypogœa | | Ground nut. |
| Artocarpus | Incisa | | Bread fruit. |
| Blighia | Sapida | | Ackee. |
| Citrus | Medica | | Citron. |
| ,, | Aurantium | | Orange. |
| ,, | Bigaradia | | Do. mandarin. |
| ,, | Decumana | | Shaddock. |
| ,, | Nobilis | | Do. |
| ,, | Lima | | Lime. |
| Eugenia | Jambos | | Rose apple. |
| Ficus | Carica | | Fig. |
| Mangifera | Medica | | Mango. |
| Persea | Gratissima | | Avocado pear. |
| Punica | Granata | | Pomegranate. |
| Phœnix | Dactylifera | | Date. |
| Momordica | Balsamina | | Balsam apple. |
| Morus | Multicaulis | | Mulberry. |
| Ternimalia | Latifolia | | Broad leaf (almond). |
| Vitis | Vinifera | | Grape. |
| Zizyphus | - | | Jujube. |

3. Of the above species, oranges, grape fruit, and shaddocks have been cultivated for exportation, chiefly to the United States. Oranges form one of the few staple exports of the Colony. They are shipped from the islands of New Providence, Abaco, Harbour Island and Eleuthera. The extent of the shipments of enumerated fruit, other than pine apples, in the years 1855 and 1864 is shewn in the following table :—

1855.

| Description. | Nassau, N. P. | | Abaco. | | Harbour Island. | | Eleuthera. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quantities. | Value. | Quantities. | Value. | Quantities. | Value. | Quantities. | Value. | Quantities. | Value. |
| | | £ | | £ | | £ | | £ | | £ |
| Oranges, to United States, Mil. | 959 | 1,525 | 125 | 219 | 243 | 422 | 41 | 98 | 1,368 | 2,264 |
| Grape fruit, to Great Britain, No. | 48,193 | 140 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 95,203 | 200 |
| ,, ,, United States, ,, | 47,010 | 60 | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Shaddock, to Great Britain, ,, | 2,714 | 50 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2,758 | 51 |
| ,, ,, United States, ,, | 44 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Lemons and Limes - Brls. | 129 | 63 | — | — | 96 | 46 | 27 | 8 | 252 | 117 |
| Cocoa nuts - - No. | — | — | — | — | 3,000 | 6 | — | — | 3,000 | 6 |
| Sappadillas - - ,, | — | — | — | — | 10,000 | 10 | — | — | 10,000 | 10 |
| Melons - - - ,, | — | — | — | — | 6,700 | 120 | — | — | 6,700 | 120 |
| Bananas - - Bunches | 961 | 55 | — | — | 5,500 | 257 | 687 | 22 | 7,148 | 334 |
| Tamarinds - - Brls. | — | — | — | — | 10 | 2 | — | — | 10 | 2 |
| Totals - - - | — | 1,894 | — | 219 | — | 863 | — | 128 | — | 3,104 |

1864.

| Description. | Nassau, N. P. | | Abaco. | | Harbour Island. | | Eleuthera. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quantities. | Value. | Quantities. | Value. | Quantities. | Value. | Quantities. | Value. | Quantities. | Value. |
| | | £ | | £ | | £ | | £ s. | | £ s. |
| Oranges, to Great Britain, Mil. | 8 | 14 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,765 | 2,267 0 |
| ,, ,, United States, ,, | 370 | 473 | — | — | 1,137 | 1,467 | 250 | 313 0 | | |
| Grape fruit, do. No. | 7,000 | 5 | — | — | 2,400 | 3 | — | — | 9,400 | 8 0 |
| Shaddocks (none exported). | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lemons and Limes to United States - Brls. | — | — | — | — | 56 | 24 | 1 | 0 6 | 57 | 24 6 |
| Cocoa nuts, to United States, No. | 1,500 | 5 | — | — | 58,400 | 199 | — | — | 59,900 | 204 0 |
| Sappadillas, do. ,, | — | — | — | — | 3,000 | 3 | — | — | 3,000 | 3 0 |
| Melons, do. ,, | 300 | 6 | — | — | 600 | 10 | 50 | 0 10 | 950 | 16 10 |
| Bananas, do. Bunches | 200 | 10 | — | — | 8,150 | 455 | 20 | 2 0 | 8,370 | 467 0 |
| Tamarinds, to Great Britain, Brls. | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 0 |
| Totals - - | — | 514 | — | — | — | 2,161 | — | 315 16 | — | 2,990 16 |

4. The value of such exportations, of which in these two years exactly three-fourths consisted of oranges, was in each of the last ten years as follows:—

| Years. | Value. | Years. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | | £ |
| 1855 | 3,104 | 1860 | 3,870 |
| 1856 | 3,394 | 1861 | 4,185 |
| 1857 | 4,021 | 1862 | 4,326 |
| 1858 | 3,723 | 1863 | 1,301 |
| 1859 | 4,428 | 1864 | 2,990 |

5. Oranges will fetch from 30*s.* to 32*s.* per thousand. The demand for lemons and limes is so small that their value does not exceed 10*s.* to 5*s.* per thousand respectively. New York offers a steady market for oranges. The southern ports, as Charleston and Savannah, used to take a certain quantity, from 80,000 to 100,000, at a time, before the late civil war.

*Pine-apples.*—1. These must be ranked next to fruit trees. They have, like salt, been long an article of production and exportation to the United States, and they are now shipped in considerable quantities to London. The cultivation was commenced about 100 years ago at Governor's Harbour, Tarpum Bay, and Rock Sound in Eleuthera, and in 20 years it had become very general in that island. The first cargo to England was shipped in 1842.

2. It appears uncertain whether the plant is a native of these islands or was introduced from the Windward Islands or Cuba. Three varieties are grown: 1°, the bird's eye, which is the original, or indigenous, variety; 2°, the sugar loaf; 3°, the Cuba, or scarlet, which was introduced about 1850 or 1852, and the cultivation of which has been rapidly extending during the last five years.

3. The sugar loaf, which is a juicy luscious fruit, and keeps better on a long voyage, is preferred for the English market. The Cuba, which is a larger fruit, firmer, and less sweet, is preferred in the United States, where it arrives in good condition after the shorter voyage, and fetches a higher price by 20 per cent. than the sugar loaf. It is found that it will thrive in soil which was considered unfit for the other kinds.

4. The cultivation of the bird's eye kind is going out. This variety is found to be more liable to the depredations of rats than the others. An instance of the loss by these animals may be cited. In one field of 40 acres of sugar loaf pine, the reduction in the yield of a recent year was estimated at 6,000 dozen, or one-third of the crop of the preceding year. Land crabs are also very destructive to pines in some places, as at the east end and Bight of Eleuthera. Like locusts elsewhere, they invade a field, march straight through it, and consume every fruit in their course. Destructive droughts occur at intervals of six or seven years.

5. The cultivation of the pine is chiefly carried on in Eleuthera, but it is also grown in other of the islands to windward, and St. Salvador has lately enjoyed a high reputation for the quality of its fruit, and several vessels have loaded there for the London market. It is not grown to any extent in New Providence.

6. The principal ports of shipment to England in Eleuthera are the three already mentioned and Savannah Sound. The largest shipments to the United States are from Harbour Island. The following statement shows the quantities cleared from each island in the years 1855 and 1864, but the clearances from Nassau represent almost entirely shipments from Eleuthera and St. Salvador, and those from Harbour Island represent the production of Eleuthera:—

| Islands. | 1855. | | | | 1864. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | To Great Britain. | | To United States. | | To Great Britain. | | To United States. | |
| | Quantities. | Value. | Quantities. | Value. | Quantities. | Value. | Quantities. | Value. |
| | Dozens. | £ | Dozens. | £ | Dozens. | £ | Dozens. | £ |
| Nassau, N.P. | 9,500 | 1,979 | 7,600 | 767 | 53,000 | 7,037 | 78,240 | 6,860 |
| Harbour Island | — | — | 36,500 | 3,357 | — | — | 100,775 | 9,526 |
| Eleuthera | 6,969 | 1,436 | 4,982 | 4,284 | 8,500 | 1,479 | 39,700 | 3,699 |
| Abaco | — | — | 9,568 | 1,125 | — | — | 10,511 | 1,204 |
| Total | 16,469 | 3,415 | 58,560 | 9,533 | 61,500 | 8,516 | 229,226 | 21,299 |

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7. The fruit is usually carried down to the boats in baskets on the heads of the labourers. It is a great advantage when, as at Tarpum Bay, it can be put on board the ship without transhipment. Much handling injures the fruit. At Rock Sound the produce of one estate is carried about two miles in spring waggons. This is the only road used for the purpose in the island.

8. One-fourth of the land under cultivation is usually in full bearing. An acre of land will contain on an average 2,000 dozen slips of the sugar loaf variety, and 1,600 of the Cuba variety. The first crops, gathered in the second year of growth, will yield 1,500 dozen pines; the second and third, 1,000 dozen.

9. The fields are cleaned, or ought to be cleaned, six times in the year. The labourers are obliged to wear canvas leggings and gauntlets to protect them from the spines of the leaves. The yield of the sugar loaf kind is one-third of the quantity planted; of the Cuba kind one-half. But the plants of the former last longer, say five years, while those of the latter last only three years. The average weight of a sugar loaf pine is three lbs., ; of a Cuba pine, 3½ lbs.

10. An idea of the extent and increase of the production of this fruit may be formed from the following statement of the quantities and value of the exportations during the last ten years :—

| Years. | Quantities. | Total Value. | Average Value per Dozen. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dozens. | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
| 1855 | 75,119 | 12,948 | 3 | 5 |
| 1856 | 134,237 | 12,394 | 1 | 10 |
| 1857 | 163,163 | 19,303 | 2 | 3 |
| 1858 | 195,099 | 19,748 | 2 | 0 |
| 1859 | 160,060 | 9,161 | 1 | 1 |
| 1860 | 153,500 | 17,346 | 2 | 3 |
| 1861 | 185,098 | 16,469 | 1 | 9 |
| 1862 | 172,000 | 23,174 | 2 | 8 |
| 1864 | 213,000 | 21,842 | 2 | 0 |
| 1863 | 277,000 | 29,380 | 2 | 1 |
| Average | 172,827 | 18,176 | 2 | 1 |

11. The ports of New York and London alone afford a steady market for pines. Other ports in the United States, such as Boston and Philadelphia, take from six to eight cargoes in a season, and those in the British North American Provinces seldom take a single cargo, or even half a one. No shipments are made to any other European port than London. The price is too high for the Liverpool and Lancashire markets. The competition of native fruits excludes this from France. Epidemics in the States spoil the market for a while.

12. To the United States the fruit is shipped like turnips, stripped of everything but its head, and packed loose and as close as possible in the hold. It occupies only two days to gather and ship a cargo for the United States. To England the whole tree, as it is called, was formerly shipped, leaves and shoots wrapped round the fruit, which they were supposed to keep fresh; but since 1858 only the shoots are left on the stalk. The gathering and loading for the English market occupy four or five days. The fruit is arranged in tiers, and great attention is paid to ventilation. The hatches are left open day and night throughout the voyage. Cargoes to England average 3,000 to 3,500 dozen, and to the United States 4,000 to 5,000 dozen.

13. The difference in the mode of shipment causes a difference in the price. The grower who, by parting with the shoots, loses the means of continuing or extending his cultivation, except by procuring shoots from other sources, must charge a higher price, and during the last two years there has been a great demand for shoots or slips; accordingly there is a fixed difference of price between the pines bought for the English and American markets. The average price of the former may be stated at 3*s.* a dozen, of the latter at 2*s.* The actual average valuation of shipments in 1864 to England was 2*s.* 9*d.*, and to the United States 1*s.* 10*d.* per dozen.

14. There is not much fluctuation in the price. Purchasers generally offer the price of the preceding year, unless some extraordinary circumstances affecting the supply or

demand should occur. They do not offer a higher price for larger or better fruit. The grower, therefore, has no inducement to improve the size or quality of his produce; he looks to quantity alone.

15. The expense of cultivation and shipment may be stated at 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per dozen, the selling price being 2*s.* to 3*s.* per dozen. The net proceeds of an acre in ordinary years are consequently,—

| | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| In the first year - - | 93 | 15 | 0 |
| „ second year - - | 62 | 10 | 0 |
| „ third year - - | 62 | 10 | 0 |

Another informant states the average net yield at 60*l.* a year. The obstacles to the extension of the cultivation have been the limited quantity of land supposed to be suitable and the scarcity of labour.

16. There are usually two cuttings in a year. The Cuba pine is earlier than the sugar-loaf, and the two cuttings are early in May and late in June. The first cutting of the sugar-loaf variety is from the 1st to the 20th June, the second in July and August. The fruit of the first cutting is generally the best, and keeps best. In the United States it fetches double the price of the second, viz., 6*d.* apiece, instead of 3*d.* In England the average price is about 1*s.* apiece. The finest, of which the number is small, have sold of late years as high as 3*s.* 6*d.* apiece. Quantities sell at that price per dozen, or 3½*d.* apiece.

17. The limited period of cutting and shipment leads to hurry and waste, to a necessity for proceeding in spite of bad weather or other unfavourable circumstances, and to an excessive competition in the foreign market. The losses on shipment are often great. Many vessels come out in ballast from England; these usually clear at Nassau, and call at the ports of shipment to take in their cargoes. The cost of a voyage to and from England is from 350*l.* to 400*l.* or 500*l.*, and to and from the United States 600 to 800 dollars. Vessels chartered in the Bahamas to take a cargo to the United States may be engaged at 400 to 500 dollars.

18. The loss by decay, &c. on the voyage is very uncertain, and is often large. The causes which influence the amount are unknown, but it is generally supposed that shipments made in rainy seasons will not keep, owing probably to the excessive juiciness of the fruit. If the loss does not exceed 30 per cent., the transaction will yield a profit, but it often amounts to 75 per cent., and sometimes the whole cargo is destroyed. The average length of a voyage to England is 28 or 29 days; voyages have been made in 21 or 22 days, and have also extended to 40 days.

19. The mode of sale differs in England and the United States; in the former the fruit is sorted, parcelled, and catalogued, and sold in a fixed place on a fixed day; there is therefore sometimes the delay of some days before it can be sold. In New York it is sold in any quantities from the ship according to the demand, and is taken away by the purchasers.

*Cotton.*—1. The cultivation of this plant appears to have been introduced after 1783 by the loyalist refugees from Georgia and North Carolina, who settled in the Windward Islands of the group, and to have been kept up until about 1810. There are no records of the quantities produced or exported. In 1800 the lands had begun to be exhausted, through want of agricultural knowledge and skill, and there was a general complaint of distress. Capital had been sunk and expended. Since 1810, and especially since the emancipation of the slaves, cotton has ceased to be an object of cultivation, although plants have continued to exist in many islands, and here and there a small plantation, the produce of which has been cleaned by the hand, has escaped destruction. But in 1864 a company, supported by American and colonial capital, commenced operations in Long Island. A considerable tract of land was cleaned and planted. Wool to the value of several thousand pounds sterling has been shipped during the present year, and now other companies are being formed for the cultivation of cotton in Watling's Island, Exuma, New Providence, &c.

2. Looking to the amount known to have been produced about the end of last century, and to the quantity of available land, to the suitableness of the climate, and to the fact that the cotton plant becomes a perennial here, and will produce from three to seven years without fresh planting, there is every reason to anticipate that, with the application of capital and labour, and of an improved system of agriculture, all three long strangers in the out islands, an abundant and profitable supply of the finest qualities of cotton may be produced, rivalling, if not surpassing, that of the southern states of North America, and contributing to replace the anticipated deficiency in the future crops of those territories.

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*Sponge.*—1. This has become an important and valuable production of the Colony A large number of boats and men are employed in procuring sponges from the bottom of the ocean, where they grow, or are formed, adhering to rocks. They are obtained by diving, or by detaching and lifting them with a hook made for the purpose, in waters varying in depth from 12 feet to 5 fathoms. They are found throughout the islands, but principally on the shores of Exuma, Andros, and Abaco.

2. In their natural state they are covered with a black gelatinous animal substance; this used to be removed by burying the sponges in the sand for several days, and then beating them with sticks, after which they were dried, sorted, and shipped to Nassau. At present, however, they are kept on deck for two or three days, when they lose their vital power, and are then placed in a crawl for eight or ten days, when they are cleaned and left spread on the beach for several days, for the purpose of bleaching, in which state they are brought to Nassau. There they are sold in parcels; the roots are cut off; they are then trimmed and packed for exportation. A considerable number of persons are employed in these several operations.

3. The Bahama sponge is inferior to the Mediterranean species; 25 or 30 years ago it was of little value. It was classed as coarse and fine, the former including the qualities now known as velvet, sheepwool, and grass, and selling for four or five dollars, 16*s.* 8*d.* to 20*s.* 10*d.* the cwt.; the fine or glove sponge sold for 10 dollars, 41*s.* 8*d.* per cwt.

4. Now it is divided into the eight following classes, to each of which is affixed the average price per lb. which it fetched in 1864.

1st. Common or boat sponge, with white or yellow tissue, called here sheepwool, and in America carriage sponge, 1*s.* 8*d.* per lb.

2nd. Common or velvet sponge, with brown tissue, 1*s.* 8*d.* per lb.

3rd. Large fine brown (fine hard head), 1*s.* 8*d.* per lb.

4th. Large coarse brown (coarse hard head), 10*d.* per lb.

5th. Common coarse or grass sponge, 4*d.* per lb.

6th. Large fine, soft tissue, not strong, called glove sponge, 4*d.* per lb.

7th. Small fine, soft tissue, and good forms, called beef sponge, found chiefly or only about the Andros Island shoals, 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

8th. Small fine, hard tissue (small, fine, hard head, or hard brown), best quality, also often called beef sponge, 1*s.* 3*d.* per lb.

5. Within the last 25 years sponge has been applied to a great many new purposes. The price of some qualities has doubled, of others quadrupled, and of some, such as velvet and sheepwool (Nos. 1 and 2), for which apparently there could have been no foreign demand, the price is ten times greater than formerly.

6. Large quantities of all the above kinds are exported to the United States; of Nos. 2 and 6 to England, and of Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, and 7 to France, which takes the finest qualities. They there undergo a final operation of cleaning and dyeing.

7. The exportations during the last 10 years have been:—

| Years. | Quantities. | Total Value. | Average Value per Cwt. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | cwts. | £ | £ *s.* *d.* |
| 1855 | 2,386 | 9,613 | 4 0 6 |
| 1856 | 1,800 | 6,723 | 3 14 7 |
| 1857 | 2,657 | 11,025 | 4 3 0 |
| 1858 | 3,357 | 17,254 | 5 2 8 |
| 1859 | 4,737 | 24,114 | 5 1 10 |
| 1860 | 4,196 | 29,450 | 7 0 4 |
| 1861 | 6,466 | 32,159 | 4 19 5 |
| 1862 | 3,503 | 13,724 | 3 18 3 |
| 1863 | 1,869 | 14,889 | 7 19 3 |
| 1864 | 2,348 | 14,745 | 6 5 7 |
| Average | 3,331 | 17,369 | 5 4 3 |

8. At present, perhaps owing to the large reduction in the collection and exportation during the late war in the United States, the supply is not equal to the demand, and prices rule high.

*Shells.*—1. The several varieties of the so-called conch shell, with which the shores of these islands abound, have at times, and up to the commencement of the late civil war, formed an important object of exportation, and their collection has afforded an useful means of employment to the maritime and littoral population. The value of the exportations, chiefly made to France, during the last 10 years has been—

| Years. | Value. |
|---|---|
| | £ |
| 1855 | 788 |
| 1856 | 2,263 |
| 1857 | 6,351 |
| 1858 | 2,481 |
| 1859 | 2,224 |
| 1860 | 1,727 |
| 1861 | 550 |
| 1862 | 765 |
| 1863 | 988 |
| 1864 | 786 |

*Turtle and Turtle Shell* form the only other article of regular annual exportation; the former dwindled away during the civil war; the latter rather increased, whence it may be inferred that the supply of live turtle increased, but that they were consumed in Nassau. The meat of the turtle is sold in the market like beef, and at the same price.

VALUE EXPORTED.

| Years. | Turtle. | Turtle Shell. |
|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ |
| 1855 | 782 | 391 |
| 1856 | 890 | 358 |
| 1857 | 952 | 207 |
| 1858 | 1,049 | 354 |
| 1859 | 881 | 342 |
| 1860 | 768 | 348 |
| 1861 | 783 | 273 |
| 1862 | 538 | 196 |
| 1863 | 208 | 334 |
| 1864 | 89 | 422 |

*Miscellaneous.*—1. The remaining articles of production and manufacture exported during the last 10 years are not of sufficient importance to deserve any special notice. They comprise ambergris, arrowroot, cotton wool (in 1864), green ginger, straw hats, hides, honey, horses, potatoes, preserves, rags, shell-work, starch, turpentine and resin, and wax.

## 11. *Commerce.*

*Imports and Exports.*—1. The foreign trade of the Colony is chiefly confined to the port of Nassau in New Providence, and is not usually extended beyond the United Kingdom and France in Europe, and the United States, British North American Provinces, British West Indies, Cuba, and Hayti, in the western hemisphere. Harbour Island and Inagua have a direct trade with the United States, exchanging respectively their fruit and salt for American goods, chiefly provisions.

2. The late civil war in the United States led to Nassau becoming one of the chief emporiums for a trade with the ports of the Southern Confederacy, blockaded by the Federal government. The extent to which this was carried on is shown in the following figures, abstracted from Appendix No. 12.

TOTAL VALUE of GOODS imported into and exported from the Bahamas, 1860–1864.

| Years. | Imports. | Exports. |
|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ |
| 1860 | 234,029 | 157,350 |
| 1861 | 274,584 | 195,584 |
| 1862 | 1,250,322 | 1,007,755 |
| 1863 | 4,295,316 | 3,368,567 |
| 1864 | 5,346,112 | 4,672,398 |

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3. The blockade of the Southern ports was first proclaimed on the 19th April 1861. Only four vessels, two of which were steamers, appear to have run the blockade from Charleston to Nassau in the remainder of that year. Consequently the years 1860 and 1861 exhibit the normal state of the trade of the Colony, a little increased during the latter year by the abnormal state of the trade with the neighbouring continent.

4. The operation of the new trade is shown in the following abstract of Appendices Nos. 13 and 14:—

| Years. | Imports from | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | United Kingdom. | British North America. | United States. |
| | £ | £ | £ |
| 1860 | 25,442 | 762 | 92,800 |
| 1861 | 51,025 | 166 | 136,002 |
| 1862 | 762,627 | 20,803 | 352,520 |
| 1863 | 1,054,775 | 60,797 | 2,932,945 |
| 1864 | 1,218,914 | 51,217 | 3,772,389 |

5. Of which latter sum 3,584,587*l.* represents cotton, imported, with few exceptions, from the two southern Confederate ports of Charleston and Wilmington.

| Years. | Exports to | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | United Kingdom. | British North America. | United States. |
| | £ | £ | £ |
| 1860 | 37,901 | 1,401 | 79,834 |
| 1861 | 43,901 | 2,304 | 104,027 |
| 1862 | 304,733 | 547,258 | 134,579 |
| 1863 | 2,124,539 | 978,681 | 155,014 |
| 1864 | 3,511,208 | 889,470 | 93,314 |

6. The exports to British North America represent goods cleared chiefly for St. John's, New Brunswick, but intended to be run through the blockade.

7. The normal state of the trade of the Colony is shown in the following abstract for the year 1860:—

| Countries. | Total Value. | | Per centage Proportion. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Imports. | Exports. | Imports. | Exports. |
| | £ | £ | per cent. | per cent. |
| United Kingdom - - | 25,442 | 37,901 | 10·9 | 24·1 |
| British North America - | 762 | 1,401 | ·3 | ·9 |
| „ West Indies - - | 2,662 | 2,732 | 1·2 | 1·7 |
| United States, America - | 92,800 | 79,834 | 39·6 | 50·7 |
| Colonies of Spain (Cuba) - | 4,909 | 1,672 | 2·1 | 1·1 |
| „ Denmark (St. Thomas) - - - | 10 | — | — | — |
| France - - - | 2,061 | 31,976 | ·9 | 20·3 |
| Hayti - - - | 2,493 | 1,834 | 1·1 | 1·2 |
| Wrecks - - - | 102,890 | — | 43·9 | — |
| Total - - | 234,029 | 157,350 | 100· | 100· |

8. The proportion of wrecked goods imported was large in 1860, but it may be taken on an average at two-fifths of the imports; shipments from the United States at two-fifths; and from the United Kingdom and other countries at one-fifth. Of the export trade more than one half is to the United States; nearly one-third to the United Kingdom, and more than one-half of the remainder to France. The details of this for the five years before the civil war in the United States, 1856–1860, are shown in Appendix No. 15.

9. A description of the quantities and value of the several articles of imports and exports in the year 1864 is furnished in Appendices Nos. 16 and 17, and a similar return of the value of the trade with British North America and the United States, as exhibiting the nature of the blockade running trade, is furnished for the five years 1860–1864, Appendices Nos. 13 and 14.

10. The following abstract will furnish an idea of the principal enumerated articles imported and exported in 1864.

IMPORTED.

| —— | Quantities. | Value. | Of which was Re-exported to United States and British North America. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | £ | £ |
| Ale - - - gallons | 365,742 | 55,823 | 2,039 |
| „ - - - dozen | 102,775 | | |
| Brandy - - gallons | 191,591 | 98,535 | 3,013 |
| Coal - - - tons | 46,862 | 44,119 | nil. |
| Coffee - - cwts. | 11,487 | 34,936 | 27,708 |
| Cotton, raw - - bales | 62,898 | 3,490,069 | nil. |
| Flour, wheaten - barrels | 27,708 | 33,947 | 414 |
| Meat, salted - - cwts. | 25,796 | 32,176 | 18,832 |
| Oil - - - - gallons | 97,825 | 24,603 | 5,780 |
| Rice - - - - cwts. | 34,743 | 29,885 | nil. |
| Sugar, refined - „ | 55,828 | 156,267 | 26,385 |
| Tobacco - - „ | 16,192 | 94,652 | 348 |
| „ segars - 1,000 | 11,060 | 48,514 | 5,477 |
| Wine - - - gallons | 44,314 | 26,523 | 8,016 |
| Other enumerated articles - | | 163,538 | |
| Unenumerated articles - | | 1,012,525 | |
| Total - - | | 5,346,112 | |

EXPORTED.

| —— | Quantities. | Value. | Value of Exports to United States and British North America. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | £ | £ |
| Coffee - - cwts. | 7,919 | 28,054 | 27,708 |
| Cotton, Linen, Woollen goods - - £ | | 391,460 | 391,460 |
| Cotton, raw - - bales | 54,612 | 3,498,122 | — |
| Hardware, Earthenware - - £ | | 195,099 | 189,206 |
| Leather, raw - - „ | | 10,132 | 9,558 |
| „ manufactured - „ | | 44,373 | 42,103 |
| Meat, salted - cwts. | 15,512 | 19,818 | 18,832 |
| Pine apples - 1,000 dozen | 277 | 29,380 | — |
| Sugar, refined - cwts. | 8,710 | 26,472 | 26,385 |
| Tobacco, manufactured cwts. | 27,236 | 92,998 | — |
| Miscellaneous - - | | 336,490 | 106,814 |
| Total - - | | 4,672,398 | 982,185 |

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11. The third column of each statement represents the value chiefly of goods shipped to run the blockade. The total value of this trade, including the amount of the restricted commerce carried on with the Federal States, in each of the five years was as follows :—

IMPORTED.

| Years. | United States. | British N. America. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| 1860 | 92,800 | 762 | 93,562 |
| 1861 | 136,002 | 166 | 136,168 |
| 1862 | 352,520 | 5,758 | 358,278 |
| 1863 | 2,932,945 | 60,797 | 2,993,742 |
| 1864 | 3,665,086 | 51,217 | 3,716,303 |

EXPORTED.

| Years. | United States. | British N. America. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| 1860 | 79,834 | 1,401 | 81,235 |
| 1861 | 104,071 | 2,304 | 106,375 |
| 1862 | 134,579 | 547,258 | 681,837 |
| 1863 | 155.014 | 978,681 | 1,133,695 |
| 1864 | 92,715 | 889,470 | 982,185 |

*Blockade-running Trade.*—1. The following additional particulars relating to the blockade-running trade will be of interest.

2. The first vessel that arrived from a blockaded port was the "Prince of Wales," a small Confederate schooner of 74 tons, manned by five men, which arrived from Charleston with 140 bales of cotton on the 5th December 1861. The first vessel which left Nassau to run the blockade, clearing for St. John's, N. B., was the Confederate steamer "Theodora," which sailed on the 16th December 1861 with a cargo, having arrived on the 10th December with 75 bales of cotton.

3. The last vessel which arrived was the steamer "Imogene," which brought a cargo of cotton from Galveston on 10th May 1865. The last which cleared to run the blockade direct from Nassau was the steamer "Little Hattie," which left on the 25th February 1865.

4. Fort Fisher fell on the 17th January 1865; the news reached Nassau on the 24th of that month. Charleston was evacuted on the 10th February following. The news arrived at Nassau on the 18th February.

5. After the end of February a few steamers left for Havannah with the view of trying for an opening on the coast of Texas; only two returned to this port with cargoes.

6. The first British vessels that engaged in the trade were schooners which came out from Charleston in March 1862. The steamer "Gladiator" left Nassau on the 27th December 1861, and ran into Charleston on 2nd January 1862, but did not return to Nassau.

7. During the years 1862–63 a considerable trade was carried on in sailing vessels, chiefly schooners and sloops; and even two open boats, one of two tons, ran the blockade from the coast of Florida in 1862. But after the month of May 1863 the trade was carried on almost exclusively by steamers, and became confined to the ports of Charleston and Wilmington. During these years 72 vessels left for the American coast laden with salt, and 20 vessels arrived with turpentine. The rest, with 14 exceptions, were laden with cotton, and in 29 cases with cotton and other produce.

8. The extent of the trade, and the excess of vessels which left Nassau, is shown in the following abstract of Appendix No. 18.

| Years. | Arrived from Southern States. | | Departed for Southern States. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Steamers. | Small Sailing Vessels. | Steamers. | Small Sailing Vessels. |
| 1861 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| 1862 | 32 | 74 | 46 | 109 |
| 1863 | 113 | 27 | 173 | 48 |
| 1864 | 105 | 6 | 165 | 2 |
| 1865 | 35 | — | 41 | — |
| Total - | 288 | 109 | 428 | 160 |
| | | | 288 | 109 |
| | Excess of Departures - | | 140 | 51 |

9. Of these, 42 steamers are known to have been captured and 22 to have been wrecked, chiefly off the ports of Charleston and Wilmington. Others never returned to this port. Of the total number 32 were Confederate vessels.

10. The trade with each port is shown in Appendix No. 19. Of 400 vessels which arrived from the Southern States, 156 came from Charleston, 164 from Wilmington, and only 80 from other ports. Of the total departures 588, three-fourths, viz., 432, cleared for St. John's, New Brunswick. Their exact destination was not made known.

11. Of the 23 steamers which remained in harbour, or arrived in it, after the southern ports were taken,—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | cleared for | England | 3 | cleared for | Havannah. |
| 4 | „ | Halifax | 1 | „ | St. Thomas. |
| 2 | „ | Bermuda | 1 | „ | Matamoras. |

12. During the whole period, 1861 to 1865, 164 steamers connected with the trade of the Southern States entered the port of Nassau. Of these 108 brought cargoes from the coast. 56 are recorded as having left the port, but do not figure among the arrivals from the coast.

13. The following is the number of times which successful steamers entered with cargoes from the coast. The majority of these had succeeded in passing the blockading fleet twice on each voyage.

| No. of Voyages. | No. of Steamers. |
|---|---|
| 1 | 51 |
| 2 | 23 |
| 3 | 6 |
| 4 | 5 |
| 5 | 2 |
| 6 | 4 |
| 7 | 2 |
| 8 | 3 |
| 9 | 3 |
| 10 | 2 |
| 18 | 1 |

14. The latter fortunate vessel was the "Syren," which left for Charleston on her 19th voyage upon the 13th February 1865, ignorant of the capture of that place, and fell into the hands of the Federals.

15. The steamers at first employed were such as happened to be in the Southern ports, or were purchased at random in England and sent out for the trade. A class of vessels specially adapted for it, and of a size suited to the port of Charleston, were afterwards built. The first of this class, the "Banshee," of 216 tons burthen, was launched at Liverpool in November 1862. It was the first steel boat which crossed the Atlantic. Her plates were only one-eighth of an inch thick. She made her first three voyages to and from Wilmington, with full cargoes each way, in the short space of six weeks, and was captured on her fourth voyage.

16. At a later period a larger class of vessels was built and sent out, some 260 feet long by 32 in width, and drawing only seven feet when loaded. The "Coquette" and

"Vulture" are types of these. Their tonnage respectively was 390 and 335 tons. Some of this class have made the voyage between Wilmington and Nassau (about 600 miles) in 44 hours. Shortly before the close of the war another class, of still greater capacity and speed, one with twin screws, were sent out, but only one or two of these found employment.

17. The cost of running these vessels, and the salaries paid to their officers and pilots, were very high. In 1863 the expenses of a vessel which could carry 800 bales (including wages, coal, provisions, labour, repairs, and agents' commissions), was about 3,000*l.* for a round trip to and fro. In the following year the expenses were increased to 5,000*l.*, on account chiefly of higher wages and higher bounties consequent upon increased risk to the officers and crew. The salary of the captain rose from 600*l.* to 1,000*l.* for the trip, with the privilege of carrying 10 bales of cotton on his own account; the purser and first officer received each 300*l.*, with a similar privilege of carrying two bales each, and the pilot received 1,000*l.*, with the privilege of carrying five bales.

18. A first class steamer would run from Charleston or Wilmington to Nassau in about 48 hours. She could be discharged in 24 hours, the labourers working day and night; but three days for unloading and reloading was considered good despatch. The excitement, extravagance, and waste which prevailed under such circumstances may be easily imagined.

*Wrecks.*—1. It has been mentioned that two-fifths of the imports during the last few years consist of goods saved from vessels wrecked within the Colony. The number of these is large, owing to the vast trade which passes through, or near, these most dangerous coasts, fringed with shoals, and bristling with cays and rocks, as shown in preceding portions of this report, where not only strong and shifting currents, and sudden and violent gales, expose the conscientious and wary navigator to unexpected dangers and difficulties, but where innumerable localities and opportunities offer a temptation to the dishonest shipmaster wilfully to cast away his vessel for the purpose of defrauding the underwriters, or of obtaining by secret arrangement with the wreckers a share in the salvage.

2. The frequency of these occurrences, and the rich prizes sometimes obtained by the wreckers, have led to a large number of the inhabitants in some of the islands devoting themselves principally, though few, if any, exclusively, to the occupation of wrecking, cruising about those places where accidents most frequently occur, or being ready to rush off as soon as they hear of a vessel stranded, or in danger of stranding. This has had the necessary and usual effect of demoralizing the persons engaged in such occupations, of diverting their attention from agriculture, or any other industrial pursuit, exposing them to the trials and temptations of alternate abundance and want, and accustoming them to rejoice in the misfortunes which bring calamity and ruin to others. At the same time it cannot be denied that numerous lives and much property are saved through their instrumentality; that large numbers of intrepid and hardy seamen are reared up, and that a large income is legitimately derived by the colonists from this source, which, however undesirable, is incidental to their geographical position.

3. The Local Legislature has endeavoured to bring the wrecking system under control by a law which requires licences to be taken out for men and vessels, provides for the appointment of wreckmasters, apportions the share of salvage which each vessel and its crew may claim, and imposes penalties for certain acts of misconduct. But it requires both enforcement and amendment.

4. The number and description of wrecks has been considerably affected by the erection of numerous lighthouses, and still more by the late civil war in the United States, and the number of licensed vessels and men has been greatly reduced. In 1858 there were licensed—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Vessels - - - | 302 |
| | Men - - - | 2,679 |
| In 1865 only, | Vessels - - - | 176 |
| | Men - - - | 712 |

5. I have recently made a separate report upon the number of wrecks which have been reported as occurring within the Colony during the last seven years. I may reproduce here the principal facts therein detailed, and add some other particulars illustrative of the wrecking system.

6. The number of wrecks reported in 1858–64 was 313, of which 259 were total

losses. In the earlier years no record was kept of partial loss, and in 1864 are included 19 vessels which came into Nassau in distress, leaky, or requiring repair.

| Years. | Total Loss. | Other. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1858 - - | 46 | — | 46 |
| 1859 - - | 41 | — | 41 |
| 1860 - - | 44 | 1 | 45 |
| 1861 - - | 32 | 8 | 40 |
| 1862 - - | 32 | 6 | 38 |
| 1863 - - | 33 | 3 | 36 |
| 1864 - - | 31 | 36 | 67 |
| Total - - | 259 | 54 | 313 |

7. The localities in which the above disasters occurred are shown in the following statement:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To Windward: | | |
| On Little Bahama Bank - - - - - | 35 | |
| Of which on Abaco, 31. | | |
| On and outside of Great Bahama Bank: | | |
| To the East - - - - - - | 59 | |
| Of which on Long Cay, 27. | | |
| To the South-east - - - - - - | 57 | |
| Of which on Inagua, 43. | | |
| Total to windward - - | | 151 |
| To the South - - - - - - | | 3 |
| To Leeward: | | |
| On Cay Sal Bank (to the South West) - - - | 3 | |
| On Great Bahama Bank: | | |
| To the West - - - - - - | 43 | |
| Of which on the Biminis, 17; Orange Cays, 12. | | |
| On the Bank (Central Channel) - - - - | 38 | |
| Of which on Long Bank, 10; the Gingerbread Ground, 9. | | |
| Central - - - - - - - | 26 | |
| Of which on the Berry Islands, 11. | | |
| On Little Bahama Bank - - - - - | 17 | |
| Of which on Grand Bahama, 10. | | |
| Total to Leeward - - | | 127 |
| At sea, not stated, or outside the group - - - | | 32 |
| Total - - - | | 313 |

8. In 238 cases the ports of departure and destination are recorded, and the casualties are shown to affect indifferently the up and down trades, viz: 121 vessels bound north, 117 vessels bound south. But out of 74 vessels wrecked in the trade with the Gulf of Mexico, chiefly with ports of the United States, 48 were bound south, and 26 north.

9. The number and proportion of wrecks to windward and to leeward, respectively, have been greatly affected by the civil war in America, which stopped the commercial communication between the two sections of the United States. Of the wrecks to leeward, indicating the trade with the Gulf of Mexico, the proportion before the war viz., 1858–60, was 51·6, to 46·8 of wrecks to windward. In the years 1861–64 these proportions were as 39·9 to 59·5.

10. Of the 313 casualties, nearly two-thirds occurred in the winter months, although the hurricane season in these latitudes prevails from August to October, viz.:

| | Wrecks. | Per-centage proportion. |
|---|---|---|
| From November to April - - | 199 | 63·6 |
| From May to October - - | 114 | 36·4 |
| | 313 | 100· |

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11. The season of the year does not appear to affect specially either the windward or leeward trade, but possibly it may affect the up and down trades differently in those localities.

12. Of the total number of wrecks whose nationality was reported (300), 110 were British, 157 American, 13 French, 6 Spanish, and 12 belonged to other nations. The proportion of American was much greater before the war. While in 1858–60 the British averaged annually 8, and the American 29 vessels, the latter averaged in 1860–64 only 14, and the British rose in 1864 to 42 vessels.

13. This change in the proportion was caused not only by the cessation of American commerce with the Gulf of Mexico, but it was increased by the transfer of a large number of American vessels to British registry. In the port of Nassau alone 229 vessels were so transferred in the four years 1860–64, while during the preceding six years the number was only 18.

14. The size and character of the vessels wrecked may be inferred from the fact that of 139 whose rig was recorded,—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 38 | were | schooners. |
| 23 | ,, | brigantines. |
| 24 | ,, | brigs. |
| 32 | ,, | barques. |
| 9 | ,, | ships. |
| 126 | ,, | sailing vessels. |
| 4 | ,, | steamers, men-of-war. |
| 9 | ,, | ,, commercial. |
| 139 | | |

15. It is remarked that the value of the wrecks has fallen off of late years, even before the war in America; that a smaller number of large and valuable ships have been wrecked. The following two statements of the salvage awarded in each of the last ten years, and in the last six cases brought before the Vice-Admiralty Court, will afford some idea of the profits to wreckers, and of the small proportion of cases that come before that Court.

| Years. | Derelict Cases. | | | Salvage Cases. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of Cases. | Amount of Salvage awarded. | Average Amount per Case. | No. of Cases. | Amount of Salvage awarded. | Average Amount per Case. |
| | | £ s. d. | £ | | £ s. d. | £ |
| 1855 | 10 | 3,836 3 9 | 383 | Nil. | — | — |
| 1856 | 5 | 3,250 10 9 | 650 | 4 | 8,742 9 11 | 2,185 |
| 1857 | 5 | 253 18 0 | 50 | 7 | 9,185 1 5 | 1,312 |
| 1858 | 5 | 408 14 10 | 81 | 1 | 4,994 15 8 | 4,994 |
| 1859 | 2 | 159 6 6 | 79 | 3 | 5,512 1 5 | 1,837 |
| 1860 | 6 | 865 13 4 | 144 | 5 | 10,429 3 9 | 2,085 |
| 1861 | 8 | 252 10 6 | 31 | 2 | 5,540 12 4 | 3,770 |
| 1862 | 6 | 135 14 11 | 22 | 4 | 2,859 11 9 | 714 |
| 1863 | 5 | 1,446 15 4 | 289 | 5 | 10,592 16 1 | 2,118 |
| 1864 | 7 | 709 2 7 | 101 | 6 | 2,102 2 4 | 350 |
| Total - | 59 | 11,318 10 5 | — | 37 | 59,958 14 8 | — |
| Average - | - - | - - - | 191 | - - | - - - | 1,620 |

| Nos. | Value of Hull and Cargo on which Salvage was awarded. | Per-centage awarded. | Amount of Salvage awarded. | Number of Boats and others among whom the Amount awarded was divisible. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | | £ s. d. | |
| 1 | 4,072 | $33\frac{1}{3}$ | 1,374 10 1 | 13 vessels, and some open boats. |
| 2 | 4,803 | From 10 to $33\frac{1}{3}$ | 1,372 11 5 | 19 vessels. |
| 3 | 26,630 | 25 | 6,667 0 0 | 6 vessels, and 101 men from the shore. |
| 4 | 22,000 | — | 80 0 0 | 1 vessel. |
| 5 | 5,087 | 37 | 1,892 0 0 | 9 vessels. |
| 6 | Not stated. | Not stated. | 745 0 0 | |

16. The aggregate of the four cases which represent the ordinary character of salvage transactions shows a total sum of 11,304*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* awarded to the wreckers, and an average of 2,826*l.* per vessel.

17. In the case of the American steamer "Herman Livingstone," which was stranded and got off in September 1865, the salvage agreed upon between the master and the salvors was 30,000 dollars. The latter, after discounting the bill, received 5,480*l.* 3*s.* This was divisible among 32 vessels and boats, entitled to 152 shares. The owners, or others interested in the fitting out, of the vessels received between them 1,826*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*, or rather less than 60*l.* per vessel and boat. The 152 men received between them 2,653*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*, or 17*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.* each.

18. The nature of the cargoes of the 313 wrecked vessels reported between 1858 and 1864 was as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Assorted cargoes | 86 |
| Colonial produce | 81 |
| Provisions | 30 |
| Timber, etc. | 49 |
| Metals, Minerals, &c. | 23 |
| Other | 6 |
| In ballast | 28 |
| Not stated | 10 |
| Total | 313 |

19. The valuation entered at the Customs of all wrecked goods which passed through the books of the Department in the last ten years, distinguishing the value of hulks and materials, of the unenumerated articles which paid the 20 per cent. consumption duty, and of free goods on which the auction duty of 5 per cent. was paid, was as follows:—

| Years. | Hulks and Materials. | Paying Ad valorem Duty of 20 per cent. | Free Goods paying Auction Duty of 5 per cent. | Other paying Specific Duties or re-exported. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1855 | 2,847 | 12,160 | 34,600 | Not stated | Not stated |
| 1856 | 3,927 | 15,375 | 20,320 | 46,682 | 96,304 |
| 1857 | 4,620 | 6,945 | 4,980 | 71,028 | 87,573 |
| 1858 | 4,613 | 17,255 | 1,120 | 41,521 | 64,509 |
| 1859 | 3,087 | 9,195 | 16,100 | 41,429 | 69,811 |
| 1860 | 2,940 | 16,180 | 5,040 | 78,730 | 102,890 |
| 1861 | 2,693 | 1,335 | 4,800 | 57,691 | 66,519 |
| 1862 | 3,787 | 1,495 | 3,440 | 40,456 | 49,178 |
| 1863 | 1,667 | 7,760 | 5,160 | 36,079 | 50,666 |
| 1864 | 667 | 7,200 | 2,560 | 40,987 | 51,414 |
| Total | 30,848 | 94,900 | 98,120 | 454,603 | 638,864 |

20. It is stated on good authority that the average salvage, allowed chiefly by arbitration, which twenty years ago amounted to 60 per cent., has not, during the last five years, exceeded 40 per cent., and that the charges for commission amount to 10 per cent. on the merchandise saved, and for labour, storage, &c., to 4 per cent. more. It may be inferred, therefore, from the above, the extent to which the population of the colony, maritime and commercial, has been and continues to be interested in this source of employment and income.

*Lighthouses and Beacons.*—1. In connexion with the subject of wrecks, and the efforts made by Her Majesty's Government to diminish their frequency by the erection of lighthouses on the most dangerous points of the Bahama group, the following list of lights and beacons constructed and maintained by the Board of Trade may be enumerated:—

Date of Erection.

1.—1836, May. Gun cay. S. of the Biminis, on the Great Bahama bank. Lat. 25° 34′ 30″ N.; Long. 79° 6′ 30″ W.; revolving, 80 ft. above the sea. Radius, 11·83 miles.

2.—1836, June. Abaco (Hole-in-the-wall). On S.E. point of Abaco, at entrance of N.E. Providence channel. Lat. 25° 51′ 11″ N.; Long. 77° 11′ 11″ W.; revolving, 160 ft. above the sea. Radius, 16·73 miles.

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Date of Erection.

3.—Begun in 1838. Cay Sal (Double-headed-shot-cays). On N.W. point of Cay Sal bank, W. of Great Bahama bank. Lat. 23° 56′ 23″ N.; Long. 80° 26′ 38″ W.; fixed, 100 ft. above the sea. Radius, 13·23 miles.

4.—1859, August. Great Isaacs. On a small cay within N.W. point of Great Bahama bank, near entrance of N.W. Providence channel. Lat. 26° 2′ N.; Long. 79° 6′ 30″ W.; revolving, 158 ft. above the sea. Radius, 16·50 miles.

5.—1860, March. Cay Lobos. On a cay on southern edge of Great Bahama bank, facing Cayo Romano, Cuba. Lat. 22° 22′ 30″ N.; Long. 77° 35′ 5″ W.; fixed, 146 ft. above the sea. Radius, 16 miles.

6.—1863, April. Stirrup's Cay. On a cay near N.W. point of the group of Berry islands, in N.W. Providence channel, near entrance of channel across Great Bahama bank. Lat. 20° 49′ 40″ N.; Long. 77° 54′ W.; fixed, 81 ft. above the sea. Radius, 11·91 miles.

7.—1863, August. Elbow Cay. On a cay off the most easterly point of the coast of Abaco. Lat. 26° 33′ 30″ N.; Long. 76° 58′ 30″ W.; fixed, 123 ft. above the sea. Radius, 14·7 miles.

A light is in the course of erection on Castle Island, at the S.W. point of Acklin's Island, to guide navigators passing through the Crooked Island passage.

2. The Colonial Government has erected and maintains a light on Hog Island, at the entrance of the harbour of Nassau. Lat. 25° 5′ 6″ N.; Long. 77° 21′ 2″ W.; 70 ft. above the sea. Radius, 11·07 miles. And in 1865 a small fixed light was erected at Athol Island, about four miles to the eastward of the harbour of Nassau. Lat. 25° 5′ N.; Long. 77° 17′ 30″ W.; 50 ft. above the sea. Radius, 9 miles.

3. Beacons are erected at—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ship Channel Rock, Exuma Cays | - - | 70 feet high. |
| Adderley Cay, Exuma | - - - | 40 „ |
| Channel Cay (Morse Channel), Exuma | - | 50 „ |
| Stocking Island, Exuma | - - - | 126 „ |
| Gun Hill, Little Exuma | - - - | 50 „ |
| Booby Cay, Long Island | - - - | 47 „ |

Hogsty Reef, near Inagua, fallen down; about to be replaced.

4. The expenditure for the lighthouse service paid in the colony, including the maintenance of a brig employed in visiting the stations and supplying them with provisions, and the cost of provisions and oil received from England, amounted in 1863 to 8,419*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*, in 1864 „ 8,643*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.*

*Ports of Entry.*—1. The established ports of entry are—

1. Nassau, in New Providence, including Salt Cay Bank, Andros Island, Green Cay, the cays extending southerly from Ship Channel Cay to Harvey Cay, Berry islands, Bimini islands, and all adjacent islands and cays within above limits.
2. Green Turtle Cay, in Abaco, including Little Abaco, Grand Bahama, and all islands and cays on the Little Bahama Bank.
3. Dunmore town, in Harbour Island, including the part of Eleuthera west of Glass Window, all adjacent islands and cays to the S.W. point of current.
4. Governor's Harbour, in Eleuthera, including the remainder of Eleuthera and the adjacent islands and cays.
5. Great Exuma, including Little Exuma, all cays from Harvey's Cay to White Cay, Great and Little St. Salvador, and all adjacent cays within the above limits.
6. Clarence harbour, Long Island, and all adjacent islands and cays.
7. Rum Cay, including Watling's Island, Conception Island, and all adjacent islands and cays.
8. Fortune Island (Long Cay), including Crooked Island, Acklin Island, Atwood cays, French or Plana cays, Mira Por Vos cays, Hogsty reef, and all adjacent islands and cays within the above limits.
9. Ragged Island, including all islands and cays from Pear Cay to Cay Verde and Cay St. Domingo.
10. Inagua (Mathew's Town), including Little Inagua, Mayaguana, and all adjacent islands and cays.

2. At each of the above places there is a sub-collector of customs; Nassau and Mathew's Town (Inagua) are warehousing ports.

*Tariff.*—1. A large proportion of the revenue is derived from customs duties. Specific duties are imposed upon the principal articles of consumption, and upon a few other articles, and duties of 15 per cent. are charged upon unenumerated articles imported direct, and 20 per cent. upon those imported otherwise, which includes wrecked goods.

2. During the last eight years, both before and during the American war, the customs duties have yielded nearly three-fourths, viz., 73 per cent., of the total revenue. Previously to the war the duties on unenumerated articles amounted to 27 per cent. of the whole revenue from customs; during the war the proportion increased to 36 per cent. See Appendix No. 21.

*Shipping.*—1. The foreign trade of the whole Colony, and of each of the islands, for the last ten years is shown in Appendix No. 22. No record is kept of the trade between the several islands. Appendices Nos. 23 to 25 have been added to show the countries with which trade was carried on, and the nationality of the vessels in which it was carried on, during two years before the American war, and during the last year of that war. It would have occupied too much space to have carried this over the same period as that to which Appendix No. 19 refers. The year 1855 has been added because the returns of that year exhibit the trade of each out island separately.

2. From these statements it results that, of the total tonnage which entered ports in the Colony from 1855 to 1860, during the normal state of the trade of the Colony,—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 53·2 | per cent. | arrived at | Nassau, N. P. |
| 18·1 | „ | „ | Inagua. |
| 7·2 | „ | „ | Harbour Island. |
| 6· | „ | „ | Crooked Island. |
| 4·6 | „ | „ | Eleuthera. |
| 3·4 | „ | „ | Abaco. |
| 3· | „ | „ | Rum Cay. |
| 2·4 | „ | „ | Ragged Island. |
| 1·2 | „ | „ | Exuma. |
| ·9 | „ | „ | Long Island. |
| 100· | | | Total |

3. In 1860 the proportion had increased in favour of Nassau to 64 per cent. of the total tonnage.

4. Secondly, that the tonnage entered from each country during the three years, 1855, 1860, and 1864 was respectively,—

| | 1855. | 1860. | 1864. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| From the United Kingdom - - | — | 7·6 | 31·1 |
| „ British North America - - | — | ·5 | 1·8 |
| „ „ West Indies - - | — | 19·2 | 5·2 |
| „ Hamburg - - - | — | — | ·1 |
| „ France - - - - | — | 2·1 | ·3 |
| „ Portugal - - - - | — | — | ·1 |
| „ United States, Northern - - | — | 57·2 | 21·7 |
| „ „ Southern - - | | | 23·9 |
| „ Colonies of Spain (Cuba) - - | — | 8·3 | 9·4 |
| „ „ France - - | — | — | 1·4 |
| „ „ Denmark (St. Thomas) | — | ·8 | 2·4 |
| „ Hayti - - - - | — | 4·3 | ·4 |
| „ Mexico - - - - | — | — | 1·4 |
| Total - - - | 100· | 100· | 100· |

5. It will be seen from the above how small the trade with Europe is under ordinary circumstances.

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6. Thirdly, that the tonnage belonging to each country during the same years was,—

| | 1855. | 1860. | 1864. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| United Kingdom | 56·1 | 7·6 | 51·3 |
| British colonies | | 53·2 | 20·6 |
| France | — | 2·5 | ·9 |
| Denmark | 1·6 | — | — |
| Spain | ·5 | ·3 | ·3 |
| Holland | ·3 | — | — |
| Hamburg | — | — | ·1 |
| United States | 39·7 | 35·3 | 26·7 |
| Hayti | 1·8 | 1·1 | ·1 |
| Total | 100· | 100· | 100· |

7. A harbour master and a health officer for the port of Nassau are appointed and paid by the Government, and pilots, paid by fees according to the draught of vessels, are appointed by the Government for that port and the other principal ports of the Colony.

*Ship-building.*—1. The size and tonnage of vessels and boats built within the Colony and registered at Nassau have fallen off considerably of late years. The aggregate of the three years, 1855–57, was 79 vessels of 2,829 tons, and of the three years, 1862–64, 78 vessels of only 841 tons. During the 10 years, 1855–64, there were constructed in—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Abaco | 108 vessels | of 2,233 tons. |
| Harbour Island | 26 „ | 1,227 „ |
| Nassau | 59 „ | 1,217 „ |
| Andros | 13 „ | 228 „ |
| Eleuthera | 5 „ | 183 „ |
| Long Cay | 6 „ | 153 „ |
| All others | 13 „ | 175 „ |
| Total | 234 „ | 5,559 „ |

2. These vessels are chiefly schooners and sloops. Harbour Island and Eleuthera alone have since 1855 launched any of a size above 30 tons, but for the last three years they have only launched one sloop of 12 tons. See Appendix No. 26.

*Registry of Ships.*—1. During the late American war a considerable number of American vessels, northern and southern, were registered as British vessels at the port of Nassau under bills of sale, genuine or colourable; this has been already noticed. The number in each of the last 10 years has been—

| Years. | No. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1855 | 3 | | |
| 1856 | 2 | | |
| 1857 | 5 | | |
| 1858 | — | 18 | |
| 1859 | 4 | | |
| 1860 | 4 | | Total, 347. |
| 1861 | 39 | | |
| 1862 | 87 | | |
| 1863 | 111 | 329 | |
| 1864 | 92 | | |

*Tonnage Dues.*—1. A charge of 1*s.* per ton is levied on all vessels arriving from ports beyond the limits of the Bahamas, but a drawback of one half that amount is allowed upon all vessels taking away a full cargo of Bahama produce, or filling up with Bahama produce, without landing any part of their original cargo, and by an Act of 1865 a further remission of the whole of the duty is granted to vessels taking away whole cargoes of salt or fruit, or in the proportion of 10 tons to every 20 tons of their registered tonnage.

2. A tonnage duty of 1*s.* a ton is also charged on all vessels departing from the Colony with a cargo not consisting entirely of Bahama produce. This was imposed originally to obtain a revenue from vessels laden with cotton which had run the blockade in the late civil war in America.

3. A charge of 1*s.* a ton is imposed upon all vessels for which a British register is

obtained in the port of Nassau. This also was originally imposed to meet the numerous cases of American ships transferred to British registry during the late civil war. Both charges are now maintained for revenue purposes.

4. The total revenue derived from this source has been during the last eight years,—

| Years. | Amount. £ |
|---|---|
| 1857 | 1,598 |
| 1858 | 409 |
| 1859 | 1,253 |
| 1860 | 1,227 |
| 1861 | 1,714 |
| 1862 | 2,421 |
| 1863 | 6,005 |
| 1864 | 7,457 Export tonnage dues. 2,774 |

5. The returns do not show the amount of drawback paid upon vessels shipping Bahama produce, but upon the total tonnage which arrived from 1857 to 1864, the above dues, paid on arrivals, average $10\frac{1}{4}d.$ per ton. Allowing, therefore, for the mail steamer, which does not pay tonnage dues, and any other vessels entitled to claim exemption, the loss by drawback amounts to about $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ out of the 1*s.* payable per ton.

*Public Market, Nassau.*—1. This is maintained under a local Act, which authorizes the commissioners to levy certain rents upon stalls and wharves erected by them, and for the use of the slaughter-house. The following statement of the receipts during the last six years will show the effect of the blockade-running trade upon the consumption of the city.

| Years. | Amount. £ *s.* *d.* | Average. £ |
|---|---|---|
| 1859 | 358 7 0 | 449 |
| 1860 | 465 2 2 | |
| 1861 | 523 8 8 | |
| 1862 | 644 4 11 | 894 |
| 1863 | 855 18 0 | |
| 1864 | 1,184 4 6 | |

*Prices and Wages.*—1. No reliable statement can be furnished of prices or wages for the last few years. In ordinary times the price of meat is from 8*d.* to 1*s.* per lb., and of bread 3*d.* per lb. The wages of servants, from 30*s.* to 50*s.* a month for males, and from 10*s.* to 20*s.* a month for females. The wages of predial labourers from 1*s.* 3*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* a day, and of artizans from 4*s.* to 8*s.*, but no measure can be applied to the demands of any of these classes during the years 1863–4; 20*s.* to 24*s.* a day for a carpenter, 10*s.* for a common labourer, was frequently demanded and given. The Government was charged 27*s.* a day for a tinsmith and 24*s.* for a plumber. The prices of almost all articles of consumption rose proportionally, and the legislature was obliged to make a temporary addition of 25 per cent. to the salaries of all public officers during the years 1864 and 1865. An allowance was also made from colonial funds to officers of the garrison for the greater part of that period.

*Exchange and Coin.*—1. The ordinary rate of exchange upon London is $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent. premium. The difference in the rate upon 30 and 60 days bills is about $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent. The rates in 1864 of bills drawn by the public bank and merchants were as follows:—

| Months. | At 30 Days. | At 60 Days. |
|---|---|---|
| January | 1 per cent. premium. | 1 per cent. premium. |
| February | 2 „ | $1\frac{1}{2}$ „ |
| March | $1\frac{1}{2}$ „ | 1 „ |
| April | 2 „ | 1 „ |
| May | 3 „ | 2 „ |
| June | 3 „ | 2 „ |
| July | 3 „ | 2 „ |
| August | 3 „ | 1 „ |
| September | $1\frac{1}{2}$ „ | 1 „ |
| October | 1 „ | At par. |
| November | $1\frac{1}{2}$ „ | 1 per cent. premium. |
| December | $1\frac{1}{2}$ „ | „ |

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2. English gold and English and United States silver coins, chiefly the latter, circulate in abundance. There is no paper money.

*Banking.*—1. There is not any private bank in the Colony. A public bank has been established in Nassau since 1836; it originated in a savings bank, established under an Act of the local legislature in the preceding year. Its transactions during the last two years have been very large. The receipts and payments during the last six years have been as follows :—

| Years. | Receipts. | Payments. |
|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ |
| 1859 | 457,552 | 436,678 |
| 1860 | 456,582 | 455,225 |
| 1861 | 574,662 | 587,617 |
| 1862 | 790,877 | 773,509 |
| 1863 | 2,128,721 | 1,988,661 |
| 1864 | 3,585,574 | 3,413,995 |

2. The cash balances have increased in proportion. On the 31st December of the same years they were :—

| Years. | Amount. |
|---|---|
| | £ |
| 1859 | 68,361 |
| 1860 | 59,464 |
| 1861 | 44,509 |
| 1862 | 61,691 |
| 1863 | 201,746 |
| 1864 | 373,324 |

3. In the last two years they have consisted of the following coins :—

| | 1863. | 1864. |
|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ |
| Gold, English | 10,157 | 34,320 |
| „ American | 97,083 | 178,125 |
| „ Spanish | 6,297 | 25,437 |
| „ French | — | 32,937 |
| Silver | 88,208 | 102,504 |
| Total | 201,746 | 373,324 |

4. The foreign gold was introduced and has been used exclusively for mercantile transactions connected with the blockade-running business. The balance had been reduced on the 30th June 1865 to 252,553*l.*; of this, 45,579*l.*, or nearly one-fourth, consisted of monies belonging to the Government and various public boards.

5. The bank allows 4½ per cent. upon fixed deposits, and charges 6 per cent. upon loans. It has yielded a small surplus to the Government during the last eight years, viz. :—

| Years. | Amount. |
|---|---|
| | £ |
| 1857 | 300 |
| 1858 | 200 |
| 1859 | — |
| 1860 | — |
| 1861 | — |
| 1862 | 250 |
| 1863 | 500 |
| 1864 | 1,000 |

*Debts, Bankruptcies, and Insolvencies.*—The islands have been remarkably free from commercial crises during the last 20 years, and recourse is seldom had to the bankruptcy court. This was established in 1845. The number of cases tried, and of the liabilities

and assets in each, is shown in the annexed statement. In the 20 years from 1845 to 1864 only four cases of bankruptcy and seven of insolvency came before the court, the total liabilities in which were only 8,251*l.*

Number of Cases brought before the Court of Bankruptcy in each Year from 1845 to 1864.

| Years. | Bankruptcies. | Insolvencies. | Liabilities. | Assets. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | £ | £ |
| 1845 to 1850 - | — | — | — | — |
| 1851 - - | 1 | — | 1,582 | 2,827 |
| 1852 - - | 1 | — | 4,852 | — |
| 1853 - - | — | — | — | — |
| 1854 - - | — | 1 | 85 | 24 |
| 1855 - - | — | 1 | 99 | 8 |
| 1856 - - | 1 | — | 204 | 14 |
| 1857 - - | — | 1 | 906 | 303 |
| 1858 - - | — | 3 | 355 | 89 |
| 1859 - - | — | 1 | 44 | 4 |
| 1860 - - | — | — | — | — |
| 1861 - - | 1 | — | 124 | 135 |
| 1862 - - | — | — | — | — |
| 1863 - - | — | — | — | — |
| 1864 - - | — | — | — | — |
| Total - | 4 | 7 | 8,251 | 3,404 |

2. In the Court of Common Pleas, in which all actions not exceeding 20*l.* are cognizable, the number of causes since the constitution of the court in 1858 has been :—

| Years. | Debts. | Trover and other Causes. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1858 - - | 329 | 23 | 352 |
| 1859 - - | 506 | 31 | 537 |
| 1860 - - | 574 | 33 | 607 |
| 1861 - - | 616 | 15 | 631 |
| 1862 - - | 534 | 44 | 578 |
| 1863 - - | 718 | 42 | 760 |
| 1864 - - | 817 | 61 | 878 |

3. The blockade-running trade has not been accompanied with any bankruptcies or insolvencies within the Colony, but it has been attended with a considerable increase of petty debts.

## 12. *Revenue and Expenditure.*

1. The nett revenue of the four years 1857–60, including 6,266*l.* derived from loans, amounted to 135,591*l.*, and averaged 33,898*l.* a year. (See Appendix, No. 27.) The expenditure during the same period, including 2,696*l.* of debt repaid, amounted to 135,533*l.*, and averaged 33,884*l.* a year. The annual financial transactions since that period have been :—

Receipts.

| Years. | Nett Revenue. | Loans. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| 1861 - - | 35,541 | 13,376 | 48,917 |
| 1862 - - | 39,356 | 7,775 | 47,131 |
| 1863 - - | 67,906 | — | 67,906 |
| 1864 - - | 102,024 | — | 102,024 |

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EXPENDITURE.

| Years. | General. | Repayment of Debt. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| 1861 - - | 49,959 | — | 49,959 |
| 1862 - - | 41,831 | — | 41,831 |
| 1863 - - | 44,541 | 8,868 | 53,409 |
| 1864 - - | 63,718 | 34,918 | 98,636 |

2. The chief object for which a debt was incurred in the years 1859 and 1861–62 was the erection of an extensive and commodious hotel in Nassau, which cost up to the close of 1864, 19,804*l*. This was constructed at the public expense, under an Act of the Legislature passed in 1859, for the purpose of offering better accommodation to the annual visitors, invalids, and others from the United States and British North America. Without such an establishment it would have been almost impossible to have provided for the influx of persons connected with the blockade-running trade. The increased revenue derived from the increased consumption, and new taxes imposed during the last two years of that trade, enabled the Government to pay off the whole of the debt, and left a balance of 20,575*l*. in the treasury.

3. The amounts derived from each source of revenue, and expended upon each service, during the eight years 1857 to 1864 are shown in Appendixes, Nos. 28 and 29. A comparison of the years 1860 and 1864 will suffice to show the normal and abnormal state of each.

| Sources. | Revenue. | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1860. | 1864. |
| Fixed: | £ | £ |
| Customs duties - - - - | 26,467 | 75,587 |
| Tonnage „ - - - - | 1,227 | 7,457 |
| Anchorage fees - - - - | 68 | 437 |
| Harbour „ - - - - | 120 | 677 |
| Entrance „ - - - - | 239 | 689 |
| Clearance „ - - - - | 282 | 1,190 |
| Auction duty - - - - | 252 | 128 |
| „ tax - - - - | 1,769 | 2,558 |
| Liquor licences - - - - | 400 | 780 |
| Sale of medicines ditto - - - | 60 | 20 |
| Assessed taxes - - - - | 219 | 332 |
| Market rate and tolls - - - | 482 | 1,191 |
| Gunpowder magazine - - - | 14 | 117 |
| Dog tax - - - - - | 22 | 29 |
| Town rate - - - - | 2,977 | 1,071 |
| Sale of condemned vessels - - | 12 | — |
| Cart and dray licences - - - | 23 | 38 |
| Wrecking licences - - - | 736 | 213 |
| Billiard saloon tax under 29 Vict. c. 17. - | — | 30 |
| Hospital money - - - - | — | 534 |
| Tonnage dues - - - - | — | 2,774 |
| Registry „ - - - - | — | 352 |
| Warehouse charges - - - | — | 4,250 |
| Total - - - - - | 35,368 | 100,461 |
| Incidental: | | |
| Fees of office - - - - | 327 | 597 |
| Pew rents - - - - | 225 | 998 |
| Interest, Public Bank - - - | — | 1,000 |
| Queen's fines - - - - | 754 | 1,966 |
| Post Office - - - - | 26 | 844 |
| Quarantine - - - - | — | 251 |
| Miscellaneous - - - - | 315 | 518 |
| Total, gross - - - | 37,017 | 106,637 |
| Deduct drawbacks - - | 1,145 | 4,613 |
| Total, net - - - | 35,872 | 102,024 |

| | Expenditure. | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1860. | 1864. |
| Departments: | £ | £ |
| Civil { Salaries | 7,837 | 14,744 |
| Civil { Contingencies | 4,062 | 1,493 |
| Ecclesiastical | 2,916 | 3,282 |
| Judicial | 7,523 | 12,019 |
| Total | 22,338 | 31,539 |
| Services: | | |
| Pensions | 884 | 1,686 |
| Hospital and paupers | 1,520 | 2,741 |
| Education Board | 1,741 | 1,206 |
| Public Works | 2,900 | 11,838 |
| Other appropriations | 6,358 | 13,179 |
| Total | 13,403 | 30,650 |
| Total, exclusive of debt | 35,744 | 62,194 |
| Debt: | | |
| Interest | 1,131 | 1,524 |
| Capital repaid | — | 34,918 |
| Total | 1,131 | 36,442 |
| Total, inclusive of debt | 36,875 | 98,636 |

4. The classification of civil contingencies has not been the same in the two years. A portion of those in 1860 should have been classed with other appropriations. In 1865 an addition of 25 per cent. was made to the salaries of all the public servants. But a revision of these had taken place between the two years, and an addition had been made to several, while a quinquennial allowance, or a certain increase, varying from five to ten per cent., has been granted retrospectively and prospectively for every five years' service to all officers whose salary does not exceed 600*l.* a year. This allowance amounted in 1864 to 603*l.* 6*s.*

5. The permanent additions made to the charge of each establishment during the years 1861 to 1865 have been—

| | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Governor and Staff | 1,150 | 0 | 0 |
| Registry of Records | 300 | 0 | 0 |
| Civil Engineer | 400 | 0 | 0 |
| Receiver General's Department | 1,085 | 0 | 0 |
| Harbour Department | 90 | 0 | 0 |
| Post Office | 218 | 0 | 0 |
| Auditor | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Judicial Establishment | 166 | 0 | 10 |
| Magistrates | 450 | 0 | 0 |
| Police | 3,921 | 0 | 0 |
| Prisons | 414 | 16 | 6 |
| Ecclesiastical Establishment | 1,009 | 3 | 4 |
| Education do. | 911 | 5 | 0 |
| Libraries | 108 | 0 | 0 |
| Board of Health | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| New Providence Asylum | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| Bank | 75 | 0 | 0 |
| House of Assembly | 97 | 10 | 0 |
| Miscellaneous | 86 | 11 | 8 |
| Total | 10,932 | 7 | 4 |

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6. The following statement will show the amount of revenue received in the several out-islands during the years 1862–64, and of the disbursements in each during the latter year. But these do not represent all the payments on account of the islands, as the salaries of some of the officers and other charges are defrayed at Nassau, by paying to the accounts of officers and contractors in the Public Bank in that city.

| Islands. | Receipts. | | | Payments. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1862. | 1863. | 1864. | 1864. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Abaco - - | 626 | 816 | 1,401 | 694 |
| Harbour Island - | 1,615 | 2,515 | 2,877 | 1,232 |
| Eleuthera - - | 397 | 1,009 | 670 | 100 |
| Exuma - - | 3 | 2 | 1 | — |
| Rum Cay - - | 70 | 12 | 37 | — |
| Long Island - - | 17 | 25 | 253 | 7 |
| Long Cay - - | 784 | 2,199 | 2,984 | 330 |
| Ragged Island - | 36 | 75 | 80 | 1 |
| Inagua - - | 2,096 | 3,825 | 3,252 | 673 |
| Total - - | 5,647 | 10,482 | 11,559 | 3,040 |

7. The receipts in some of the islands, and especially at Long Cay and Inagua, are derived from the duties on wrecked goods landed and sold there, which do not enter into the consumption of the locality but are shipped elsewhere, chiefly to Nassau.

8. The extent to which the comparison of receipts and payments is affected by disbursements made in Nassau is shown by the following comparative statement with regard to Harbour Island.

| Years. | Receipts. | Disbursements. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In Harbour Island. | In Harbour Island. | In Nassau. | Total. |
| | £ | | £ | £ |
| 1858 | 1,457 | 926 | 417 | 1,343 |
| 1859 | 1,786 | 829 | 344 | 1,273 |
| 1860 | 2,001 | 706 | 426 | 1,232 |
| 1861 | 1,844 | 716 | 339 | 1,055 |
| 1862 | 1,561 | 725 | 549 | 1,274 |
| 1863 | 2,245 | 54 | 553 | 1,307 |
| 1864 | 2,856 | 1,032 | 804 | 1,836 |
| Total - | 13,752 | 5,891 | 3,434 | 9,325 |

*Debt.*—The Public Debt, which amounted on the 1st January 1863 to 43,786*l.*, was paid off before the close of the year 1864.

*Assets and Liabilities.*—It is always a difficult task to estimate these. It will be sufficient to state the principal items of each on 31st December 1864.

ASSETS.

| | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance on 1st January 1865 - - - | 20,575 | 1 | 2 |
| Value of Hotel (taken at half its cost) - - | 10,000 | 0 | 0 |

LIABILITIES.

| | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Widows and Orphans' Fund - - | 12,574 | 0 | 8 |
| Police Reward Fund - - - - | 700 | 4 | 4 |
| Market Fund - - - - - | 1,920 | 2 | 0 |
| Town and Harbour Rate Fund - - - | 7,466 | 1 | 11 |

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Voted for New Public Prison, Balance - - | 14,370 |
| „ Public Abutments, Estimate - - | 6,000 |
| „ New Cemetery, do. - - | 2,000 |

13. *Post Office.*

1. The returns of this department, exhibited in App. No. 30, afford another measure of the increase of trade in the last four years, especially in 1863–64. They are not complete, as they only show the number of letters and newspapers sent out of the Colony. But applying this criterion, the increase of letters and total postal revenue has been as follows:—

| | Letters sent out of the Colony. | Total Postal Revenue. |
|---|---|---|
| | No. | £ |
| Average of 1855–60 | 6,789 | 258 |
| In the year 1861 | 12,474 | 499 |
| 1862 | 21,563 | 795 |
| 1863 | 34,937 | 1,895 |
| 1864 | 43,903 | 3,125 |

2. The Money Order regulations have been extended to the Colony, and a large amount has passed through this channel.

3. The correspondence with the several out-islands that passes through the Government interinsular schooner, which visits the under-mentioned islands monthly, will show the comparative importance of the commercial relations of each with Nassau. The correspondence with the other islands is carried on by private vessels, much to their inconvenience, and does not pass through the Post Office.

LETTERS passing through POST OFFICE in NASSAU in 1864.

| Islands. | Sent. | Received. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Long Island - - | 190 | 225 | 415 |
| San Salvador - - | 68 | 44 | 112 |
| Rum Cay - - | 135 | 157 | 292 |
| Watling's Island - - | 43 | 21 | 64 |
| Exuma - - - | 38 | 14 | 52 |
| Crooked Island - - | 187 | 154 | 341 |
| Inagua - - - | 656 | 667 | 1,325 |
| Total - | 1,317 | 1,284 | 2,601 |

14. *Public Works.*

1. By an Act passed in 1856 the Governor and Executive Council, or a committee thereof, are constituted a Board of Public Works for the Colony, who shall have charge of all public buildings of the Colony, with the exception of those held for an ecclesiastical purpose, and of the public roads and streets in the Island of New Providence; those of the out-islands having been placed in the hands of local commissioners, who, by an Act passed in 1865, have also been charged with the care and maintenance of all public buildings and works in their several districts. The board submits annual estimates for new works and repairs. When votes are passed the monies are placed at its disposal. The civil engineer of the Colony is its executive officer. It has a clerk to conduct its correspondence and accounts. The present committee consists of five members of the Council.

2. Its expenditure, according to the classification in the Blue Book returns, for the last eight years has been:—

| | £ |
|---|---|
| In 1857 - - - - | 2,705 |
| 1858 - - - - | 4,073 |
| 1859 - - - - | 3,070 |
| 1860 - - - - | 2,900 |
| 1861 - - - - | 2,401 |
| 1862 - - - - | 2,609 |
| 1863 - - - - | 3,571 |
| 1864 - - - - | 11,838 |

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3. But it is believed that in some of these years sums have been included under the heads of "Departmental Contingencies" and "Other Appropriations," which have been expended by the Board of Works.

4. In the case of extraordinary expenditure for public works of magnitude the Legislature has of late years appointed special Commissioners for each separately, as in the case of the Royal Victoria Hotel, the New Prison, and the New Cemetery in Nassau.

5. The extent of roads in any of the islands of the group is small. In most of the out-islands none have been made of late years, and those which were made at the beginning of the century have fallen into disrepair. In some the inhabitants are beginning to appreciate their value, and to seek for their extension and improvement.

### 15. *Defences.*

1. For many years past the defences of the islands have been limited to Nassau in New Providence, where the head-quarters of a wing of one of the West India regiments, with a small detachment of artillery, have been maintained at the sole cost of the Imperial Government. Troops have been quartered a long time ago at Harbour Island, where there are the remains of some field works. The military expenditure in the island amounted, in 1864, to 23,756*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*, which was about the same as in 1863.

2. A vessel of war has been stationed in the Harbour of Nassau more or less frequently. The commissariat expenditure for ships of war on the station in 1864 was 3,187*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*

3. The western and main entrance of Nassau Harbour is protected by Fort Charlotte, an extensive work, erected at the commencement of the century, on the low ridge of hills running parallel with the harbour at the back of the town, and by an open water battery facing the entrance, *à fleur de l'eau.* The eastern entrance is protected by a small battery, erected a century ago.

4. In 1865 a sum of 6,500*l.* was voted by the Colonial Legislature in order to improve these defences, which are now under consideration by an officer of the Royal Engineers, detached by Her Majesty's Government for this service.

*Militia.*—1. A few years ago an effective militia existed in the island. By an Act of 1839 it was to consist of 500 men, exclusive of officers, to be formed into one regiment of infantry, and one of field, and another of marine, artillery, the men to be chosen by ballot. By an Act of 1845 it was recited that the militia law of the Colony was then in many respects objectionable, and that it was expedient to amend it, and to place the militia, in accordance with the feeling of the loyal inhabitants, on a more efficient footing; and it was provided that service should only be required for five years at a time from male inhabitants between 18 and 42 years of age, with numerous exemptions; that volunteers should be enlisted; that the force should consist of one battalion of infantry of 385 men, including volunteers, one company of field artillery of 100 men, and one company of marine artillery of 60 men. Sanction was given to the formation of an additional company of 100 rifle or cavalry volunteers.

2. But in 1857 another Act was passed, reciting that it had been found impracticable properly to organize, drill, and keep the battalion of infantry in an efficient state of discipline, and that the other corps authorized by the Act of 1845 constituted a militia force amply sufficient for all the requirements of the island. The said battalion was therefore disbanded.

3. The last ballot for the two artillery companies took place in 1860. But they do not appear to have been mustered for drill, and nothing but their staff continues to exist. A deputy quartermaster-general and a quartermaster of militia still exist. The latter receives a small sum annually for the keep of the arms under his charge. The Colony possesses also four effective field-pieces, presented to it by Her Majesty's Government.

### 16. *Police.*

1. By an Act passed in 1864 the police force of the Colony was fixed at:—

One inspector, resident in Nassau.
Two serjeants, do.
Nine corporals.
Fifty-two constables of the first class.
Thirty-three do. second class.

2. The distribution of the corporals and constables is as follows:—

| — | Corporals. | Constables. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
| New Providence, Nassau - - | 6 | 40 | — |
| Do. Rural Districts - | — | — | 2 |
| Abaco and Cays, 3 Stations - | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Grand Bahama - - - | — | — | 2 |
| Harbour Island - - - | 1 | 4 | — |
| Eleuthera, 4 Stations - - | — | 1 | 6 |
| St. Salvador - - - | — | — | 3 |
| Long Island - - - | — | — | 3 |
| Exuma - - - - | — | — | 3 |
| Rum Cay - - - - | — | — | 2 |
| Watling's Island - - - | — | — | 1 |
| Long Island - - - | — | — | 3 |
| Crooked Island - - - | — | — | 1 |
| Fortune Island (Long Cay) - | — | 2 | — |
| Acklin's Island - - - | — | — | 1 |
| Inagua - - - - | 1 | 2 | — |
| Berry Islands - - - | — | — | 1 |
| Biminis - - - - | — | 1 | 2 |
| Total - - | 9 | 52 | 33 |

3. At stations where there is no stipendiary police magistrate, the constables are under the supeintendence of the local justices of the peace.

## 17. *Institutions.*

1. *Savings' Bank.* Established in Nassau by local Act in 1835. Number of accounts open at close of 1863, 112; opened in 1864, 38; closed in the same year, 10; open at close of 1864, 140. Amount deposited in 1864, 2,655*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.*; withdrawn, 94*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*; remaining on 31st December, 4,219*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.*

2. *Public Library and Museum.* Established in Nassau by local Act in 1847. Under management of trustees, aided from Colonial funds.

3. *Public Libraries.* Established by local Acts at Dunmore Town, Harbour Island, in 1854; at Mathew Town, Inagua, in 1855; and at New Plymouth, Abaco, in 1862. Managed by trustees, aided from Colonial funds.

4. *Agricultural Society.* Incorporated in Nassau by local Act in 1854; dormant for many years; revived in 1865; aided from Colonial funds.

5. *Bahama Institute.* Incorporated in Nassau by local Act in 1854; dormant since 1863; revived in 1865.

6. *Fire Brigade.* Established in Nassau under local Act of 1860. Paid from Colonial funds.

7. *New Providence Asylum.* Established in Nassau under a local Act of 1819 as a "Poor House Establishment," enlarged and gradually adapted for use as an infirmary and an asylum for lunatics and lepers. Placed by an Act of 1845 under a Board of three Commissioners, who were also charged with the administration of all matters connected with the support of the aged and infirm poor on the several out-islands, the stipendiary and other justices of the peace being ex-officio guardians of such poor in their respective districts. Supported entirely by Colonial funds. The executive officers consist of a non-resident physician and a resident superintendent.

Expenditure (exclusive of extension and repair of buildings):—

| | £ | | £ |
|---|---|---|---|
| In 1857 - - - | 851 | In 1861 - - - | 1,620 |
| 1858 - - - | 1,275 | 1862 - - - | 1,490 |
| 1859 - - - | 1,325 | 1863 - - - | 1,823 |
| 1860 - - - | 1,520 | 1864 - - - | 2,741 |

The expenditure in the last year was partially met by receipts on account of seamen patients.

8. *Public Dispensary.* Established in Nassau under a local Act of 1846. Small salaries are provided from Colonial funds for a keeper and medical attendant. Medicines to be supplied to the poor at prime cost.

9. *St. Andrew's Society.* Established in Nassau in 1798. This has become a charitable institution, without distinction of nationality.

10. *Provincial Grand Lodge of Freemasons.* Established in Nassau under the Registry of the United Grand Lodge of England.

11. Among the religious societies in Nassau may be mentioned the Bahama Church Society, and similar societies connected with the Wesleyan and Baptist Congregations, and the Bahama Auxiliary Bible Society.

12. The above enumeration does not pretend to be complete, but it will suffice to show that Nassau at least is not wanting in several of those institutions which serve to mark its social and educational standard.

## 18. *Works on the Bahamas.*

1. The works which afford any valuable and interesting information regarding the Bahamas, exclusive of brief and imperfect articles in encyclopædias and geographical dictionaries, brief notices in the several histories of Columbus, some of the local almanacs, 1848 to 1862, and fugitive pieces in periodicals, are few in number, and all of distant date, viz.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Memoirs of Peter Henry Bruce. | London, 1732. |
| Catesby's Natural History of Carolina, Florida, and the Bahamas. | London, 1770. |
| McKinnen's Tour in the West Indies. | About 1800. |
| Montgomery Martin's History of British Colonies. | London, 1834. |
| Reports of Mr. Harvey, Out-Island Civil Engineer, 1856–57. | 1858. |

Governor Gregory's Report; also, accompanying the Blue Book Report of 1849, is a comprehensive and valuable record of the state of the islands at that date.

## 19. *Conclusion.*

1. An attempt has been made in the foregoing report to confine within as brief a space as possible the information necessary to give a clear and tolerably full view of the physical features, past history, and present condition of the Bahama Islands.

2. As the last four years, 1861–64, embrace the period of the recent civil war in America, which gave rise to an extraordinary and abnormal trade between Nassau and the cotton producing States of the late Confederacy, it has become necessary to extend the review of several commercial and social branches of inquiry over a longer period than would otherwise have been requisite, in order to ascertain the ordinary normal condition of the Colony, and to examine the effects of this transitory trade upon it. The commencement of the year 1865 witnessed the termination of the struggle in the United States. The trade of the Colony soon relapsed into its ordinary channels, but it was considerably affected during the greater portion of the year 1865 by the derangement and plethora remaining from this period of excitement.

3. The means are also afforded in this report of tracing and measuring the future development of the productions, resources, and commerce of the islands, to which its inhabitants must look for a continuance of many of the improvements and comforts with which they have become familiar through the stimulus given to employment and profitable enterprise during the last five years.

RAWSON W. RAWSON,
Governor.

# TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.



No. 4.



COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor EYRE to the Right Honourable EDWARD CARDWELL, M.P.

(No. 73.)

SIR, King's House, Jamaica, July 13, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to transmit a Despatch from the President of Turks Islands, forwarding the Blue Book for that Colony for the year 1864 accompanied by his report thereon.

2. These documents shew on the whole a satisfactory and progressive state of things in the Turks and Caicos Islands.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P. (Signed) E. EYRE.
&c. &c. &c.

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No. 71.

SIR, Government House, Grand Turk, June 17, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Excellency the Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1864.

2. Owing to the absence on leave of the Chief Justice and the employment of my private secretary in the Colonial Secretary's office, acting for Mr. McIntosh who temporarily fills Judge Duncombe's appointment, a good deal of additional work has been thrown on Mr. Lowe and myself, and the Blue Book returns have only now reached me.

3. In the midst of a Session of the Legislative Council, where my constant attendance is imperative, I have not now the desirable leisure to draw up a very full report to accompany the Blue Book for last year, yet I am anxious no longer to delay its transmission to Downing Street.

4. Under these circumstances I purpose to largely avail myself of certain passages in my speech when recently opening the second session of the fourth Legislative Council of these Islands; and I feel less hesitancy in adopting this ready course, as although I might convey the information to your Excellency clothed in different phraseology, I could not present you with a more truthful picture of the past and present state and of the future requirements of the Colony and people.

*Financial and Commercial.*

5. Upon examination of the revenue returns for the year 1864 your Excellency will find that, as compared with 1863, I have reason to congratulate the Colony on its renewed and increasing prosperity.

6. The receipts from import duties in 1863 were 3,870*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*, those for 1864 amounted to 5,243*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, giving an increase for the latter year of 1,372*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* The receipts from "other sources" were in 1863, 2,926*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*, and in 1864, 2,138*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*, exhibiting a decrease of 787*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.*, to which, adding a falling off in export duty of 15*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*, gives a total of 803*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* Deducting this from the increase shown above, we have a nett increase from all sources of general revenue, amounting to 569*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.* But a sum of 650*l.* was in 1863 transferred to that revenue from the Crown fund, which has not in 1864 been called upon to contribute anything; so that adding that amount to the nett increase we can show a *bonâ fide* improvement in the general revenues for 1864 of 1,219*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.*

7. That amount, though not very large, yet, from its nature, is satisfactory, and on examination of the statistical tables I have had prepared, the grounds for congratulation will be more apparent; thus:—

| | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| The value of imports in 1864, was - - - | 70,199 | 0 | 3 |
| „ in 1863, was - - - | 45,183 | 3 | 10 |
| Increase in 1864 - - - - - - | 25,015 | 16 | 5 |

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| The value of exports in 1864, was - - - | 54,070 | 15 | 3 |
| „ in 1863, was - - - | 34,095 | 11 | 0 |
| Increase in 1864 - - - | 19,975 | 4 | 3 |

8. The several countries from which the principal increase in imports was derived were Great Britain, Bermuda, Jamaica, St. Thomas, St. Domingo, and the United States of America. The increase for 1864 to and from these several countries, compared with 1863, is shown as follows:—

| COUNTRIES. | Imports from. | | | | | | | | | Exports to. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1863. | | | 1864. | | | Increase. | | | 1863. | | | 1864. | | | Increase. | | |
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Great Britain | 1,868 | 3 | 10 | 13,417 | 8 | 0 | 11,549 | 4 | 2 | —— | | | 1,627 | 18 | 10 | 1,627 | 18 | 10 |
| Bermuda - | 256 | 2 | 3 | 1,499 | 10 | 7 | 1,243 | 8 | 4 | —— | | | —— | | | —— | | |
| Jamaica - | 128 | 3 | 10 | 1,861 | 3 | 5 | 1,732 | 19 | 7 | —— | | | —— | | | —— | | |
| St. Thomas - | 4,639 | 18 | 8 | 11,199 | 14 | 0 | 6,559 | 15 | 4 | 923 | 2 | 1 | 4,012 | 17 | 4 | 3,089 | 15 | 3 |
| St. Domingo - | 5,959 | 11 | 11 | 9,544 | 0 | 1 | 3,584 | 8 | 2 | 2,245 | 11 | 1 | 6,799 | 3 | 10 | 4,553 | 12 | 9 |
| United States - | 21,621 | 5 | 2 | 26,725 | 1 | 7 | 5,103 | 16 | 5 | 20,434 | 14 | 1 | 30,953 | 1 | 8 | 10,518 | 7 | 7 |
| Total £ | 34,473 | 5 | 8 | 64,246 | 17 | 8 | 29,773 | 12 | 0 | 23,603 | 7 | 3 | 43,393 | 1 | 8 | 19,789 | 14 | 5 |

Minor differences to and from other countries, with a decreased importation from Cuba and Hayti, bring out the result, as above stated, of a considerable increase in the value of both imports and exports for 1864, over similar transactions during the previous year.

9. Turning now to our staple export of salt, it will be found that in 1863 the quantity shipped was 1,434,230 bushels, valued at 21,578*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*, and that during 1864 1,252,186 bushels were shipped, of the value of 29,726*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.*, so that although the quantity exported was less by 182,044 bushels, yet the value realized for the lesser export was increased by 8,147*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* I think, then, that your Excellency will agree with me that among the many advantages and benefits conferred on the salt taker by the ordinances converting the tenure of their property from leasehold into freehold, this is not one of the least; for it is without doubt that, deprived of the boon thus bestowed by Her Majesty's Government, a continuance of low prices and consequent distress would have been the result of the past year's transactions.

10. A number of salaries and other charges were transferred from the Crown Fund and placed on the Estimates of General Expenditure for 1864. From this cause and others of minor importance, the expenditure of 1864 exceeded that of 1863 by 1,326*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*, which, together with 900*l.* paid in liquidation of the Public Debt, gives a total increased expenditure of 2,226*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* Notwithstanding the absolute necessity for this increase in the general and special expenditure, the pleasing fact remains that, on balancing his books, the Receiver General found that he held on the 31st December last a balance of 2,599*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*, available for the services of the year on which we have now entered.

11. The Crown Fund receipts for 1864, including a balance of 571*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*, from 1863, amounted to 3,607*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*; of that amount 2,142*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* was expended on useful public works in different parts of the Colony, and the total Public Debt of this dependency of the British crown extinguished by the payment of a further sum with interest of 803*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, leaving of this fund a balance in the Crown chest on the 31st December last of 532*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*

*Public Works.*

12. Two protecting piers to the western shore of this Island have been completed, and the workmanship very favourably reported on by the Inspector of Public Works; our new market house has been for some time open to the public, and together with the liberal ordinance passed, and the manner in which it has been conducted, has given universal satisfaction. A good beginning has been made to Dean's dock at Salt Cay, the roads and wells kept in excellent repair, Queen's square very greatly improved by being suitably enclosed, and the salt ponds at East Caicos most creditably surveyed and mapped by the Colonial Surveyor, whilst the old and dilapidated

furniture at Government House has been in some instances replaced and in others repaired.

13. The great anxiety of the Secretary of State that, when the contemplated gaol shall be erected, every improvement should be adopted and introduced in the new building which may be suitable to the climate, and which has, after much care and labour bestowed on the subject, been recommended by the Select Committee of the House of Lords, has been the cause for delay in its commencement. The Secretary of State is, however, most anxious that it should not be constructed on an erroneous or insufficient plan. He has therefore been furnished with every particular which it was in my power to supply, together with a plan by the Colonial Surveyor, and he has kindly intimated his intention to procure, if necessary, a totally new plan, devised on the most approved principles for the use and guidance of this Government. In the meantime large quantities of the finest stone are being quarried and prepared, so that there will be little delay in proceeding with this very necessary building after my receipt of the Secretary of State's instructions.

*Legislation.*

14. During the year 1864 11 Ordinances were passed by the Legislative Council, and Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to convey Her assent to them all. They are now in print and distributed to those entitled to them, and I need refer very briefly only to their titles, which generally sufficiently explain their import, or to the object contemplated in their enactment :—

No. 1. To promote steam communication between this Colony and the United States of America and the Colony of Jamaica.

No. 2. To amend the several Ordinances passed to provide for the collection of the revenue. This Ordinance permits agents for mail steamers and other persons to board such ships immediately after the revenue officer, and gives permission to persons to board any other ship immediately after the return of the revenue officer to his boat from boarding such ships.

No. 3. Opens the door to practice in our Supreme Court to professional men who may have been duly admitted in any of the superior courts of law in any of Her Majesty's Colonial possessions.

No. 4. To define the authority for the introduction of proposals in the Legislative Council for the appropriation of public money.

Nos. 5 and 10. To regulate the Police of the Colony, and for other purposes connected with its improved organization.

No. 6. Regulates the sale by retail of liquors under what is known as the Wine Licence Act and raises the charge for such licence, in order if possible to suppress tippling and gambling at many of the small shops which were licensed under the small fee formerly charged.

No. 7. To render compulsory the maintenance by the husband of a wife and child, or children, deserted by him, and to compel a father to provide for and support his illegitimate children.

No. 8. Extends the powers of the Supreme Court in cases of appeal from the decisions of Justices of the Peace.

No. 9. The Appropriation Ordinance for the year 1865, and

No. 11. To provide for the management and regulation of the public Market at Grand Turk, Turks Islands.

15. Two or three of these Ordinances are of great importance to the wellbeing of this community, and all of them will be useful if accomplishing the end for which they have been passed. The failure of the West India and Pacific Steamship Company to secure the contract between Jamaica and New York, compelled the directors of that company to withdraw the line of steamers which had, so much to the satisfaction of every one, begun to touch here on their northward and southward voyages. I have not ceased, however, to communicate with your Excellency on the subject, and recently I was informed that the Company which convey the mails between New York and Jamaica are bound to go direct, and the Executive there has no power of sanctioning a deviation, and the consequent delay which going by Turks Islands would occasion without the express sanction of the Legislature. When, however, the West India and Pacific Company shall have perfected their arrangements, I understand the New York line may be resumed, and the opportunity will be afforded me of re-establishing a mode of communication which is so earnestly desired by the mercantile community, and would be so beneficial to the interests of all. In the meantime our swift little mail schooner punctually performs the monthly trip between this Island and St. Thomas.

*Population.*

16. The Census of 1860 gave a total population of 4,372 souls, in taking which no discrimination of colour was made. During last year the compiled register gives us 179 births, 57 marriages, and 124 deaths, and these may now be considered as very nearly approaching the truth. At my request the acting Colonial Secretary has furnished me with an analysis of the first and last of these returns, which affords the following information:—

BIRTHS.

| | Legitimate. | | | Illegitimate. | | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | |
| Grand Trunk - - - | 29 | 25 | 54 | 14 | 12 | 26 | 80 |
| Salt Cay - - - - | 11 | 8 | 19 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 28 |
| Caicos - - - | 23 | 31 | 54 | 5 | 12 | 17 | 71 |
| | 63 | 64 | 127 | 22 | 30 | 52 | 179 |

DEATHS.

| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Grand Turk - - - | 49 | 33 | 82 |
| Salt Cay - - - - | 9 | 10 | 19 |
| Caicos - - - - | 9 | 14 | 23 |
| | 67 | 57 | 124 |

Of this number 50 were under 5 years, 15 between 5 and 15, 19 between 15 and 40, 16 between 40 and 60, 13 between 60 and 70, and 11 over the age of 70. The principal causes of death are classified as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| From dysentery - - - - - | 19 |
| „ ulcerated sore throat - - - - | 15 |
| „ common fever - - - - - | 12 |
| „ dentition - - - - - | 10 |
| „ consumption - - - - - | 7 |
| „ dropsy - - - - - | 3 |
| „ accidents - - - - - | 10 |
| „ extreme old age - - - - | 10 |
| „ infantile complaints - - - - | 15 |
| „ paralysis - - - - - | 1 |
| „ causes not assigned - - - - | 22 |
| | 124 |

*Education.*

17. For the size of this Colony and the number of children under tuition, the liberal vote for the diffusion of general knowledge will stand a favourable comparison with that in other portions of Her Majesty's dominions; 725*l.* were paid from the public funds for salaries during the past year, and 78*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* received from the parents, which has been expended in the purchase of school books and apparatus. The inspector's report informs me that 420 children were on the register, with an average daily attendance in the seven public schools of 266. Although this is a little below the corresponding attendance in 1863, yet the numbers are considerably above the average of the last seven years, which I find was 244. But I cannot but express my regret that, with the exception of the clergy, the senior members of Council, the acting Chief Justice, and the Secretary, no member of this community considered it his duty to encourage both teachers and taught by giving even a partial attendance at the recent examinations. While the absence of

parents and guardians evinced either an apathy or ignorance which, to me, was very painful and discouraging. At Salt Cay there was improvement in this respect, but an impression far other than agreeable has been left on my mind by the deadness and indifference with which both the educated and uneducated in this Colony view the exertions made for the mental and moral improvement of the rising generation, an indifference which, sooner or later, will, I fear, have a very lamentable effect on its inhabitants. I embraced the only constitutional opportunity afforded me when opening the last session of the Legislature of pressing upon the attention of the people the importance of taking a lively interest in the means used for the training of the youthful mind in these Islands. By the education of the youth all are benefited, by the ignorance of such, idle and vicious habits are engendered, and disorder and crime are the legacy of its neglect. Securing a sufficiency of money for carrying forward this method of social improvement is generally the difficulty experienced by other governments; here, such is not the case, but however well the teachers may acquit themselves, the taught will never make progress until they see those to whom they should look for example, taking some pleasure in their advancement, and above all, until the prevailing custom ceases of so frequently removing them from their accustomed form to drive the mule cart, or to be impregnated with natural instead of attic salt. I cannot refrain from mentioning one notable example of the advantages of regular attendance on the means of instruction which I witnessed at Salt Cay, in the case of a boy who evinced in all branches on which the school was examined so immeasurable a superiority over all others, that I purpose recommending to the consideration of the Board of Education the favourable opportunity of selecting him as a pupil-teacher at the principal school, and by so doing encourage others to imitate his example, and parents to discover that other roads to preferment are open to their children than the now apparent acme of their ambition—to own an acre of salt pond or keep a petty shop.

*Agriculture.*

18. The principal production of the Colony is salt, of which the average quantity for the last five years exported was 1,533,542 bushels per year. The price has ranged from threepence to sevenpence halfpenny per bushel, and last year, as has been already stated, an export of 1,252,186 bushels realized the value of 29,726*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.* to the salt taker. Guinea corn, Indian corn, sweet potatoes, and pumpkins are cultivated for local consumption, while oranges, limes, shaddocks, pine apples, and cotton could be raised in large quantities at the Caicos Islands were the people to exert themselves and a little capital were introduced. Horned stock and horse kind also thrive well there, and would be a source of wealth to many could the necessary labour be procured.

*Gaols.*

19. The greatest number of prisoners in confinement at any one time in the year 1864, was 26. There were no felonies, but 115 prisoners were committed for minor offences, of whom no less than 91 were re-committals. Forty-eight cases of sickness were reported and one death.

*Charitable and Literary Institutions.*

20. An almshouse for aged persons is supported by annual grant from public revenues. There were 35 inmates during last year who were carefully tended by a kind matron and servants, daily visited by the medical officer, periodically visited by a Board appointed by the officer administering the government, and occasionally by the President himself. The Wesleyan missionary pays them a weekly visit for conversation and instruction; and, during the lifetime of the late incumbent of St. Thomas, he held a weekly service for the benefit of the inmates of this charity. One public library has been lately established which is open to subscribers of an annual sum of ten shillings each, supplemented by a grant from the general revenue. As the institution advances in age and extends its influence, the latter aid may be judiciously withdrawn, encouraging its establishment in the first instance, but leaving it subsequently to its self-support.

During last year I had the pleasure of inaugurating what is called the "Turks Islands Moral and Social Institute," the objects of which are, 1st—The delivery of a course of lectures on popular subjects during the winter months, tending to sociability and the elevation of morality in this Colony. 2dly. The purchase of moral and religious publications for distribution among those who statedly, or only occasionally attend a place of worship, for the purpose of stimulating them to greater consistency in practice and example; and 3dly. Reaching past such to those uncared for outside wanderers, who now care for none

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of these things, with respect to whom we are too apt to say, "Am I my brother's keeper?" but who, should they unhappily refuse our proffered help, will not hereafter be able to accuse us of totally neglecting our duty to them. A moderate success has attended my efforts, very ably seconded by the late rector, the Wesleyan and Baptist missionaries, and several laymen who kindly delivered a course of lectures, and who, with some trifling pecuniary subscriptions from others, have enabled our secretary to import by last mail from the Religious Tract Society, London, a selection of tracts and books which we will make use of after the sailing of this month's mail. His Lordship, the Bishop of Nassau, very much approves of the movement, and has, on his recent visit, intimated to the secretary his willingness to become patron of the Institute.

In other respects we have much cause for thankfulness in being permitted to record an average healthy season and a fair share of prosperity to all classes of the community.

I have, &c.

His Excellency Edward Eyre, Esquire. (Signed) ALEX. W. MOIR,
&c. &c. &c. President.

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TRINIDAD.

# TRINIDAD.

No. 5.

No. 5.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor the Hon. J. H. T. MANNERS SUTTON to the Right Honourable EDWARD CARDWELL, M.P.

(No. 137.)

SIR, Trinidad, October 23, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to forward to you the Blue Book for this Colony for the year 1864, together with the Returns and Departmental Reports specified in the enclosed list.

2. My personal knowledge of the course of events in Trinidad during 1864 is necessarily imperfect, for I did not arrive here until September in that year. But the accompanying Report will, I hope, afford the requisite explanation of the Blue Book and other Returns, and bring under your notice the more important facts disclosed by those Returns.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. H. T. MANNERS SUTTON.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.

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REPORT ON BLUE BOOK for 1864.

Trinidad, October 23, 1865.

*Taxes, Duties, &c.*

1. The export duty, the proceeds of which are appropriated exclusively to immigration purposes, was in 1864 raised from 1*s.* 7*d.* per hogshead of sugar to 1*s.* 11*d.* per hogshead. In all other respects the taxes, duties, &c. levied in 1864 were the same as those levied in the preceding year.

*Revenue and Expenditure.*

2. The gross revenue of 1864 (207,473*l.*) exceeded that of any former year; the excess over the gross revenue of 1863 (184,377*l.*) was 23,096*l.* The expenditure in 1864 (193,000*l.*) exceeded the expenditure in 1863 (188,981*l.*) by 4,019*l.*, and the gross revenue of 1864 exhibited a surplus over the expenditure in the year of 18,173*l.*; while the gross revenue of 1863 as compared with the expenditure in that year exhibited a deficiency of 4,604*l.*

3. But although these figures correctly represent the sums paid into and issued from the Treasury, they are not true exponents of the revenue proper (*i.e.*, derived from taxation and other ordinary and legitimate sources), or of the Government expenditure proper (*i.e.*, of the Government expenditure for Government purposes) of the year. The

sums total of the receipts and of the expenditure are increased by the inclusion on both sides of the account of the proceeds of the debentures issued by the Government, but on behalf of local commissioners, to whom these proceeds are immediately transferred, together with other items, which are in reality only items of account.

4. The enclosed Returns, marked A. B. C. D., specify these items, but exclude them from both sides of the account, and show the estimated as well as the actual revenue and expenditure for the years 1863 and 1864.

5. According to these Returns the revenue proper of the year 1864 was 181,634*l.*, while the revenue proper of the preceding year, 1863, was 169,753*l.*; and the expenditure for Government purposes in 1864 was 166,815*l.*, while the corresponding expenditure in 1863 was 176,187*l.*

6. The revenue proper, therefore, of 1864 exceeded the revenue proper of 1863 by 11,881*l.* The expenditure for Government purposes in 1864 fell short of the corresponding expenditure in 1863 by 9,372*l.*, and the revenue proper of 1864 exceeded the expenditure in the year for Government purposes by 14,819*l.*; while the revenue proper of 1863 fell short of the expenditure in that year for Government purposes by 6,434*l.*

*Public Debt.*

7. The "Funded Debt" of the Colony amounted on the 31st December 1864 to 245,923*l.* But credit should be given to the Colony for the sum of 54,462*l.*, which sum had been invested by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury as a sinking fund for the redemption of the loan of 125,000*l.*, guaranteed by Her Majesty's Government in 1852; and deducting this amount (54,462*l.*), the "Funded Debt" was, on the 31st December 1864, 190,461*l.*

8. On the 31st December 1863 the "Funded Debt" was 247,673*l.*, and deducting from this amount the sum 49,829*l.*, which had been then invested by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury as a sinking fund for the redemption of the Guaranteed Loan, the amount of the debt on the 31st December 1863 was 197,844*l.* The "Funded Debt" was reduced, therefore, during the year 1864 by 7,383*l.*

9. But a large part of this debt has been incurred by the Government on behalf of local commissioners for the construction of tramways and other local works. It is true that the proceeds of the debentures issued by the Government for this purpose are paid into the Treasury, but they are immediately transferred by the Government to the local commissioners; and although the credit and honour of the Colony is completely pledged to the holders of these debentures, the debt represented by the debentures does not practically impose any burthen on the Colonial revenue, inasmuch as the ordinances under which the debentures have been issued provide and afford to the Government ample security for the payment, annually, by the localities for whose benefit the debt has been incurred of the sums necessary to pay the interest on, and to repay, by fixed instalments, the principal of the debt.

10. Now the amount of the debentures of this character outstanding on the 31st December 1864 was 80,450*l.*, while the amount of debentures of same character outstanding on the 31st December 1863 was 68,100*l.* Under this head, therefore, there was an addition during 1864 to the debt of 12,350*l.*, but this addition has not imposed practically any additional burthen on the Treasury.

11. On the other hand, the "Funded Debt," for which the Government holds no counter security, or for which the counter security is of doubtful value, amounted on the 31st December 1864 to 110,011*l.*, while on the 31st December 1863 it amounted to 129,744*l.* That part, therefore, of the "Funded Debt" which does impose practically a burthen on the Treasury was reduced during 1864 by the sum of 19,733*l.*

12. Again, the deposits in the Treasury by the savings banks, courts of justice, &c. constitute a Government floating debt, and it is the only floating debt of the Government. The amount of this floating debt varies according to circumstances over which the Government has no control; but as a general rule, subject of course to exceptions, the deposits may be expected to exceed, or at least to equal, the withdrawals. In 1864 the result was in a slightly contrary direction, for the deposits amounted on the 31st December 1864 to 50,706*l.*, while on the 31st December 1863 they amounted to 51,316*l.*, but there was no decrease in the amount of the accumulated cash balances in favour of the Government. On the contrary, these balances had risen on the 31st December 1864 to 60,837*l.* from 48,490*l.*, which was the amount on the 31st December 1863.

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13. During the year 1864, therefore,—

| | £ |
|---|---|
| The funded debt incurred by the Government for Government purposes was decreased by | 19,733 |
| The liabilities of the Government on account of deposits were decreased by | 610 |
| The cash balances in favour of the Government were increased by | 12,347 |
| The result is equivalent to a reduction of the debt by | 32,690 |
| Against which may be placed an addition to the Government debt, incurred for local purposes, and for which the Government holds counter security, of | 12,350 |

*Local Revenues.*

14. The amount of local revenues collected in 1864 by the municipal authorities of Port of Spain and San Fernando, and by the wardens of the several ward unions into which the rural districts are divided, was 38,751*l.*, and of this amount 28,134*l.* was raised by rates on "houses, mines, quarries, and lands."

15. The house tax levied in Port of Spain by the municipal authorities yielded 3,849*l.* In addition to this house tax, a compulsory water rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per centum on the annual rental value of houses in Port of Spain is leviable for the repayment of the sum expended by the Government in constructing waterworks. This last-mentioned rate is not levied by the local authorities, but by the Government (a most inconvenient arrangement), and it is not therefore included in the return of local revenues, but it is a compulsory local tax upon property levied and expended for local purposes. The proceeds of the water rate in 1864 amounted to 1,202*l.*, and the total amount of compulsory local taxes levied during that year in Port of Spain was 5,051*l.*

16. The annual rental value of the houses in the borough is 80,542*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*, and the population may be estimated at 19,000.

17. The house tax in San Fernando yielded 935*l.* The annual rental value of houses in the borough is 16,579*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*, and the population may be estimated at 4,500.

18. In the rural districts the rates are assessed on the annual rental value of houses, mines, and quarries, and on the fee simple value of lands, estimated at 10*l.* per acre of land cleared and cultivated, and at 10*s.* per acre of uncleared land.

19. The total fee simple value of lands (thus estimated) liable to rates in 1864 was 741,567*l.*, and the annual rental value of houses, mines, quarries, &c. was 53,961*l.* The amount of the ward rates levied and collected in the year was 23,350*l.* The population (including about 10,000 indentured immigrants) of the rural districts may be estimated at 61,000.

20. It is therefore clear that the local taxation for local purposes, whether that taxation be regarded in relation to the value of the property taxed or to the number of residents, is lighter in the towns of Port of Spain and of San Fernando than it is in the rural districts, but this difference must not be regarded as evidence that there is no necessity in the towns for increased expenditure for local purposes. It affords, however, a conclusive argument against any claim for assistance from the general revenue in defraying that expenditure.

*Military Expenditure.*

21. The military expenditure by the Colonial Government during the year 1864 was 985*l.* the whole of which amount was expended on the barracks at St. James.

22. It was formerly the generally received opinion that the site of these barracks was unhealthy. But the requisite improvements in the drainage and in the supply of water have been completed, and I believe that in a sanitary point of view the barracks at St. James will now bear comparison with any barracks in the West Indies.

*Public Works.*

23. The works for the improvement of the wharves and quays of Port of Spain, and those for the construction of a system of underground sewerage for the town, have, during the last four years, formed the subject of frequent correspondence and claim some special notice.

These works were in full progress during the year 1864, but they were not nearly completed at the end of the year, and in both cases experience had proved that the estimated cost represented but a small portion of the actual cost of construction.

24. The cost of constructing and completing the works for the improvement of the wharves and quays was originally (in 1858) estimated at 20,000*l.* In 1864, 40,000*l.* had been expended on the works, and the funds appropriated to defray this expenditure were exhausted. Legislative provision was then made for completing, on a modified plan, but at an estimated additional cost of 20,000*l.*, the works, which will, I hope, be finished by the end of the year 1867.

25. The cost of constructing a complete system of undergound sewerage for Port of Spain was, in 1858, estimated at 15,000*l.* On the 31st December 1864 about 6,000*l.* had been expended on the sewerage of one of the six blocks into which the town was divided for sewerage purposes. And the sewerage of this block has been now (in 1865) completed at a cost of 6,515*l.* The amount (8,500*l.*) remaining at the disposal of the Government for constructing the sewerage works in the other five blocks of the town is obviously inadequate for that purpose; and the provision made for the repayment of the Government expenditure on the works by the ratepayers of Port of Spain is also inadequate. Moreover, at the close of the year 1864 the main sewerage pipe was displaced by growing roots of adjacent trees, and grave doubts exist as to the possibility of preventing the recurrence of similar dislocations by the same agency.

The sewerage works, therefore, in Port of Spain are now in abeyance, and I do not anticipate an early recommencement of operations.

26. There are many calls more or less urgent for expenditure in different parts of the island, in the construction or improvement of public works and buildings. Among the most urgent of these calls is that for the erection of a suitable Government House. The cottage which is now, and has been for the last 10 years, temporarily occupied by the Governor is not in good repair. The internal arrangements are inadequate and inconvenient. There is not in it a single reception room, and the accommodation afforded in it is barely sufficient for a small family.

*Legislation.*

27. The Ordinance No. 8, of the 21st April 1864, rendered vaccination compulsory throughout the Colony.

28. The Report of the Vaccinator General shows that on the 31st December 1864 about 7,000 persons had been vaccinated, and that in more than 5,000 cases the vaccination had been ascertained to have been successful.

29. This result shows at once the necessity for compulsory legislation on the subject, and the extent of the benefits which have already been and will be derived by the public from the operation of the Ordinance.

*Legislative Council.*

30. In September 1864 the number of unofficial seats at the Council Board was increased from six to eight, and the unofficial members are now more numerous than the official members of the Legislative Council.

But, so far as my experience enables me to judge, this alteration, which was very acceptable to the community, will not deprive the Executive Government of its legitimate influence in the Legislature or prejudice the regular and efficient performance by the Legislative Council of the duties entrusted to that body.

*Abstract of Expenditure for Civil Establishment.*

31. This list is long, and the aggregate amount of the expenditure set forth is large compared with the population of the Colony.

32. But the duties of the Government of the Colony are very extensive and varied. Moreover, the necessary current expenses here of a gentleman are very heavy. Some of the superior members of the Civil Service are not now, in my opinion, adequately paid; and the salaries of the subordinate officers are not more than sufficient (if they are sufficient) to enable them live in respectability.

33. But it is well worthy of consideration; and my attention has been already directed to the question, whether a saving might not be effected, without impairing the efficiency of the service, by a consolidation of offices.

*Savings Banks.*

34. The deposits (12,680*l.*) in the savings bank on the 31st December 1864 showed a slight excess over the deposits (10,929*l.*) in the bank at the close of the preceding year. But the whole amount of these deposits is very small compared with the sums expended

in labour in the Colony, and with the opportunities of saving money which the labouring classes enjoy here.

35. Those, however, among the immigrants who save money prefer speculating themselves with their savings to investing them in the savings bank. And it is not, unfortunately, the general habit of the native population (there are, of course, many exceptions) to attempt to lay by any part of their earnings.

*Immigrants.*

36. The report for the year 1864 of the Agent General of Immigrants gives full particulars of the amount and character of the immigration into the Colony during that year.

37. In that report special reference is made to the number of immigrants absent from the estates to which they are indentured. And the Agent General has adduced figures and calculations amply proving, in my opinion, the importance of applying a remedy to this evil, and of preventing its recurrence for the future.

38. The amended immigration Ordinance of this year (1865) will, I hope, have the effect of decreasing vagrancy among the immigrants. And, on the other hand, the additional facilities afforded by the appointment of an inspector of immigrants for the discovery and correction of negligence or abuse of power among the employers of indentured labour will, no doubt, diminish for the future the number of instances in which the evasion of the indentured labourer is the result of real or fancied injustice on the part of his employer.

39. But evasion from estates by indentured labourers will continue to be easy. And there can be no doubt that judicious and kindly, although firm, treatment of the immigrants is at least as necessary for the interests of the employers as it is for those of the employed.

40. It would be unreasonable to expect that, among the overseers and managers, none could be found who are deficient either in temper, or in experience, or judgment. But there is, I am sure, a general and hearty desire on the part of owners of estates here to deal fairly by the immigrants indentured to their estates. And the relations between the employers and indentured immigrants is, upon the whole, satisfactory.

*Education.*

41. With regard to the ward schools, I have but little to add to the statements contained in the report of the inspector of schools. It will be observed that the attendance of the pupils at the ward schools is irregular. But this evil is, in my opinion, to be attributed to the apathy of parents rather than to any deficiencies on the part of the schoolmasters; and, but for this apathy, any such deficiencies, if they exist, would be speedily brought to light and remedied.

42. The model schools in Port of Spain (there is one for boys and one for girls) are (especially the girls' school), with the two Normal schools attached respectively to them, very creditable institutions, under very efficient management. The borough school of San Fernando also deserves honourable mention.

43. I feel sincere satisfaction in referring to the report of the principal of the Queen's Collegiate school, and to the result of the examination of six pupils of the school at the Cambridge local examination held in December 1864. It will be observed that all passed. That one obtained the second place in pure mathematics, and specially distinguished himself in applied mathematics and Latin; while two other pupils distinguished themselves in French.

44. The Queen's Collegiate school is open to very young boys, and offers to them careful elementary instruction, while it affords to older and more advanced pupils no less careful and efficient instruction in the higher branches of learning. Indeed, a boy may enter the school, knowing little or nothing, and pursue his studies there under the guidance of highly qualified masters, until he has attained proficiency, either as a classical scholar or as a mathematician, which would ensure him a good position at Oxford or Cambridge.

45. All the above-mentioned schools are component parts of one system. They are open to members of all religious denominations, and are maintained, either wholly or in part, by public money.

46. A Roman Catholic College has been established in Port of Spain, at which the attendance of boys of all ages and classes is large.

There is also a "Convent" for the education of young ladies, and there are schools under the superintendence of Protestant clergymen, in which doctrinal as well as secular instruction is given.

*Coins, Exchange, &c.*

47. For many years (indeed from 1847 to 1864) a branch of the Colonial Bank was the only banking institution in this Colony. In 1864, however, the International Bank, "Limited," established a branch in Port of Spain, and speedily formed an extensive connexion and business.

48. But while the Colonial Bank was bound, both as a bank of issue and in the conduct of other banking operations, by the terms and conditions of the Act of Parliament by which it is incorporated, the International Bank was bound only by its own memorandum of association, and by the provisions of the Companies Act, under which it has been registered in England, for there was not, in 1864, any general legislative enactment in operation in this Colony restraining or regulating the issue, by any person or number of persons, of promissory notes payable on demand.

49. That this defect in the law should have been permitted to exist so long, and that it should not have been previously taken advantage of, is surprising. It is, however, now remedied, and while both banks (the Colonial and the International) carry on banking operations here, the Colonial Bank is now (in 1865) the only bank of issue in the Colony.

*Imports and Exports.*

50. The value (883,940*l.*) of the imports in 1864 exceeded that (710,972*l.*) of the imports in 1863 by 172,968*l.*

51. The value (1,101,510*l.*) of the exports in 1864 exceeded that (796,497*l.*) of the exports in 1863 by 305,013*l.* But this excess does not represent a proportionate increase in the productive power of the Colony; it is, to a great extent, attributable to the increased value of the sugar exported from the Colony.

52. The value (426,325*l.*) of the imports from Great Britain alone very nearly equalled that (457,615*l.*) of all the imports from British possessions and foreign countries.

53. In the import trade the United States stand on the list 2nd:

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Imports from | 179,178 |
| British West Indies do., 3rd:— | |
| Imports from | 73,199 |
| British North America do., 4th:— | |
| Imports from | 57,110 |
| France do., 5th:— | |
| Imports from | 40,690 |
| East Indies do., 6th:— | |
| Imports from | 31,440 |

54. An examination of the returns of imports will show that Trinidad depends principally on Great Britain for a supply of manufactured goods of every description, importing, however, a considerable quantity of fancy articles, both directly and through the French West Indies, from France. It further appears that the Colony is supplied with flour, salt meat, and tobacco principally from the United States; with salt fish and lumber from British North America; with rice from the East Indies; and with cattle from Venezuela and Porto Rico.

55. An examination of the returns of exports will show that in 1864 the value (911,821*l.*) of the exports to Great Britain alone nearly equalled the value (939,076*l.*) of all the produce of the Colony exported during the year, and was nearly five times as large as that of all the exports elsewhere than to Great Britain.

56. In the export trade Venezuela stands on the list second:

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Exports to | 61,121 |
| United States do., 3rd:— | |
| Exports to | 41,506 |
| France do., 4th:— | |
| Exports to | 37,851 |
| British West Indies, 5th:— | |
| Exports to | 36,417 |
| French West Indies, 6th:— | |
| Exports to | 10,049 |

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57. The exports to the neighbouring islands, British and Foreign, and to Venezuela, are composed to a great extent of articles of British manufacture previously imported into Trinidad. The value (108,599*l.*) of these exports in 1864 constituted more than one-half the value (189,619*l.*) of all the exports elsewhere than to Great Britain.

*Shipping.*

58. The returns under this heading show no very marked variation from those of the preceding year.

59. The number of British ships entered in 1864 was 662, of an aggregate tonnage of 98,151 tons. The number of foreign ships entered was 188, of an aggregate tonnage of 36,165 tons.

60. And 673 British ships, of an aggregate tonnage of 98,996 tons, and 183 foreign ships, of an aggregate tonnage of 36,728 tons, were cleared during the year 1864.

61. Of the tonnage thus cleared, British tonnage (two-fifths of which was British colonial tonnage) constituted $\frac{73}{100}$, French tonnage, ditto, $\frac{18}{100}$, United States, ditto, ditto, $\frac{6}{100}$, and the remaining $\frac{3}{100}$ parts comprised ships sailing under 10 different flags.

*Agriculture.*

62. It appears from the returns under this head that, in 1864, 36,739 acres were under cultivation for sugar, and 14,238 acres (cocoa estates are generally small) under cultivation for cocoa, coffee, and cotton.

63. The value of the produce of the sugar estates exported in 1864 was as follows:—

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Sugar | 741,652 |
| Molasses | 65,671 |
| Rum | 6,257 |
| Total | 813,580 |

64. Excise duty was also paid during the year on 193,494 gallons of rum retained for consumption in the Colony, and the value of the rum thus retained for home consumption may be stated at 19,000*l.* I am unable to state either the quantity or the value of the sugar (muscovado) and molasses consumed in the Colony during the year, but it is clear that the gross returns of the sugar estates in 1864 exceeded 23*l.* per acre of the land under cultivation for sugar. The expenses, however, of the cultivation and manufacture of sugar are very heavy.

65. The value of the cocoa, coffee, and cotton (the produce of Trinidad) exported in 1864 was as follows:—

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Cocoa | 115,681 |
| Coffee | 388 |
| Cotton | 1,500 |
| Total | 117,569 |

66. Coffee and cotton are cultivated here on a very limited scale. I am unable to state the acreage cultivated respectively for these crops, but the whole of the cotton crop is exported; and the amount of the native-grown cocoa and coffee consumed here is very small.

67. Placing, then, out of consideration the value of the native-grown coffee and cocoa consumed here, and taking the value of the cocoa, coffee, and cotton exported as representing the whole produce of the land under cultivation for these crops, it will be seen that the gross return per acre exceeds 8*l.*; and there is, I think, very good ground for believing that, even in 1864, which was a favourable year for the sugar estates here as regards both the amount of the sugar produced and its value, the net returns of the cocoa estates bore a much larger proportion to the capital invested in and the labour employed on them than that which the net returns of the sugar estates bore to the sums expended and labour employed on them.

68. As improved machinery is set up on a sugar estate, the owner frequently, if not generally, brings into cultivation land previously lying waste or in pasture, and the

increased and apparently increasing value of cocoa has given an additional stimulus to the establishment (generally by small proprietors) of new cocoa plantations.

69. The acreage, therefore, under cultivation, both for sugar and for cocoa, is steadily increasing.

70. I am not competent to institute any comparison between the present system of cultivation and manufacture on sugar estates and that which formerly prevailed here, but it is clear that improvements in both respects have been for some years at least continuous, and that they are now in progress.

*Grants of Land.*

71. The revenue derived in 1864 from the sale of land was very small, but the grants of land by the Crown in 1864 represent, I fear, very inadequately, both in number and extent, the lots of Crown land of which possession was taken during the year.

72. "Squatting" has grown up into a system here, and has become a serious evil, not only, or indeed principally, on account of the loss of revenue which it entails, but from the lawless habits which it engenders.

73. It is difficult to devise a satisfactory mode of dealing with this evil, especially as it is of long standing and mature growth, but the subject is and has been for some time under my consideration.

*Gaols and Prisoners.*

74. The Royal gaol, to which the convict depôt and the five licensed prisons are subsidiary, is clean, well ventilated, and under efficient superintendence.

75. But the prison contains only 98 cells, affording accommodation on an emergency for 294 prisoners, while the average number in 1864 of prisoners in the Royal gaol was 229, and at one time 279 prisoners were confined therein.

76. In this condition of affairs the enforcement of penal discipline is difficult, and the classification of the prisoners necessarily very imperfect.

77. The internal construction of the Royal gaol is no doubt capable of improvement, but, in addition to these improvements in the gaol, it appears to me that other measures are necessary to provide efficiently for the safe custody, classification, and penal discipline of the large number of convicts sentenced to imprisonment by the Supreme Court and the stipendiary magistrates. I hope to be able ere long to submit a scheme for the remedy of the principal defects in the existing system.

*Charitable Institutions.*

78. Six institutions of this character, viz., an hospital at Port of Spain, an hospital at San Fernando, a "lunatic asylum," an "asylum for lepers," the "vaccine institute," and the "Coolie Orphan Home," are maintained, either wholly or in part, by the Government, and for each of these institutions a separate report will be found among the documents which accompany the Blue Book.

79. The report on the colonial hospital in Port of Spain in particular furnishes much valuable statistical information, and it affords, I think, conclusive evidence of the wide-spread benefits conferred by the institution on the sick and maimed poor, and of the skill and attention of the medical superintendent.

80. Great care and attention are given to the treatment of the patients in the lunatic asylum. There are defects in the construction of the leper asylum, as well as in its management, and the conduct of the inmates has not been always satisfactory; but the defects in the building are, I hope, susceptible of a remedy; and it should be remembered that the character of the disease by which the unhappy inmates are afflicted renders it very difficult to subject them to the necessary restraint and discipline.

81. The Government contributes to the maintenance of the Coolie Orphan Home, but the management of the "Home" rests with a committee, whose services are gratuitous. This management reflects high credit on the committee, and especially on the gentleman (the rector of the parish in which the Home is situate) to whose personal and active superintendence the success of the institution is mainly to be attributed.

82. There is, in addition to the above-mentioned six charitable institutions, maintained either wholly or in part by the Government, an asylum under the direction of the municipal authorities of Port of Spain, the expenditure on which is defrayed from the borough funds.

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83. The under-named five institutions (all in Port of Spain) are maintained entirely by voluntary contributions:—

"An asylum, small, for Protestants."
"An asylum, small, for Roman Catholics."
A "Daily Meal Society."
A "Friendly Society for Members of the Church of England."
And a "Friendly Society for Members of the Wesleyan Body."

84. The Daily Meal Society is under the superintendence of the rector of Port of Spain, but it is open to members of all religious denominations, and is of great service, especially to convalescents discharged from the hospital, and to the aged and infirm. The two friendly societies also are, I believe, extensively useful in Port of Spain.

85. The heterogeneous character of the native population of the Colony as regards nationality of origin, language, and religious creed, presents great obstacles to the establishment of that social harmony and co-operation which are so essential to the welfare and progress in prosperity of a community, but I hope and believe that there is a growing recognition of the fact that members of the same community may differ in origin and in religious questions, and yet co-operate heartily with each other for the promotion of their common interest and of the public good.

(Signed) J. H. T. MANNERS SUTTON.

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BRITISH GUIANA.

# BRITISH GUIANA.

No. 6.

No. 6.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor HINCKS to the Right Honourable EDWARD CARDWELL, M.P.

(No. 168.) Government House, Demerara,

SIR, October 13, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you the British Guiana Blue Book for the year 1864, and to submit the following observations as my Report thereon.

2. *Revenue and Expenditure.*

The revenue for 1864 was 311,524*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.* against 266,170*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* in 1863.

The increase was chiefly in the customs and rum duties.

The expenditure in 1864 was 270,344*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* against 267,291*l.* 11*s.* in 1863. The cost of immigration was 38,442*l.* 6*s.* in 1864 against 32,052*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* in 1863.

The charge for the Public Debt was greater in 1864 by 3,579*l.*, owing to the increase in the Sinking Fund consequent on the instructions of the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury.

3. *Public Debt.*

The aggregate amount of the Colony debt at the end of 1864 was 593,616*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, of which 263,300*l.* is secured by planters' notes payable with interest for immigration liabilities. Of the remainder, 250,000*l.* is the Imperial Guaranteed loan, towards the redemption of which upwards of 100,000*l.* has been already invested in 3 per cent. consols, while, under the operation of the present Sinking Fund, there can be no doubt that ample provision has been made for the liquidation of all the bonds at maturity. This fact may be interesting to those who are apprehensive on the subject of Colonial guarantees.

There is likewise a sum of 25,000*l.* due to the Imperial Government, being the unliquidated balance of a loan of 170,000*l.* granted in 1848 and 1849; of this, 145,000*l.* has been repaid, and the remaining 25,000*l.* will be paid off in all probability before it matures, which will not be till 1st July 1868.

The remaining 55,000*l.* is held chiefly in the Colony, and was raised for public works.

The Riot Compensation bonds, amounting to about 45,000*l.*, issued in 1856, have all been paid off. I can have little doubt that this exposition of the state of the Public Debt will be deemed satisfactory.

### 4. *Public Works.*

The chief expenditure under this head was for the sea wall for the protection of the city of Georgetown from the encroachments of the sea. The progress of this work has been steady. The principal expenditure for buildings has been upon police barracks in Georgetown, on the county gaol, and on the hospital, all which institutions will, when completed, do great credit to the Colony.

### 5. *Legislation.*

Thirty-five ordinances were enacted during the year; of these, one of the most important was the ordinance consolidating and amending the law relating to immigrants. The new ordinance has now been some time in operation, and has worked well, although it has been found necessary, and I have no doubt it will be found necessary hereafter, to legislate further on this most important subject.

The disastrous fires which occurred in the city of Georgetown in the months of April and July rendered legislation necessary, the chief object of which was to secure the widening of the streets and the erection of a river wall. Several other valuable ordinances have been passed, by which recent English Acts of Parliament have been adapted to local requirements, such as the laws regarding trading companies and merchant shipping.

### 6. *Education.*

I think that the report of the inspector of schools may be considered to be on the whole satisfactory. There is a steady increase in the number of children attending school, and it is most gratifying to me to be able to report that the London missionaries and Congregationalists who, until recently, have declined to co-operate with the Government in the educational arrangements, have in some instances, which are likely to be followed, consented to accept aid from the Board of Education. The number of pupils in the books was, in 1862, 7,627, in 1863, 8,251, and in 1864, 9,246. A proportionate increase has taken place in the average attendance.

### 7. *Imports and Exports.*

The value of the goods imported in 1864 was 1,508,560*l.* against 1,121,979*l.* in 1863. The chief increase was under the head "linens, cottons, and woollens," and other articles paying the ad valorem duty of 10 per cent. The value of this class of imports was in 1863, 289,259*l.*, and in 1864, 497,031*l.* It may be proper to remark that of this latter aggregate amount the value of goods from the United Kingdom was 455,168*l.*

The value of the exports in 1864 was 1,845,351*l.* against 1,679,385*l.* in 1863. Of this aggregate the sugar exported was 1,319,625*l.*; rum, 247,507*l.*, and molasses, 56,870*l.*, being for the produce of the sugar cane, 1,624,002*l.* Of cotton wool, which may almost be considered a new branch of industry, as the cultivation was almost totally abandoned many years ago, there was exported, in 1863, 52 bales, value 1,444*l.*, and in 1864, 239 bales, value 6,907*l.* 10*s.* The export of "balata," also a new industry, has increased from 96 packages, value 280*l.*, in 1863, to 351 packages, value 8,000*l.* in 1864. The exports of hardwood increased from 27,306*l.* in 1863, to 62,239*l.* in 1864. Foreign sugar, rum, molasses, and cotton, of the value of about 26,000*l.*, is included in the exports, and about 90,000*l.* of goods were re-exported, chiefly flour, rice, beef, and pork, butter, candles, &c.

### 8. *Gaols and Prisons.*

The only remark that I deem it necessary to make under this head is that the Board of Prisons endeavour to the utmost extent practicable to adapt the system of management of these institutions to that followed in the United Kingdom.

### 9. *Concluding Remarks.*

It is satisfactory to me to be able to report that the condition of the Colony is on the whole very far from unsatisfactory. It is highly probable that there is not a single sugar estate that pays anything like interest on the capital originally expended on it, or on its estimated value 30 or 40 years ago, but I have little doubt that those who have purchased property since 1848 are on the whole receiving a fair return for their investments. Wages

British Guiana.

are moderate, and the result of the Coolie and Chinese immigration under indenture is that labour is tolerably abundant.

It is, however, a great mistake to imagine that labourers can earn such wages as many have been led to believe, or as they were able to exact some years ago, when the planters were completely at the mercy of the labourers. The labourers on a sugar estate may be divided into two great classes, those who work in the buildings and those who work in the field, in weeding, cane cutting, digging trenches, and similar work. The field work is almost exclusively performed by tasks, and I have no reason to doubt that a task is performed in four to five hours. That able-bodied men and women, accustomed to a tropical sun, can and do perform two tasks a day occasionally is beyond doubt, but I do not believe that the average earnings of coolie and Chinese labourers in the field exceed 6*s.* a week. In the buildings, the wages, owing to the nature of the work, is not regulated so much by the task as in the field. The earnings may be stated at from 1*s.* to 2*s.* a day, though of course children and other ineffectives do not earn so much as the lower rate. Boiler men and other of the more skilled workmen get 2*s.* to 1*s.* 8*d.*, but these being few in number in proportion to the others, I should not place the average, even of adults, higher than 1*s.* 3*d.* a day.

I have made these remarks because I feel assured that no real good can result to the Colony from exaggeration as to the rate of wages, but I must at the same time further observe that the indentured labourers seem quite contented. I can submit no better proof of this fact than the general custom which prevails among both coolies and Chinese to enter into new indentures on receiving the customary bounty of $50 for a five years' indenture. The desire which prevails among the planters to obtain the services of immigrants who have been acclimated affords a strong inducement to treat their indented labourers with strict justice.

The creole population is, and I fear must continue to be, a source of much anxiety. I trust, however, that the legislation which has already taken place, and that which is contemplated, will eventually lead to a marked improvement in the sanitary condition of the villages.

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. HINCKS.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.

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Barbados.

No. 7.

# BARBADOS.

## No. 7.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Mundy to the Right Honourable Edward Cardwell, M.P.

(No. 411.)

Sir, Windward Islands, Barbados, October 18, 1865.

I have the honour to transmit the Blue Book of Barbados for 1864.

Blue Book, 1864.

2. As I was not in the Island during the year to which it relates, I have been dependent for the matter of this Despatch upon the information contained in the book before me, or furnished from other official sources.

### *Taxes, Duties, Fees.*

3. The principal taxes levied in the Island are customs duties on imports, tonnage dues, an excise duty on rum consumed in the Island, licences for the sale of liquors, and a tax on land, commonly called the Militia tax.

The tariff of import duties, which was revised and renewed for three years in 1862, remains unaltered, but it was found necessary in the course of the past year to impose an additional rate of 25 per cent. upon all customs duties to meet an extraordinary expenditure on Public Works. Between the 14th of June, the date of the Act, and the 31st December, this rate added £5,154 17*s.* 8*d.* to the ordinary revenue.

*Tonnage Duties.*

By the trade Act of 1852 the tonnage duties were reduced from 2*s.* 9*d.* to 2*s.* 3*d.* per ton measurement, to be paid on the bulk discharged. The exemptions are, steam vessels carrying mails, vessels importing coals for the use of mail steamers, and foreign vessels of war, vessels with cargoes of ice and vessels arriving in distress. The only change under this head in 1864 was a modification of the law in favour of whaling vessels arriving here and landing oil for reshipment, by which the option is given of paying the ordinary tonnage, or bonding the oil and paying a moderate rate per barrel.

*Excise Duty on Rum.*

A duty of one shilling a gallon on rum of or under the strength of 25 by the bubble hydrometer, and an additional penny for every higher degree of strength, is levied on all rum sold for consumption in the Island. This tax appears to have been first imposed in 1855 to meet the deficiency caused by the extraordinary expenditure during the prevalence of epidemic Cholera in the preceding year, and has since been maintained as a permanent source of income. It has, however, fallen from 16,872*l.* in 1858, to 11,873*l*, in 1864. This decrease is, I think, chiefly owing to the want produced by the protracted drought of the latter year, which by lessening the power of the labourers to purchase spirits reduced the demand, whilst at the same time, in consequence of the comparatively high price of molasses in 1864, the manufacture of rum was considerably less than usual.

*Militia Tax.*

Under the old law of the Island every owner of a certain quantity of land, or of a house or houses of a certain yearly value, was compelled to send one able-bodied man properly accoutred to serve in the militia in respect of every 30 acres of land, and of every house or houses of the yearly value of 100*l.* late currency, possessed by him; but in the year 1839 an annual money payment was substituted for personal service, which money payment was, by an Act passed in 1851, fixed at 8*d.* on each acre of land above one, and 2*d.* in the pound on the rental of every house of not less than the value of 10*l.* per annum. The proceeds of this tax, however, appear always to have been applied to the revenue for general purposes.

The only other sources of income are careenage dues, market tolls, postage, and fees and fines of Court and office, which latter average from 4,000*l.* to 5,000*l.* a year.

There is no export tax.

The table of exemptions from import duties is large, but the necessaries of life are not unduly taxed.

*Fees.*

In the fees payable into the Colonial treasury, no change has been made during the past year, but among those appropriated to the use of the officers receiving them, the scale of remuneration for duties performed by the Registrar and Admeasurer of Shipping under the second part of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, was, by an Act of the local Legislature passed on the 15th January 1864, assimilated to that prepared by the Commissioners of Customs, and thereby considerably reduced. A new scale of constables' fees for levying distresses for parochial rates has also been established.

4. *Revenue and Expenditure.*

| Years. | Customs. | | | Other Sources. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Imports. | Tonnage. | Warehouse Rent and Fines. | | |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 1855 | 29,654 10 2 | 9,810 4 0 | 758 18 4 | 28,714 7 2½ | 68,937 18 8½ |
| 1856 | 36,593 0 9 | 11,427 13 7 | 694 1 7 | 36,346 19 10¾ | 85,061 15 9¼ |
| 1857 | 37,759 3 3 | 9,826 6 0 | 804 9 6 | 34,202 16 1½ | 82,592 14 10½ |
| 1858 | 46,907 17 8 | 13,898 0 4 | 310 19 3 | 35,798 2 0 | 96,914 19 3 |
| 1859 | 43,225 5 1 | 11,114 15 4 | 515 12 11½ | 32,739 12 4½ | 87,595 5 9 |
| 1860 | 43,679 10 5 | 11,313 3 2 | 556 3 5 | 39,203 16 2½ | 94,752 13 2½ |
| 1861 | 42,035 18 8 | 12,272 0 9 | 396 3 6 | 43,345 1 4 | 98,049 4 3 |
| 1862 | 40,864 0 11 | 10,311 2 4 | 254 16 10 | 42,252 2 5½ | 93,682 2 6½ |
| 1863 | 40,132 11 9 | 10,532 17 4 | 280 10 7 | 51,626 1 11½ | 102,572 4 7½ |
| 1864 | 45,979 4 7 | 10,567 12 11 | 188 17 4 | 50,655 11 0 | 107,391 5 10 |

BARBADOS.

From these figures it appears that the gross Revenue of the Colony has advanced within the last ten years from 68,937*l.* to 107,391*l.*: it must, however, be observed that in this return are included considerable sums from time to time obtained on loan to meet an extraordinary expenditure, and that the totals on both sides of the account have also recently been increased by items in connexion with the Bridgetown waterworks; the actual receipts from the ordinary sources of Revenue being only 58,824*l.* in 1855, and 95,413*l.* in 1864, showing an absolute increase of 36,589*l.* For this great increase, the excise duty on rum, and the system of licences to retail liquors, which were both regulated by law in 1855, and the general growth of trade as marked by the augmentation of customs receipts, are sufficient to account.

*Expenditure.*

| | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1855 | 62,915 | 8 | 10½ |
| 1856 | 70,575 | 14 | 10¼ |
| 1857 | 80,970 | 6 | 10½ |
| 1858 | 87,891 | 8 | 4 |
| 1859 | 80,352 | 19 | 5½ |
| 1860 | 110,873 | 1 | 4 |
| 1861 | 115,895 | 15 | 6½ |
| 1862 | 93,461 | 7 | 3½ |
| 1863 | 104,795 | 9 | 10 |
| 1864 | 104,384 | 2 | 2 |

The expenditure has risen from 62,915*l.* in 1855, to 104,384*l.* in 1864. It is, however, to be understood that this sum does not represent the permanent fixed expenditure of the Colony, but includes several extraordinary items, such as the payments on account of the waterworks amounting to some 6,500*l.*; 5,900*l.* to the Colonial Bank in payment of public debt; 10,995*l.* for works and buildings, and some other items of an unusual nature, so that the actual increase to the fixed establishment of the Colony is by no means so large as at first sight appears. The principal items of increase in the fixed expenditure of the Island during the period embraced in the above table, are the following:

1st. Civil establishment, about 1,000*l.*, the office of Auditor General and Superintendent of Public Works, at salaries of 700*l.* and 500*l.* respectively, having been created, and an addition of 125*l.* per annum made to the Harbour Master's allowance; while on the other hand the salary of the Treasurer has been reduced by 500*l.*

2dly. Gaols and prisons show an increase of upwards of 3,000*l.*

3dly. The cost of maintaining the Lazaretto, which was 432*l.* in 1855, amounted last year to 1,270*l.* It is difficult to ascertain whether it be owing to the spread of leprosy, or to the additional comfort of the asylum, springing from the more liberal arrangements which have of late years been humanely and wisely sanctioned by the Legislature, but the building will not now contain all who are anxious to obtain admission; and the necessity for its extension will shortly be brought to the notice of the Legislature.

4thly, Education. The salary of the Inspector of Schools has been raised from 100*l.* to 300*l.* per annum; the Legislative grant has been increased 1,000*l.* per annum, and that to the central school 288*l.*

5thly. In the ecclesiastical establishment there is an increase in the number and salaries of curates, amounting to 3,000*l.* per annum.

6thly, Militia. Up to 1859 the expenditure under this head was merely nominal, but from the calling into existence of the Yeomanry cavalry and rifle corps in that year, a large item of expenditure sprung up, and within the last six years upwards of 11,000*l.* has been spent in attempts to establish a protective force, which has moreover required and will I fear require the most strenuous efforts of the executive government to maintain.

7thly. Fire Brigade. The main cost of this most useful establishment is borne by the parish of St. Michael, but it also forms a new charge upon the general revenue of about 350*l.* per annum.

8thly. General Hospital. The grant for the maintenance of the hospital, which has been for some years virtually a public institution, was until 1859 only 1,041*l.* per annum; it is now 2,000*l.*, beside 300*l.* per annum for salaries of a chaplain and three medical officers.

9th. The recent arrangements by which the signal stations have been handed over to the Colony involve a further fixed charge on the expenditure.

10th. Works and Buildings. On the Mole Head and Careenage, including the cost of the steam dredge, blasting operations, and repair of wharves, there has been expended within the last ten years a sum of upwards of 60,000*l.*; and on other public works, including Government House, which was nearly rebuilt, and the female prison at Glendairy, upwards of 40,000*l.* within the same period; to the purchase of land for the improvement of the town after the occurrence of the fire in 1860, nearly 50,000*l.* has been appropriated within the last five years.

### 5. *Comparative Yearly Statement of Revenue and Expenditure.*

| | Revenue. | Expenditure. |
|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ |
| 1863 - - - | 102,572 | 104,795 |
| 1864 - - - | 107,391 | 104,384 |

From the comparative yearly statement of the revenue and expenditure of 1863 and 1864, the revenue of the latter year appears to have been nearly 5,000*l.* in excess of that of 1863. Under the heads of Customs, Market Tolls, Stamps on Weights and Measures, Postage, Loans, and Commissions on Money Orders, there is an aggregate increase of 10,394*l.*, while under Careenage dues, Licences, Taxes, and special Receipts, there is a falling off of 5,575*l.* 18*s.* 7½*d.*

In the expenditure there is a trifling decrease.

### 6. *Local Revenues.*

The subjoined table shows the total amount raised and expended by the Vestries of the several parishes in each of the years from 1860 to 1864 :—

| | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1860 - - - | 15,893 | 9 | 3¾ |
| 1861 - - - | 15,550 | 18 | 7¾ |
| 1862 - - - | 17,148 | 7 | 8¾ |
| 1863 - - - | 20,613 | 12 | 0¾ |
| 1864 - - - | 19,670 | 18 | 10¾ |

The principal source of revenue for general parochial purposes is a tax on land and rents. There is also, besides the revenues shown in the above table, a tax on land of 9*d.* per acre, of 1½*d.* in the pound on the rental of houses, and a moderate impost on carriages, horses, &c., fixed by law, but collected and apministered by each parish for the repair of its highways, for which service the parishes also receive a supplementary grant from the Legislature. This system is found to work well, and the roads of the Island are excellent. The sum of 6,733*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* was assessed last year as the product of the highway rates, which, with a Legislative grant of 5,450*l.*, made a total of 12,183*l.*

### 7. *Public Debt.*

In the course of the past year the Public Debt was reduced by the payment of 5,000*l.* to the Colonial Bank, and on 31st December last stood at 17,725*l.* 8*s.* 7½*d.*, of which 15,000*l.* was due to the bank, and 2,725*l.* 8*s.* 7½*d.* to other parties. The balance due to the bank has since been further reduced by 8,000*l.*

### 8. *Military Expenditure—Militia.*

Under this head it has been usual to show the amount expended in the repairs of the signal stations, but these having, with two exceptions, been re-vested in the Colony, are no longer maintained for military, but for local and commercial purposes. The two exceptions are the station at Queen's House, the official residence of the general commanding, and that at Charles Fort, adjoining the garrison, which are maintained entirely at the expense of the Imperial Government.

The militia may be said to have ceased to exist, no enrolment having been enforced for several years. The Bridgetown rifle corps and the Christ Church and St. Peter's artillery have disappeared, and there is, I fear, great reason to apprehend that on the expiration of the Act providing for the pay of the Yeomanry cavalry, which at present consists nominally of 351 officers and men, the service will be found to have lost its attractions for many who are now members of that corps.

### 9. *Public Works.*

The new works in hand in 1864 were the female prison at Glendairy, which was handed over to the Executive Government, as already reported, on the 12th August in that year. The total cost of this prison, which is built to contain 140 prisoners, was 10,002*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*

Two hundred and forty feet of wharf wall commenced in 1863 was finished at a cost of 5,555*l.*

The iron swing bridge progresses slowly in consequence of unforeseen difficulties in making the foundations for the piers. The whole estimated cost of the bridge, piers, cylinders for foundation, and excavations was 11,320*l.*, but this will probably be exceeded in consequence of the necessity, which has arisen from the nature of the ground, for importing improved machinery for sinking the cylinders. The excavations for widening the Careenage so as to form a small inner harbour, as also the dredging of the entrance thereto, have been vigorously pushed forward.

The whole amount actually expended under this head in 1864 was 10,995*l.* 17*s.* 8½*d.*, of which 3,116*l.* 3*s.* 4¾*d.* was on the new wharf; 4,285*l.* 15*s.* 7½*d.* on the female prison; and the balance on additions to and repairs of police barracks and other public buildings.

### 10. *Legislation.*

During 1864, 28 Acts were passed by the Legislature, of which the principal are:—

1. An Act for the Protection of Wives who shall be deserted by their Husbands, as to any Money or Property such Wives may acquire by their own Industry.
2. An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws for the Repair and Improvement of the Highways.
3. An Act to make Provision for Inquiry into the Causes of Wrecks occurring on the Coasts of this Island.
4. An Act to assimilate the Law of this Island relating to the fraudulent Marking of Merchandise to that which prevails in the United Kingdom.
5. Two Acts to amend the Laws relating to Emigration from this Island.
6. An Act in aid of the Revenue of this Island.
7. An Act to amend the Law for the more easy and speedy Recovery of Small Debts.
8. "An Act to amend an Act of this Island entitled 'An Act to amend the Laws "'relating to Emigration from this Island,'" 23rd March 1864.
9. An Act to make Provision for revising the Registers of Voters for the City of Bridgetown, and of the several Parishes of the Island.
10. An Act for vesting in the Commissioners appointed under the Act of the 10th November 1856, the Buildings and Lands of certain of the Signal Stations in this Island, now vested in Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the War Department, and providing for the Establishment and working of the same.
11. An Act to make permanent the Acts relating to the Police Magistrates and their Clerks.

### 11. *Political Franchise.*

An increase is observable in the number of registered electors, from 1,122 in 1863 to 1,438 in 1864. The general election of 1864 was the first held since the passing of the Act of the 22d July 1863, which, adopting the English practice, provides that such elections shall be upon the view and with the consent of the electors then present, unless a poll be required for the determination thereof. Under the old law a poll was opened in every case.

### 12. *Council and Assembly.*

The Lord Bishop having left the Island in very bad health in the early part of last year the Vicar-General was appointed to a seat at the Board. In the Assembly Mr. Jones was returned for Bridgetown in the place of Mr. Gill, and Dr. Corbin, for many years one of the representatives of St. Peter's parish, having died on the 29th April, Mr. J. Hampden King was elected to fill his place and continued to serve as such until his acceptance of the office of Acting Colonial Secretary on the 26th November.

### 13. *Civil Establishment.*

In the Civil Establishment there were few changes. Mr. Holligan having been nominated to administer the Government of St. Kitts, Mr. J. Hampden King was appointed to act

as Colonial Secretary during that gentleman's absence. Mr. Lynch, the Prothonotary Registrar in Chancery, and Clerk of the Crown, having died while on leave of absence in England, Mr. R. Haynes, who had been acting for him, was provisionally appointed to the vacant office.

### 14. *Pensions.*

The pensions payable out of the general revenue have been slightly reduced by death, and now amount to 307*l.* 10*s.* per annum, while the charges on the Police Reward Fund have increased 134*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* which brings them up to 813*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* This fund consists of a fixed stoppage of one day's pay a month from each man, fines &c. payable to the police as informers, and 500*l.* per annum granted from the Treasury.

### 15. *Foreign Consuls.*

Mr. P. Kilkelly and Mr. J. W. Atkins were provisionally recognized as consuls for Peru and the Netherlands respectively.

### 16. *Population.*

The population, which by the census of 1861 was 152,727, is estimated at 163,000 in 1864.

The following is a comparative statement of baptisms and burials for the years 1863 and 1864.

| Baptisms. | | Burials. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1863 - - | 6,408 | 1863 - - | 3,676 |
| 1864 - - | 5,793 | 1864 - - | 3,876 |

Of the children baptized in 1863, 3,560, of those in 1864, 3,193 are returned as illegitimate, and in estimating the increase of population to these should be added many who were not baptized at all.

The marriages have gradually fallen from 1,684 in 1854, the year of the cholera, to 455 in 1864. In 1863 and 1864 more than half the burials were of children under nine years of age.

From its generally uniform temperature, there is probably no climate in the world more favourable to the development of infant life than that of Barbados. The diseases incidental to infancy are never seen but in the mildest types. The disproportionate mortality among children of tender years must therefore be attributed to other than natural causes, and of these the principal is the apparently increasing disinclination to the marriage tie and the consequent neglect of the offspring of illicit intercourse.

### 17. *Miscellaneous.*

*Numerical Returns.—Savings Bank.*

There is only one Savings Bank in the Island, but the labouring population is daily becoming more and more sensible of its advantages, and gaining confidence in its management, the number of depositors having increased from 373 in 1863 to 437 in 1864, while the number of persons connected with Friendly Societies which are free from all Legislative control, has decreased from 1,875 to 1,631.

*Emigrants.*

It has been found impossible to keep an accurate record of the number of emigrants, but the better opinion seems to be that, so far as it has gone at present, emigration has, on the whole, done the Colony no harm.

### 18. *Education.*

The accompanying statement of the inspector of schools, concerning the schools for the poor in connexion with the Education Committee, again, I regret to say, discloses a very unsatisfactory state of things: Mr. Elliott says: "Throughout the year here reported, "the straitened circumstances of the classes whose children frequent the public schools "have prejudicially influenced the numbers in attendance in a manner not to be mistaken. "The education of their children naturally claims the care of the labouring poor in a

" subordinate degree to the feeding, clothing, and housing themselves and their offspring,
" and so great has been the pinch experienced almost throughout the twelve months
" under consideration, that with many even the absolute necessaries of life have been
" with great difficulty procured; and as a consequence an inability to pay school fees
" has been very widely felt. The indigence of the parents has not alone through the
" lack of means to pay school fees served to diminish the school numbers, but their
" poverty has prevailed in many cases so far as to render them unable to provide their
" children with the plainest clothing, and has largely interfered also with the regularity
" and sufficiency of their meals; in these ways detaining them from school where non-
" payment might not have operated as a hindrance."

" The average attendance of children of both sexes in 139 schools was 5,567, and
" the number on the registers was 9,435. In 1863 the average attendance was 7,565, and
" the number on the registers, 12,460."

" The total population of the island is probably 163,000."

### 19. *Imports and Exports.*

The following table shows the amount of imports and exports for the last 10 years :—

| | Imports. | Exports. |
|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ |
| 1855 | 644,784 | 790,330 |
| 1856 | 841,254 | 971,028 |
| 1857 | 976,306 | 1,345,361 |
| 1858 | 1,325,118 | 1,468,449 |
| 1859 | 1,049,236 | 1,225,571 |
| 1860 | 941,761 | 984,294 |
| 1861 | 923,874 | 1,075,374 |
| 1862 | 913,141 | 1,067,612 |
| 1863 | 878,208 | 981,142 |
| 1864 | 910,081 | 925,957 |

### 20. *Shipping.*

The returns show a reduction in the aggregrate tonnage, but this is confined to foreign vessels. In the British tonnage there is a slight increase in 1864.

### 21. *Agriculture.*

The subjoined return shows the crops of the Island for the last 10 years.
Return of produce shipped from Barbadoes from 1855 to 1864, inclusive :—

| Years. | Sugar. | | | Molasses. | | | Rum. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Hhds. | Tierces. | Barrels. | Puncheons. | Hhds. | Barrels | Puncheons. | Hhds. | Brls. |
| 1855 | 37,071 | 2,221 | 6,400 | 12,479 | 205 | 481 | 1,192 | 446 | 68 |
| 1856 | 40,431 | 2,794 | 10,314 | 14,810 | 407 | 668 | 1,295 | 222 | |
| 1857 | 36,582 | 2,097 | 7,256 | 12,704 | 319 | 496 | 159 | 127 | |
| 1858 | 46,244 | 3,561 | 11,277 | 19,750 | 457 | 1,073 | 945 | 652 | |
| 1859 | 37,090 | 2,770 | 6,067 | 15,340 | 381 | 730 | 532 | 468 | |
| 1860 | 39,611 | 3,348 | 8,763 | 17,928 | 598 | 1,259 | 412 | 528 | |
| 1861 | 46,358 | 3,355 | 10,003 | 17,542 | 582 | 1,259 | 129 | 616 | |
| 1862 | 42,312 | 3,198 | 12,458 | 15,514 | 549 | 995 | 201 | 392 | |
| 1863 | 38,862 | 3,398 | 9,471 / 1,551 Bags. | 14,561 | 433 | 453 | 75 | 175 | |
| 1864 | 33,391 | 2,782 | 5,596 / 2,028 „ | 14,985 | 426 | 473 | 75 | 3 | |

There are 508 estates in the Island, comprising 90,871 acres, of which 30 have steam engines, the rest windmills. Multitubular boilers, which cause a great saving of fuel, are in almost general use.

The average cost of making a hogshead of sugar at the present day in this Island is about 9*l.*

Far greater economy prevails in every department of estate management.

The steam plough appears to be considered a great success, but until the actual results of a whole year's work can be ascertained it is impossible to speak with confidence. The high price of cotton in 1863 and 1864 led to some extension of its cultivation, but the value of the whole amount exported during the year is returned at 2,915*l.*

### 22. *Manufactures, Mines, and Fisheries.*

Sugar is the only manufacture carried on in the Island, and there is no fishing beyond that which is sufficient for the supply of the table.

On the north-east side of the Island is a district which from its hilly character is called Scotland. The existence of mineral products in the Scotland formation has been long known, and the attention of the proprietors of the soil more than once called to the subject by scientific men. But, beyond the collection of the green tar which rises to the surface, nothing has been done, and the quantity hitherto exported has been consequently very small. Within the last few months, however, an agent of a company in the United States, having surveyed the whole of the district above referred to, has entered into arrangements with the proprietors of the soil, with a view to operations on a large scale, from which important results are expected.

### 23. *Gaols and Prisons.*

I am happy to be able to give a more satisfactory account of the state of the prisons. The following is a comparative statement of the returns for 1863 and 1864:—

| | Total No. of Prisoners in Confinement at Michaelmas. | Greatest No. of Prisoners in Confinement at any one time in the Year. |
|---|---|---|
| 1863 - - | 614 | 709 |
| 1864 - - | 506 | 702 |

On last Michaelmas day the numbers had fallen to 310. The good results anticipated from the recent addition to the prisons of the Island, of one for females at Glendairy, have already been to a great extent realized. The difficulty of which Governor Walker in his last Report expressed himself apprehensive, of providing employment for the female convicts sentenced to hard labour, has not as yet, I am informed, been experienced. Work is provided for some of their number in making and mending prison clothing, and cooking both for themselves and for the male prisoners; but the greater portion of them are employed in digging marl and reducing the still uneven surface of a portion of their prison enclosure. The Governor of the prison reports that he has thus still some months work for them, but after that the necessity of providing employment for them will demand the attention of the Executive.

### 24. *General.*

The health of the Island is as usual good, provisions are abundant, and the cane crop bids fair to be the largest ever made.

I have, &c.

The Right Honourable E. Cardwell, M.P. (Signed) ROB. M. MUNDY.
&c. &c. &c.

GRENADA.

No. 8.

# GRENADA.

No. 8.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor MUNDY to the Right Honourable EDWARD CARDWELL, M.P.

(No. 247.)

SIR, Windward Islands, Barbados, May 30, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to transmit copy of a Despatch from the administration of the Government of Grenada forwarding the Blue Book of the Island with a report thereon from the Colonial Secretary.

2. Mr. Mitchell's report is so comprehensive as to call for few remarks from me.

3. Under the head of agriculture I would wish to explain that, in addition to the large extent of land brought under cotton cultivation, many hundred acres throughout the Island have been redeemed from bush for the growth of cocoa, sugar cane, and ground provisions, for the latter of which, as well as for fruit, a ready market is found in Trinidad. I regret, however, that the present season being so unpropitious, the crops of cotton and sugar will fall far short, it is feared, of the quantity estimated earlier in the year.

4. The labouring population are certainly more industrious than when first I arrived in Grenada, and a class of small coloured proprietors is springing up gradually, buying land and acquiring a stake and interest in the soil, which I must do them the credit to say they cultivate with great care and energy.

5. With regard to the subject of education, I would wish to explain that the Grammar and Normal Schools are now in full operation under a head master, who appears to give much satisfaction, and I have great confidence that the utmost benefit will be derived by all classes from their re-establishment.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) ROB. M. MUNDY.

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(No. 39.)

SIR, Government Office, Grenada, May 19, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Excellency the Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1864, together with a report thereon, which has been prepared at my request by Mr. Mitchell, the Colonial Secretary. Having so recently assumed the administration of the government I feel precluded from supplementing Mr. Mitchell's very full report with any observations of my own.

H. E. the Administrator of the General Government, Barbados.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWIN D. BAYNES.

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Colonial Secretary's Office, Grenada, May 15, 1865.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour, in accordance with your Honour's instructions, to transmit to you a report upon the Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1864.

*Taxes, Duties, &c.*

The reduction by Act No. 342, to one half of the original export duty on the produce of this Island for the purposes of immigration and the increase by Act No. 343 to 6*d.* per gallon on the consumption of rum to be applied to the general uses of the Colony, are the only alterations which have been made in the taxes during the year.

*Revenue.*

The Revenue of 1864 was 20,095*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*, of which 9,670*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* was derived from duties on imports; 792*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* from tonnage; 1,390*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* from licences to retail spirits and to porters, boats, and boatmen; 996*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.* from fees of office; 3,026*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*

from duty on rum sold for consumption; 3,269*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* from taxes on houses, horses, and lands, including the sum of 340*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* collected under the Carriacou Medical Rate Act; 270*l.* 10*s.* from licences to auctioneers, hucksters, to use carts and fire arms, to sell wine, malt, and spirits, and 678*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* from fines of courts, rents of fish houses, warehouse rent, fees from Carriacou dispensary and from seizures. The total revenue, with the surplus of 1,504*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.* of the previous year, placed to the credit of the Colony the sum of 21,599*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*

After payment from it of nearly the whole amount appropriated by the Supply Act of the year 1864 there remained an available surplus of 4,365*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* for the service of the ensuing year.

The following is a statement of the comparative revenue for 1863 and 1864:—

| Revenue. | 1863. | 1864. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ *s.* *d.* | £ *s.* *d.* | £ *s.* *d.* | £ *s.* *d.* |
| Fixed revenue - - | 13,604 14 3 | 16,147 7 0 | 2,542 12 9 | — |
| Revenue in aid - | 5,500 11 7 | 3,948 1 10 | - - - | 1,552 9 9 |
| | 19,105 5 10 | 20,095 8 10 | | |
| Surplus of previous year | 2,000 17 6 | 1,504 8 11 | | |
| £ | 21,106 3 4 | 21,599 17 9 | 2,542 12 9 | 1,552 9 9 |
| Deduct decrease in revenue in aid - - | | | 1,552 9 9 | |
| Total increase from all sources in 1864 - £ | | | 990 3 0 | |

The Revenue exhibits a net increase in 1864 of 990*l.* 3*s.*, as compared with that of the previous year. The largest increase appears under the head of Imports, consisting chiefly of mules, flour, oats, beef, corn, oil, meal, malt, olive oil, soap, refined sugar, brandy, shooks, lumber, shingles, wines, and on goods paying ad valorem duty, the value of the latter exceeding that of the previous year by 17,364*l.* There is also an increase in the revenue on tonnage of 112*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, and the additional tax of 6*d.* per gallon on rum yielded a further sum of 525*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* There remained uncollected of the taxes raised for the service of 1863, 187*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* and for that of 1864, 212*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*

*Expenditure.*

Under this head the Expenditure appears to amount only to 17,234*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.*, less by 2,367*l.* 1*s.* than that of the previous year, but there remained unpaid during the year under several departmental heads the sum of about 760*l.*; and a quarter's salary, due on 31st December 1862, having been paid in January 1863 previously to the coming into operation of the Act authorizing the monthly instead of quarterly payment of public servants, apparently swelled the expenditure of 1863 beyond that of 1864.—

The following is a comparative statement of the expenditure for the two years:

| 1863. | 1864. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|
| £ *s.* *d.* | £ *s.* *d.* | £ *s.* *d.* |
| 19,601 14 5 | 17,234 13 5 | 2,367 1 0 |

*Local Revenues.*

Under this head appears several special funds raised and appropriated exclusively for the purposes to which they respectively belong.

The first of which is a sum raised by a tax on the assessment of houses in the several towns of the Colony, to be applied for the repairs of their respective streets. The total

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amount of revenue under this head for 1864, including the surplus of the previous year, amounted in the aggregate to - - - - - - £ 431 11 6
The expenditure to - - - - - - 262 0 11

Surplus - - - - £ 169 10 7

*Water Tax.—Port of St. George.*

This is a fund originally raised by a tax on houses and shipping for the purpose of introducing a supply of water into the town of St. George, and for the use of the shipping the object of the Act having been carried out, the tax on houses has since been removed, and a tax of 3*d.* per ton on vessels clearing from the port of St. George, and 2*d.* per ton from any out-port, has been continued to defray the salary of a superintendent, and the expenses for the maintenance of the works. The Revenue during the year is as follows:—

| | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Surplus Revenue - - - - - - | 107 | 0 | 5 |
| Tax on shipping - - - - - - | 207 | 0 | 8 |
| Interest on a loan of 687*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* to the general revenue of the Colony - - - - - - - | 28 | 3 | 9 |
| | 342 | 4 | 10 |
| Expenditure - - - - - - - | 57 | 17 | 6 |
| Surplus - - - - | £ 284 | 7 | 4 |

*Harbour Dues.*

The source of this fund, which originated in the year 1809, is from a tax on vessels of 1½*d.* per ton applicable to the clearing out of the harbour of St. George and restoring the depth of water where the same had been lessened, but a long period has elapsed since any attempt has been made to carry out the provisions of the Act, in consequence of the heavy outlay required for a steam dredging machine, and the funds have therefore been from time to time appropriated to the general uses of the Colony.

The present fund, including the balance of the previous year, amounted to 185*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.*, without any expenditure having been incurred.

*Public Lands and Buildings.*

Under this head the revenue is derived from the rents arising from the late military lands and buildings, from which source the buildings are upheld. The rents, together with the balance of the preceding year amounted to - - £ 269 12 2
The expenditure to - - - - - - 178 14 4

Surplus - - - - - £ 90 17 10

*Immigration Fund.*

There was at its credit, including the balance of the preceding year, a sum of:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £ 6,969 | 14 | 10 |
| In the hands of the Emigration Commissioners - - | 823 | 6 | 4 |
| | £ 7,793 | 1 | 2 |

The expenditure for the year for salaries of the Immigration agent, interpreters, and the amount remitted towards forming a sinking fund and interest on account of the Imperial Guaranteed Loan and other incidental expenses in the Colony, amounted to:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £ 1,166 | 12 | 0 |
| Leaving a surplus of - - - - - | £ 6,626 | 9 | 2 |

*Post Office.*

The revenue under this head, together with the balance of the preceding year, amounted to 559*l.* 6*s.*

| | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Remitted to the Imperial Government for their quota of postages | 339 | 6 | 8 |
| Paid for stamps | 12 | 6 | 0 |
| Appropriated to the uses of the Colony for its quota of postages | 128 | 19 | 2 |
| | 480 | 11 | 10 |
| Balance | 78 | 14 | 2 |

*Colony Hospital.*

The funds of this Charity are partly derivable from the rents by leases of certain lands and buildings belonging to it and partly from annual Legislative grants.

This Charity was originally a private institution for the reception of poor and indigent sick people of the Island, but from its funds falling short of its requirements, and the want of public hospitals in the country, it has been recognized as such and subsidized by a Legislative grant.

| | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Its revenue from rents of the past year amounted to | 158 | 18 | $9\frac{1}{2}$ |
| The Legislative grant | 700 | 0 | 0 |
| | 858 | 18 | $9\frac{1}{2}$ |
| The expenditure to | 1,061 | 18 | $2\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Leaving due by the Charity | £202 | 19 | $4\frac{3}{4}$ |

*Casual Revenues.*

There is a sum of 109*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* in the hands of the Casual Receiver, of which there appears to have been no appropriation during the year.

*Church Lands Fund.*

Of the revenue and surplus under this head there were 226*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*, and the expenditure which was applied to the purposes of churches and schools of the Church of England amounted to 99*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*, leaving a surplus of 127*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*

*Port of Grenville.*

This fund is derived from a tax imposed on the shipping entering that port, and applied by its Commissioners for the safety and convenience of vessels arriving thereat and departing therefrom.

| | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| The revenue amounted to | 225 | 4 | $7\frac{3}{4}$ |
| The expenditure to | 253 | 6 | 2 |

*Public Debt.*

There is no other Public Debt but that for emigration purposes, and is as follows:—

The Imperial Guaranteed Loan under 11 & 12 Vict. cap. 130., 7,000*l.*, and a local loan under Act No. 316, 2,000*l.* The first of these loans is redeemable in 20 years, from 1st July 1858; one-twentieth part of the amount is yearly invested as a sinking fund, which amounted in stocks to 31st December last to 2,713*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* Provision for the payment of the local loan of 2,000*l.* has been made by the investment with the Colonial Bank at interest, of a large portion of the surplus immigration fund, and is redeemable in five years from 5th June 1862.

*Legislation.*

Only eight Acts were passed during the year. The most important of these are:—

1 and 2. The Post Office and Police Magistrates Acts, by which the provisions of former Acts are continued for three years instead of one as heretofore.

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3. The Act for the Improvement of the Administration of Criminal Justice, and the Consolidation of the several Statutes relating to the Duties of Justices of the Peace, which is an adaptation of the Imperial Statute 11 & 12 Vict. cap. 42.

4. The Act for the Appointment of a Police Magistrate for Carriacou, which enables the adjudication of cases before the Police Magistrate, instead of the local Justices of the Peace; this is a measure which was much required for that distant dependency of this Government.

5. The Act for fixing the Salary of the Treasurer and the Appointment of an Auditor of Public Accounts, which permanently fixes the salary of the Treasurer, instead of that officer having to depend upon an annual vote in the Supply Act. This Act also provides for the effective examination of the accounts of Receipts and Expenditure by the Auditor.

The other Acts are for legalizing the security of Guarantee Societies in case of certain public servants, for reducing the rates of duties payable on exports, and the usual annual Supply Act for 1865.

*Population.*

The population of the Colony, as represented by the Census of 1861, was 31,900, which with the immigrants introduced since that period, and the natural increase, was estimated at the close of 1863 at 35,230. By the addition of the difference between the baptisms and burials, taken from the returns of the clergy and ministers of religion, as the only means by which an estimate can be formed in the absence of an Act for the registration of births and deaths, will show an estimated population of 36,027, or an increase of 2·26 per cent. on that of the previous year.

*Ecclesiastical.*

There has been no change in the Ecclesiastical establishment during the year.

There are seven churches and three chapels belonging to the Established Church of England, with an average attendance of 1,565 persons, under the ministrations of five rectors and three curates. There are two Presbyterian churches, served by one minister, with an average attendance of 140 persons.

These establishments are supported by the Colony at an annual cost of 2,292*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*, besides the fees and value of glebes of the several rectors.

There are also eight Roman Catholic churches and chapels, to which are attached five priests, with an average attendance of 3,950 persons, and also four Wesleyan chapels with one minister, and an average attendance of 690 persons.

These two establishments are supported by voluntary contributions, but the Legislature from time to time make grants to them for building and repairing their churches, school houses, &c.

The average attendance in these several places of worship was 6,345 persons, equal to 17·61 per cent. of the estimated population.

*Education.*

The Legislature made provision for carrying out the Act for the appointment of a head master of the Grammar School and Inspector of Schools, but as the arrangement for obtaining the services of a competent person could not be carried out before the close of the year there has been no change under this head.

The following return shows the number of schools receiving aid from the Board of Education which are entirely for the education of the labouring class:—

| Year. | No. of Teachers. | No. of Schools. | No. of Scholars. | Increase of Scholars in 1864. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1863 - - | 27 | 25 | 1824 | — |
| 1864 - - | 27 | 26 | 1865 | 41 |

*Imports and Exports.*

The following comparative table of the imports and exports exhibit an increase in value of 31,239*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* on imports.

The increase under this head is chiefly from the United Kingdom, there is also an increase from the United States, principally in provisions, lumber, shooks, oil meal, &c.

The exports show a like increase of 40,737*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*; this is owing to the improved prices in the sugar market and the advanced price of cotton during the earlier part of the year, also in the quantity and value of the oil obtained from the whale fisheries, the quantity exported in 1864 being 8,668 gallons against 4,975 gallons of the previous year.

| Counties. | Imports therefrom. | | Exports thereto. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1863. | 1864. | 1863. | 1864. |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| United Kingdom - - - | 36,944 1 10 | 65,832 3 7 | 102,701 17 3 | 140,370 14 3 |
| British Colonies - - - | 44,222 18 1 | 43,155 11 4 | 6,858 18 1 | 4,900 12 7 |
| United States - - - | 8,171 13 4 | 11,307 8 2 | 33 15 0 | 936 13 10 |
| Foreign Countries - - - | 736 3 5 | 1,018 16 1 | 2,882 17 6 | 7,006 14 10 |
| Total - - £ | 90,074 16 8 | 121,313 19 2 | 112,477 7 10 | 153,214 15 6 |

*Agriculture.*

As compared with the previous year there has been a decrease in the principal staples of the Island with the exception of cotton, which shows an increase of about 9½ tons. This is to be attributed to the unfavourable season towards the close of 1863, which extended to the early part of 1864 and seriously affected the anticipated returns of the crop.

There has been some improvement made on the following estates, viz., the Plains, Lataste, and Mount Rose estates, in the parish of Saint Patrick, and Clark's Court estate in the parish of Saint George by the erection of multitubular boilers for the manufacture of sugar, by which a considerable saving in fuel and labour is effected.

Several of Macarthy's improved patent cotton gins have been introduced by which at least six times the quantity of cotton is gained per day than by the native cotton gins or churka of India, which are in general use in the Island.

A large extent of land has been brought into cotton cultivation throughout the Colony; the want of additional labour is greatly needed, and unless it be supplied by immigration this and the other agricultural operations cannot be beneficially and successfully carried on.

*Gaols and Prisoners.*

The state of the Gaol has been under the consideration of the Legislature for the last twelve years, during which period, although repaired from time to time, the progress of decay has been steadily proceeding. The necessity which existed for the construction of a new one was brought specially under the notice of the Assembly by Lieutenant Governor Kortright in his speech at the commencement of the financial session of October 1859, when his Excellency remarked that, "the state of the gaol requires your urgent "attention. It is quite unsafe for the custody of prisoners, and affords no facility for "their proper classification. The surveyor of public works is of opinion that it is per-"fectly useless to attempt to repair it. I shall cause his report, together with his plans "and estimates for a new building, to be presented to you. I leave you to consider "whether, under the circumstances which the Report will set before you, the repair of "the present building should be undertaken, or whether it would not be more advan-"tageous to the public service to erect a new gaol as the surveyor of public works "recommends. In the latter case there will be the question whether a new site should "be selected, or the present one be retained. Should you consider the present situation "the preferable one, provision would have to be made for the temporary custody of the "prisoners. If we concur in opinion that a new gaol should be built, I would recommend "that the funds required be raised by a loan." Upon which a committee of the House was appointed, who reported that having considered the Lieutenant Governor's message covering the report of the surveyor upon the state of the gaol, having had reference to the various communications which had been made from time to time during the last seven years upon the subject, it appeared that the necessity for the erection of a new gaol was undeniable, that they desired explicitly to state that the subject demanded immediate consideration, and could not be longer delayed without danger to the public and the due administration of justice.

Whereupon the Assembly resolved as follows, "That a new gaol is necessary, and as "soon as the House can ascertain how the requisite funds are to be raised, it will enter "fully into the consideration of the erection or the adaptation of some other building "for the purpose of a gaol."

Lieutenant Governor Mundy again called the attention of the Assembly to the state of the building in his speech in November last as requiring urgent attention, yet no further steps have been taken with respect to it. The evil will in a short time remedy itself, as the rapid progress of dilapidation and decay to which the building is subjected will ere long force upon the consideration of the Executive the question as to whether it can be any longer retained as a safe place for the confinement of criminals.

Return of prisoners convicted by the Supreme Court and by magistrates during 1862 and 1864.

| Year. | Supreme Court. | | Magistrates. | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Female. | |
| 1863 - | 19 | 3 | 196 | 37 | 255 |
| 1864 - | 16 | 1 | 171 | 32 | 220 |
| | | | Decrease - | - | 35 |

The foregoing return shows a diminution of 35 prisoners in the number of convictions both by the Supreme Court and by the magistrates. Of those convicted, none of them are for crimes of a serious nature.

*Charitable Institutions.*

In the report under this head for 1863 it was stated that there were six medical districts in the Island, the medical officer of each of which receives 100*l.* a year for attendance on the poor; a health officer at Carriacou, under whose superintendence a dispensary is conducted; he receives a salary of 300*l.* a year, and attends poor and destitute sick people; a hospital in the town of St. George for the reception of the sick poor and destitute; a poor house and lunatic asylum, under the control of a board of guardians appointed by the Governor, who is visitor of both institutions; also an almshouse for the reception of destitute females who have been in better circumstances. There has been no alteration in the number and management of these institutions during the year.

The total number of patients treated in the Colony hospital was 318; the total number of days in hospital, 13,335, giving an average of 36·42 per day. The number of inmates in the poor house was 40, besides 57 receiving out-door relief; in the lunatic asylum, 15, and in the almshouse, 8.

The entire expenditure by the Colony in the maintenance of these several institutions, with the exception of the almshouse, which is supported by private contributions, amounted for the year to 2,352*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*, including the salaries of the medical and other officers and servants.

*General Observations.*

It is a matter worthy of congratulation to remark that the general condition of the people, both socially and politically, has considerably improved. The labouring population are prosperous, contented, and happy. The health of the Island has been unexceptionable; no epidemic of any sort has been prevalent.

At the end of the year the prospect of an abundant crop was looked forward to with brightened hopes, but it is to be feared that the anticipations of the agriculturists will be marred, in consequence of the rains having set in at a period when they looked for fair weather to carry on their agricultural operations. This will in a great measure reduce the present crop, and be unfavourable to the ensuing one.

I have, &c.

His Honour Edwin D. Baynes, Esq.,
Administrator of the Government,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) SAMUEL MITCHELL,
Colonial Secretary.

# TOBAGO.



No. 9.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Mundy to the Right Honourable Edward Cardwell, M.P.

(No. 161.)

Sir, Windward Islands, Barbados, July 31, 1865.

I have the honour to transmit the Blue Book of the Colony of Tobago for 1864, together with the Lieutenant-Governor's report thereon.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ROB. M. MUNDY.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.,
&c. &c &c.

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(No. 30.)

Government House, Tobago,
Sir, July 22, 1865.

I have the honour to forward to you the Blue Book for 1864, with a brief Report on it.

*Revenue and Expenditure.*

The whole revenue for the year 1864, including an arrear of revenue of 62*l.* 12*s.*, amounted to 8,427*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.*, of which 6,034*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* was fixed revenue, and the balance, viz., 2,330*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.*, was raised by incidental receipts and receipts in aid of the revenue; the principal one, the tax on lands and tenements and hereditaments, having alone realized 1,604*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* In the previous year the revenue amounted to 8,278*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, showing an increase in 1864 of 149*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*

The expenditure during the year appears by the returns to have been 9,946*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*, but that includes arrears of 1862 and 1863, amounting to 1,326*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*, showing an actual expenditure of 8,620*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.* against an actual expenditure of 8,769*l.* 4*s.* 5½*d.* in 1863.

| | 1864. £ | *s.* | *d.* | 1863. £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Actual revenue | 8,427 | 17 | 7 | 8,278 | 13 | 6 |
| Actual expenditure | 8,620 | 0 | 7 | 8,769 | 4 | 5½ |
| Difference on revenue and expenditure | 192 | 3 | 0 | 490 | 10 | 10 |
| Arrears of previous years to be added | 1,326 | 12 | 1 | | | |
| Total deficiency, 1864 | £1,518 | 15 | 1 | | | |

*Militia.*

There is no militia embodied; the Acts, therefore, for regulating the militia are in abeyance.

*Public Works.*

The only amount expended on public works during the year were the small sums of 54*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*, for keeping the public buildings generally in repair, and of 595*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* for repairing the roads. The Road Act is rather a strange one. It empowers the way-wardens to call out every male inhabitant between the ages of 16 and 50 to labour once a year on the roads, at such time and for such length of time as may appear to the way-wardens to be necessary. The labourer receives 6*d.* a day whilst so engaged, but if he desires it he may commute for a payment of 6*s.* The commutation money is appropriated to special works, such as bridges, &c. There are no exemptions under the Act.

*Legislation.*

Legislation during the year appears to have been almost at a stand still, as by the return under that head it appears that the only Act passed was one to appropriate the revenue of the year.

*Civil Establishment.*

The only change in the above establishment appears to have been the assumption of the duties of Colonial Secretary in April by Mr. Percy Blackwood, who was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. John Beresford.

*Stipendiary Magistrates.*

The Island is divided into four police districts, under the charge of three stipendiary magistrates, who are paid by the Colony a salary of 200*l.* per annum. They also get fees under the Petty Debt Act.

*Imports and Exports.*

The value of imports during the year amounted to 49,782*l.* and of exports to 64,286*l.* In 1863 the value of imports was given at 46,869*l.*, showing an increase in the year 1864 of 2,913*l.* The value of the exports in 1863 was 48,961*l.*, showing an increase in the year 1864 of 15,326*l.*

*Agriculture.*

The amount of sugar exported in 1864 was estimated at 49,423 cwts., against 52,922 cwts., shipped in 1863. This decrease may probably be ascribed to dry weather in 1863 and the first part of 1864.

*Education.*

Education made some progress during the year. In 1863 the total number of pupils receiving education was 2,070. In 1864 the number had increased to 2,185, viz.:

| | |
|---|---|
| Church of England schools - - - - | 984 |
| Wesleyan - - - - - - | 547 |
| Moravian - - - - - - | 654 |

*Prisons and Prisoners.*

The common gaol at Scarborough is situated at Fort King George in a healthy elevated situation and at some distance from the town. It was the military hospital when troops were stationed in the Island. As in most of the smaller West Indian Colonies, crimes of an aggravated nature are rare. Burglary is seldom attempted, and the principal offences are petty thefts and assaults, which are summarily disposed of by the Magistrates. A reference to the return in the Blue Book will show the small number of prisoners returned as "Felons."

*General.*

The condition of the labouring class is good. It is true that wages are low, but the labourers on the estates are allowed so many perquisites as more than to compensate in their minds for the small pecuniary remuneration they receive for their labour. In fact I can state from experience that they prefer labouring on a sugar estate at a low rate of wages and perquisites to working on other properties at a considerable advance of wages. The people generally appear happy and contented, and are consequently well behaved and orderly.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. A. KORTRIGHT.

Lieutenant Governor Mundy,
&c. &c. &c.

# ST. VINCENT.



No. 10.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Mundy to the Right Honourable Edward Cardwell, M.P.

(No. 320.)

Sir, Windward Islands, Barbados, July 6, 1865.

I have the honour to forward to you the Blue Book of the Colony of St. Vincent for the year 1864, together with a compendious report thereon from Lieutenant-Governor Berkeley.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., &c. &c. &c. (Signed) ROB. M. MUNDY.

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G. Berkeley, Esq., to Lieutenant-Governor Mundy.

(No. 94.) Government House, St. Vincent,

Sir, June 28, 1865.

I have the honour to transmit the Blue Book of the Colony of St. Vincent for the year 1864, together with the following brief report thereon.

*Revenue and Expenditure.*

The revenue for 1864 was 20,359*l.* 17*s.* 0*d.*, being 971*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* in excess of the revenue of the previous year. The principal items of increase are 149*l.* on hucksters' licences; 1,530*l.* on import duties; 521*l.* on excise duties; 463*l.* on post office revenue; 366*l.* on trade licenses. The increase in the import duties which has taken place without any additional taxation is, I believe, mainly attributable to the improved system of collection adopted by the present Treasurer. The increase in the excise duties is owing to the additional consumption of spirits in the Island. The item of 463*l.* under the head of Post Office is merely a nominal increase arising from the proportion due to the Imperial Post Office having been excluded from the revenue collected under this head in 1863. The Trades Licence Act did not come into operation till the commencement of 1864.

The expenditure of the year 1864 was 19,781*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*, being 1,330*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* less than the expenditure of 1863. Among the items of increase will be found 300*l.* for the salary of the Presbyterian minister, a charge not appearing in the previous year's account; 139*l.* for the registration of births and deaths, under an Act passed in 1864; 991*l.* for the Loan Act, in consequence of the amount of 1,000*l.* and interest having been repaid in 1864 from the general revenue to the Immigration Fund; 941*l.* for special grants for which no permanent provision is made; 600*l.* for Post Office, the amount remitted to the Imperial Post Office being reckoned as expenditure in the present statement; 1,043*l.* for militia and volunteers, including to a great extent the expenses attendant upon the original equipment and clothing of the corps. Under the column of decrease will be seen the amounts of 586*l.* for prisons, and 1,267*l.* for riots expenses, which were charges incurred in 1863, contingent upon the disturbances in 1862. An apparent decrease of 785*l.* under the head of miscellaneous is accounted for by the fact that this expenditure in 1864 was charged to separate special accounts.

*Immigration Fund.*

This fund, which it has been considered advisable to keep separate from the general revenue, shows an expenditure of 968*l.* as against 224*l.* in the previous year; the cause of increase is the amount of bounty paid on Portuguese immigrants from Madeira, amounting to 764*l.*

*Public Debt.*

The general revenue owed the Immigration Fund 3,400*l.* at the close of 1863; of this amount 1,000*l.* was repaid in 1864, and further provision has been made for the payment of the balance.

*Militia.*

The local militia forces consist of one troop of cavalry of 52 men, one battery of artillery of 58, two companies of militia rifles of 120, and two companies of volunteers,

ST. VINCENT. together 104, making a total force of 334 men, exclusive of a band. The Secretary of State, in a Despatch to the Governor in Chief, No. 58, of the 23rd of January last, was pleased to express his satisfaction at the report made by Major-General Brooke, of the result of an inspection of the militia held by him in December last, and which spoke highly in favour of the efficiency of the several corps.

*Legislation.*

Fourteen Acts were passed during the year, of which the most important were,—

1st. "An Act to authorize the Appointment of an Executive Council," which authorizes the appointment of members of the Legislative Council or members of the House of Assembly to be members of the Executive Council, with the powers and privileges of a Privy Council. The Act also authorizes the appointment of any two members of the Executive Council, being members of the House of Assembly, to be responsible organs of communication between the Governor and the House of Assembly, and provides that no appropriation of money shall originate in the House except with the sanction of the Executive.

2d. "An Act to amend 'The Militia Act, 1863,' and 'The Volunteer Corps Act, 1863.'" This Act substitutes other provisions for those hitherto enforced in reference to proceedings to be had in cases of alarm, and declares how many details in connexion with the Militia and Volunteer Acts are to be carried into effect.

3d. "An Act to authorize the Appointment of an Auditor of Public Accounts." I consider the appointment of an officer of this description as the most valuable addition that could be made to the local civil establishment, the provision hitherto made for the performance of the duties appertaining to this office being unsatisfactory in the extreme.

4th. "An Act for registering Births and Deaths," makes necessary provision for "establishing a systematic registration of births and deaths throughout the Island "and its dependencies."

5th. "An Act to extend the Operations of the Post Office" which provides for the establishment of the Post Office money order system between this Colony and the United Kingdom, and the transmission of mails by the French mail steamers. This Act is also one of much public benefit.

The Acts for continuing in force a certain Act, entitled "An Act for laying a Duty "on Exports, and for continuing in force and extending the Provisions of the "Income tax Act, 1859," are noticeable only as contributing to the general revenue of the Colony for a certain fixed period.

*Civil Establishment.*

The only addition to the fixed permanent establishment during the year was the office of Auditor of Public Accounts.

*Population.*

The Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1864, being in force for only a portion of the year, the returns under the head of births and deaths cannot be relied upon with any amount of accuracy. 1,423 baptisms are returned, and 686 burials out of a population of 31,700. The marriages during the year amounted to 143.

*Ecclesiatical.*

The returns show six churches and 10 chapels in connexion with the Established Church, with an average attendance of 3,082. The congregation attending the only Presbyterian Church in the Island amounts to 150. The Wesleyan Society has 12 places of worship, with an average attendance of 4,010. There are three Roman Catholic Chapels with an average attendance of 650.

*Education.*

The Legislature has provided that the sum of 700*l.* be set aside for the purposes of education, to be paid in certain proportions as laid down by enactment to the schools in connexion with the different religious denominations in the Island. The number of schools open during the year, were, Church of England day schools 21, average attendance 962; Sunday schools 9, attendance 274; Wesleyan schools, week day 10, attendance

655, Sunday schools 8, attendance 443, Roman Catholic 3 day schools, attendance 99. Presbyterian 1 Sunday school, attendance 80; total, 34 day schools, 1,716 scholars, 18 Sunday schools, 797 scholars. The same number of day schools was open in 1864 as in the previous year, with a falling off however, of 208 in the attendance at the Wesleyan and Roman Catholic schools. The Church of England established two additional Sunday schools, and the Wesleyans report one less, there is a falling off in the attendance of 73.

*Imports and Exports.*

The value of the imports of the Colony for the year were 136,148*l.*, of this 53,690*l.* were from the United Kingdom, 68,253*l.* from British Colonies, and 14,205*l.* from foreign ports. This statement shows an increase upon the imports of the previous year of 27,659*l.* namely, 11,913*l.* from the United Kingdom, 8,364*l.* from British Colonies, and 7,382*l.* from foreign countries.

The value of the exports for the year were to the United Kingdom 142,931*l.*, to British Colonies 11,900*l.*, and to foreign countries 1,582*l.*; total, 156,413*l.*, being an increase of 14,076*l.* on the exports of the previous year.

The amount of sugar exported in 1864 was 8,168 hogsheads, against 8,742 hogsheads in the previous year, showing a decrease of 574 hogsheads; of rum 1,284 puncheons in 1864 against 1,554 in 1863, showing a decrease of 270 puncheons; of molasses, 1,418 puncheons in 1864 against 408 in the previous year, being an increase of 1,010 puncheons; of arrowroot, 7,229 barrels in 1864 against 7,275 in 1863, showing a decrease of 46 barrels in the past year; of cocoa, 13,200 lbs. in 1864 against 12,000 lbs. in 1863, showing an increase in 1864 of 1,200 lbs.; of cotton, 29,700 lbs. in 1864, against 33,600 lbs. in 1863, showing a decrease in 1864 of 3,900 lbs. The increased value of the exports, in the face of the falling off in the quantities exported, may be ascribed to the rise which took place in the home markets, during a portion of the year, in the value of West Indian produce.

*Gaols and Prisoners.*

The total number of convictions during the year were 339, which compares unfavourably with the returns of 1863, which show 291 convictions. It is satisfactory, however, to notice that this excess does not arise from any increase in the higher offences against the law, but is attributable to the greater number of persons committed by the stipendiary and police magistrates during the year for offences of a minor nature.

Another circumstance tending to swell the list was the unwillingness or inability of the labouring classes to select the option of paying fines instead of undergoing imprisonment. I believe this is to be attributed to a great extent to the increased price of the necessaries of life, principally in the materials of clothing.

*General Remarks.*

My recent connexion with the Colony causes me to hesitate in pronouncing an opinion, based upon my own experience, as to its condition or prospects. I consider, however, that the views adopted by Lieutenant-Governor Musgrave, in his final report in 1864, have every prospect of being realized. Sugar cultivation is being carried on with undiminished vigour, greater attention is paid to the growth of arrowroot, an article assuming an important item under the head of exports, the cultivation of cotton is on the increase. The evils anticipated from the drought experienced in the former portion of the year were to a great extent counterbalanced by the rain that fell towards its close. The Colony was not visited by any epidemic disease, and its sanitary condition was satisfactory. The labouring population, as a rule, were well behaved, and labour more easily procurable than of late years. The immigrants continued to be viewed favourably by their employers, and little doubt can exist that the prosperity of the Colony is owing mainly to the introduction of this description of labour.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE BERKELEY.

Lieutenant-Governor Mundy.

St. Lucia.

# ST. LUCIA.

No. 11.

No. 11.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Mundy to the Right Honourable Edward Cardwell, M.P.

(No. 257.)

Sir, Windward Islands, Barbados, May 15, 1865.

I have the honour to transmit to you the Blue Book of St. Lucia for the year 1864, together with a full Report from the Administrator of the Government upon the general condition of the Colony.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) ROB. M. MUNDY.

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(No. 64.)

Government Office, St. Lucia, April 29, 1865.

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit to your Excellency the Blue Book of this Colony for 1864, accompanied by the usual abstracts and comparative returns.

*Revenue.*

2. The general revenue of the past year, although less than the estimate, was in excess of that for 1863.

| | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1863 - - - - - | 12,591 | 9 | 2 |
| 1864 - - - - - | 12,948 | 12 | 9 |
| Difference in favour of 1864 - | £357 | 3 | 7 |

But the import duties were increased by an additional impost of 1*s.* 3*d.* per barrel upon wheat flour, and 5 per cent. upon the duties collected. This yielded 542*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*, so that there was a decrease upon the taxation common to both years of nearly 200*l.* Although during the early part of 1864 the rates at which produce ruled were good, yet the short crop, the high price of manufactured goods, and the depression caused by the continued downfall in the prices current of the sugar market, had a bad effect upon the revenue.

3. The value of imported goods was, however, considerably higher than in 1863.

| | Value of Imports. £ |
|---|---|
| 1863 - - - - - - | 69,583 |
| 1864 - - - - - - | 90,363 |
| Difference in favour of 1864 - | £20,780 |

This difference is due to the greater supply and the augmented price of cotton manufactures; for the consumption of articles of food has again been less than in the previous year. But this may be attributed partly to the plentiful supply of ground provisions, particularly "farene," which enters into consumption very largely in this Colony.

| | Quantity. | 1863. | 1864. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fish, salted - - | Quintals - | 7,367 | 7,039 | 328 |
| Fish, pickled - - | Barrels - | 1,257 | 656 | 601 |
| Flour, wheat - - | Barrels - | 7,226 | 4,789 | 2,437 |
| Rice - - - | lbs. - | 637,402 | 330,573 | 306,829 |
| Meats, salted - - | lbs. - | 223,254 | 174,131 | 49,123 |

4. The total revenue of the Colony raised from all sources was as follows :—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| General revenue - - - - - | 12,948 | 12 | 9 |
| Immigration fund - - - - | 2,753 | 12 | 6 |
| Roads and bridges - - - - | 894 | 2 | 9 |
| Education - - - - - - | 648 | 7 | 10 |
| Military property fund - - - - | 419 | 14 | 7 |
| | £17,664 | 10 | 5 |

In this statement the head-money paid into the Treasury for Coolie immigrants is neglected, because it is in point of fact the repayment of an advance, and a new head of account is added, "the Military Property Fund," which is specially applied to the repairs of the military buildings. It consists of the rents of the military lands and buildings which are placed under the charge of the Local Government, and the proceeds of the sale of the buildings at Pigeon Island. This sale, and the appropriation of the amount realized, was sanctioned by the Secretary of State for War.

*Export Duties.*

5. There is no change in the Tariff of these duties, or the manner in which they were applied. They amounted to 1,871*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* Of this sum, 1,246*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.* went towards the repayment of the Guaranteed Loans to this Colony, 377*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* to the credit of the road fund, and 248*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* to education.

*Imports and Exports.*

6. The following table shows the value of imports and exports during the last five years :—

| | Imports. | | | Exports. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| 1860 - - | 97,900 | 1 | 0 | 105,947 | 4 | 4 |
| 1861 - - | 110,063 | 19 | 8 | 96,321 | 8 | 2 |
| 1862 - - | 93,606 | 15 | 1 | 87,991 | 15 | 0 |
| 1863 - - | 69,583 | 0 | 0 | 83,711 | 17 | 5 |
| 1864 - - | 90,363 | 1 | 3 | 111,383 | 15 | 1 |

The great increase in the value of exports last year is owing principally to the higher average value of the sugar shipped from this Colony.

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Value of sugar in 1863 - - - - | 69,480 |
| Do. 1864 - - - - | 95,700 |
| Difference in favour of 1864 - - | £26,220 |

*Expenditure.*

7. The expenditure of 1864 has been less than that of the previous year, although the expense of the increased police force has been borne for the whole year instead of eight months and a half. The general revenue, however, was insufficient to meet the general expenditure by a small sum, and this notwithstanding it was considerably below the amount sanctioned by the estimates.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| General expenditure in 1863 - - | 14,480 | 4 | 6 |
| Do. 1864 - - | 13,367 | 8 | 3 |
| Decrease in 1864 - - - | £1,112 | 16 | 3 |

This difference is partly accounted for by the fact that the grant for education (500*l.*) was not payable by law, and that no contribution was required for immigration purposes.

ST. LUCIA.

8. The total public expenditure for the period embraced in the report was as follows:

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| General expenditure | 13,367 | 8 | 3 |
| Immigration, including interest on sinking fund for the redemption of the Guaranteed Loan of 15,000*l.* | 2,889 | 19 | 8 |
| Roads and bridges, including interest on and sinking fund for redemption of Guaranteed Loan of 3,000*l.* | 530 | 15 | 6 |
| Education | 1,124 | 8 | 10 |
| Military property | 80 | 7 | 5 |
| | £17,992 | 19 | 8 |

*Public Debt.*

9. At the close of the year the investment in 3 per cent. reduced annuities to form the sinking fund for the redemption of the guaranteed loans to the Colony of 18,000*l.* amounted to 4,218*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* The only other debt at that period was created by the temporary application of a portion of the floating balance belonging to the special funds in the treasurer's hands to cover the deficiency in the general revenue already referred to; the sum so borrowed was 475*l.*

*Roads and Bridges.*

10. There is nothing worth reporting specially under this head. The statute labour performed upon the roads, calculated at 1*s.* a head per diem, is represented by about 1,000*l.*, which, together with the amount paid for material to repair bridges, and hired labour (288*l.*), makes a total of 1,288*l.*

*Public Works and Buildings.*

11. No new works were undertaken last year; 84*l.* was spent on the necessary repairs of some of the public buildings.

*Legislation.*

12. Ten Ordinances were passed by the Legislative Council last year, all of which have been confirmed.

No. 1, "An Ordinance to enable the Mayor and Town Council to impose a Tax on "Houses and Lots of Land for the Service of the Year 1864."

The Corporation having neglected to enact their annual byelaw imposing this rate within the period prescribed by law, it became necessary to pass an Ordinance to extend the time.

No. 2, 2nd March, "An Ordinance to sanction certain Expenditure incurred in the "Year 1863 in excess of the Estimates of that Year."

The Audit Office having recommended that the supplementary estimates should be covered by an Ordinance (as is the case with the original estimates) this Ordinance was passed to carry out their suggestions.

No. 3, 8th June 1864, "An Ordinance to ratify and confirm an additional Rule of "Court to be observed in the Court of Appeal for the Windward Islands."

No. 4, 8th June 1864, "An Ordinance to provide for the Establishment and Mainten-"ance of a Court of Appeal."

These two Ordinances were passed for the purpose of doing away with sham appeals. Under the provisions of the original Ordinance parties very often appealed from judgments upon promissory notes, and in other matters where there was no valid ground of appeal, but merely to gain time. There were no initiatory fees to be paid, and as the Appellant had six months within which to prosecute his case, he could, when the period had nearly expired, drop his appeal, sustaining at the same time very little expense. The tariff of fees, however, substituted in the first-named Ordinance, instead of the one imposed by the Ordinance of 1859, imposes certain fees for the initiation of the appeal, which it is believed will operate as a check to the entering of time appeals, and at the same time reduces the other expenses, thus giving a facility to parties who really wish to test a judgment of the lower Court. But the greatest bar to sham and vexatious appeals is contained in the amending Ordinance, under which, in every case of appeal when the judgment or decree appealed from is founded on a notarial bond or obligation, or a pro-

missory note, bill of exchange, or other written acknowledgment of a specific sum of money being due between the parties, or in which the sum or value in dispute does not exceed 100*l.*, it is competent for the Royal Court on the application of the Respondent to direct the judgment to be carried into execution, the Respondent giving security to abide the final decision of the Upper Court.

No. 5, 14th June 1864, "An Ordinance to regulate the storage and keeping of Gunpowder in the Town of Soufriere."

In 1860 an Ordinance was brought into operation to prohibit the storage of more than 50 lbs. of gunpowder in the same place in the town of Castries. The great accession of trade to Soufriere since that period has made it expedient to extend the same regulation to that town. Any quantity of gunpowder above 50 lbs. is to be lodged in a Government store.

No. 6, 1st July 1864, "An Ordinance to establish the Money Order System in Saint Lucia."

The Imperial Post Office having consented to open a money order account with St. Lucia, this Ordinance was passed to enable the Governor in Council to frame the necessary rules and regulations to bring the system into operation.

No. 7, 13th July 1864, "An Ordinance for fixing Rates and Duties for the Public Service of the Year 1865."

This is the annual Tax and Appropriation Ordinance for 1865. It is in all respects similar to the one passed for 1864.

No. 8, 13th July 1864. This Ordinance provides that the annual grant of 500*l.* for educational purposes shall be absolute, and not as heretofore dependent upon there being a surplus in the Treasury at the close of the year.

No. 9, 28th September 1864. In consequence of the projected re-division of the Island into three magisterial districts, it was necessary to pass this Ordinance to provide that, whenever a fresh division is effected by Proclamation, the districts, for the purposes of the Road Ordinance, shall be the same as those prescribed.

No. 10, 3rd November 1864, "An Ordinance to provide for an Inland Postage on Letters forwarded from St. Lucia by the French Mail Packets."

An arrangement having been concluded with the French Government to carry mails by the subsidized line of steamers of the "Générale Companie Transatlantique" running between France, the West Indies, and Mexico, it was considered expedient to make provision that the postage between the British Colonies served by the line should be the same as that charged on letters, &c., conveyed by the Royal Mail steamers; and this Ordinance was passed for this purpose.

*Education.*

13. The following table exhibits the number of scholars in schools receiving aid from Government last year, compared with the previous year. Two new schools were established under the supervision of the Roman Catholic clergy: one at Soufriere, conducted by sisters of the convent of St. Joseph, and the other at Demery, an out-parish of the island. These two institutions have started with 216 scholars, and it will be seen from the table referred to that there has been an increase in the number of pupils attending the Roman Catholic schools of 297. On the other hand, the number receiving education at the schools supported by Lady Mico's charity was less by 183 than the previous year. These schools, which are non-sectarian, are of great value to the Colony. Nearly seven-eighths of the pupils attending them are the children of Roman Catholic parents. Besides the grant allotted to them by the Board of Education (569*l.*), the trustees of the charity expended 1,022*l.* 14*s.* 7½*d.* upon their support last year, in all 1,591*l.* 14*s.* 7½*d.* Besides this, the teachers employed in them are trained masters, and better fitted for their task than those which the Roman Catholic clergy are generally able to obtain. But in making these remarks I wish to except the schools conducted by the nuns, who are very able, and take great pains with the children under their charge; they devote themselves principally, however, to girls, the convent school at Castries being confined entirely to pupils of this sex, and that at Soufriere only returning 16 boys to 122 girls. The number of pupils in the former school had risen to 296, an increase of about 100 over the previous year. The amount expended by the Roman Catholic committee of the Board of Education during 1864 was 540*l.* 5*s.*, which, with the sum before-mentioned, and a few other items, makes the total amount devoted to educational purposes during that period 2,147*l.* 3*s.* 5½*d.*

| — | Number of Pupils. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1863. | 1864. | Increase. | Decrease. |
| Mico Schools - - | 1,108 | 925 | — | 183 |
| Roman Catholic Schools - | 501 | 798 | 297 | — |
| Total - - | 1,609 | 1,723 | 114 increase. | |

*Police.*

14. The police are still instructed in musketry drill and in the use of field pieces, of which the Colony possesses a battery of six brass three-pounders. Allusion was made in the last report to the system of good-conduct badges. Twenty-six were granted during the year, of which only four were revoked for misconduct on the part of the holders.

*Prisoners—Crime.*

15. Last year 522 prisoners were committed to gaol as against 653 in 1863, a decrease in number of 131. Of these 16 had been imprisoned once before, 19 twice, and 5 three or more times. The criminal business of the year was light; the indictments at the sessions being 38 as against 58 in the previous year. Out of these there were 29 convictions, 17 of them for larceny, house-breaking, and breaking and entering shops, &c. In the only capital case the prisoner was acquitted on the ground of insanity.

*Agriculture.*

16. Notwithstanding the gloomy anticipations formed on account of the protracted drought, the quantity of sugar exported from the Island only fell short of the previous return by about 400 hogsheads.

The following table gives the exported produce for the last three years.

| Year. | Sugar. | Molasses. | Rum. | Cocoa. | Cotton. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | lbs. | gals. | gals. | lbs. | lbs. |
| 1862 | 8,762,415 | 104,800 | 8,275 | 191,392 | — |
| 1863 | 8,725,125 | 111,200 | 15,299 | 251,732 | 1,652 |
| 1864 | 8,110,025 | 126,900 | 2,070 | 221,759 | 18,296 |

*Population.*

17. The last census was taken in 1861. The population of the Island is returned at the close of last year as consisting of 14,058 males and 14,331 females, in all 28,389. The number of births is stated to be 1,191, of marriages 87, and of deaths 407.

*Immigration.*

18. The condition of the Coolie and African immigrants located in the Colony continues to be very satisfactory. The five years' contracts of the two lots of the former class, those by the "Palmyra" and "Francis Ridley," terminated in May and June. At the close of the year they were for the most part employed upon estates. In many cases the immigrants have evinced an unsettled tendency, but I had expected that on the cessation of their contracts they would for a time move about to see what places would yield them the greatest advantages, to which they are keenly alive. It was thought desirable that, during the continuance of the present system of district hospitals and medical attendance, they should reap the benefit of it, although they were no longer entitled, as of right to this boon on the cessation of their term of indenture. The cost of their maintenance when in hospital is thrown upon the Immigration Fund. It is not likely that the system will be continued beyond this year, but if immigration to the Colony recommenced, of which there does not appear to be any chance at present, it

would most probably be adopted again, as it has worked very well. The results of the hospitals at Castries, Soufriere, and Vieuxfort, are shown in the subjoined table :—

| | 1863. | 1864. |
|---|---|---|
| Coolies admitted in hospitals - - | 340 | 470 |
| Do. discharged - - - | 318 | 442 |
| Do. died in hospitals - - - | 27 | 18 |
| Africans admitted into hospitals - - | 10 | 17 |
| Do. discharged - - - | 11 | 20 |
| Do. died in hospitals - - - | — | 1 |

Although there were 70 more coolies treated in these institutions during 1864 than in 1863, the fatal cases were nine less in number. There was a good deal of sickness during the latter half of the year, although not of a serious character, and the Coolies who have completed their time come into hospital in cases where they would be treated on the estates if their employers would assist them; but the medical officers are instructed not to admit trifling cases, otherwise the hospitals would always be overcrowded with idlers content to remain for their daily rations.

The health of the immigrants generally has been good. The number of deaths was 22 during the year, being 12 less than in 1863, and of births 37, being 14 more than last year. The rate of mortality is 1·68 per cent., and of increase 2·83 per cent. The commitments to gaol have fallen off very much, the number incarcerated being 62 as against 121 in the previous year. The offences were for the most part of a trivial nature, indeed more than half of the prisoners were sentenced to short terms of imprisonment for being absent without leave, or for refusing to work. The amount of wages gained by indentured coolies last year was 6,589*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* As has been before reported, they evince great disinclination to deposit their money in the bank; they wear it on their person, carry it about with them and hide it, which leads to frequent loss. Last year they lodged in the Colonial Bank, through the immigration agent, 183*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, in the two previous years only 27*l.* was so placed. The Africans continue to give great satisfaction. They are much better suited for these Colonies than Indians, for they can perform more work, and are less affected by change of weather. There remained under indenture at the close of the year 174 of these immigrants, who gained during that period 1,204*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* The number of immigrants in the Colony at that period was 1,515, namely, 1,325 Coolies and 190 Africans. This does not include the liberated Africans brought here in 1849, who have long been merged in the general population.

*Local Revenue.*

19. The revenue raised last year by the Mayor and Town Council of Castries was 778*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*, and the balance at their disposal from 1863, 95*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* Of the amount at their disposal they expended 841*l.* 3*s.* 0½*d.*

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. M. GRANT,
Administrator of the Government.

His Excellency the Officer administering the General Government.
&c. &c. &c.

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# ANTIGUA.



No. 12.

No. 12.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor HILL, C.B., to the Right Honourable EDWARD CARDWELL, M.P.

(No. 113.)

SIR, Leeward Islands, Antigua, August 26, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to transmit the Blue Book of this Colony for the year ended the 31st December 1864, with the Report of the Colonial Secretary thereon.

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2. Mr. Eldridge's explanation with respect to the unavoidable delay which has occurred in the preparation of the enclosed statistics is quite correct, and I venture to hope may be accepted.

3. The duplicate copy of the Blue Book shall be forwarded by the next mail steamer.

I have, &c.
(Signed) STEPHEN J. HILL,
Governor.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.

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Colonial Secretary's Office, Antigua,
August 21, 1865.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour of forwarding the annual Blue Book and the report thereon. The former was prepared by my predecessor in office, the Honourable Mr. Baynes, the administrator of the Government of Grenada.

I must apologize that the report has not reached your Excellency sooner, but having been called so unexpectedly to fill this office, I had much unfinished work, including the report of the Savings Bank, which I was obliged to complete concurrently with the performance of the duties attached to my office.

I pray your Excellency to accept my apology.

I have, &c.
(Signed) V. M. ELDRIDGE,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonel S. J. Hill, C.B., Governor-in-Chief,
&c. &c. &c.

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*Taxes, Duties, and other sources of Revenue.*

1. The larger portion of the revenue is derived from an import or tariff duty, which lately has undergone a considerable modification, 30 per centum on specific duties and 6½ per centum on ad valorem duties, together with the imposts on all machinery and manures having been removed.

The Act under which these duties are collected expires in December 1865, and will in future be an annual Bill. The Legislature seem desirous of reducing these imposts as far as compatible with the public interest.

2. The Excise duty on rum may be considered next in importance to the tariff duties. 1*s.* 6*d.* is levied on every gallon of rum of proof strength manufactured and consumed in the Island, with an additional halfpenny on every gallon of higher degree of strength. This Act was originally passed for educational purposes, was subsequently diverted to immigration, and now is again returned to the general revenue. The tax expires on the 31st December 1865.

3. The tonnage duty of 1*s.* 8*d.* per ton is payable by vessels of all nations; those under 60 tons pay once in every year. Under this head may be included the Holberton hospital dues of 4*d.* per ton on vessels under 20 tons once a year; 3*d.* per ton for vessels over 20 tons and under 60 tons, payable once in every six months, and 3*d.* per ton on vessels over 60 tons at each and every entry. A very important modification was made in December last year in the Tonnage Act, by which vessels are allowed to enter and land a part or the whole of their inward cargo, and export a part or the whole of an outward cargo, upon the payment of a package duty.

Under this amended Act vessels laden with ice and fresh meats and vegetables, or with coals for steamers employed in the mail service, are admitted to entry, free of tonnage dues, but all vessels are subject to Holberton hospital fees.

4. *Licences.*—With the exception of the liquor licence, which is payable quarterly, all licences are granted for one year. But one tavern licence has been granted, which was found to have a demoralizing effect; the magistrates have refused to grant another licence.

10. The several parishes of the Island levy rates for partial support of the established church, the curates and the minister of All Saints district being paid out of the public chest at an annual expense of 1,200*l.*

11. An export tax on sugar, at 3*s.* 4*d.* per hogshead, is levied for militia purposes, being refunded in the shape of a bonus of 25*l.* per annum for each trooper serving under the provisions of the Militia Act.

*Revenue and Expenditure.*

12. The Treasury returns show the revenue at 36,172*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.*, and expenditure at 36,127*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*, leaving a small balance of 45*l.* 10*s.* On the 31st December there remained unpaid liabilities to the extent of 3,184*l.* 11*s.*; and the Legislature raised 2,500*l.* on debentures, payable on 1st July 1866, which, together with outstanding parochial rates, were deemed sufficient to retire this obligation.

The deficit in the revenue may be briefly thus accounted for. The unprecedented drought, extending over 20 months, almost destroyed our entire sugar crop, it having yielded but little more than one quarter the average return; this created a sad reaction on all branches of industry, and all suffered. Our tariff and tonnage dues realized some 250*l.* short of the sum expected, while the general depression among the inhabitants caused the non-collection of taxes to the extent of nearly 2,000*l.* During the year the Assembly voted some 500*l.*, which was wholly unprovided for, and to add to the difficulty the depositors of the savings bank drew out of the institution 1,000*l.*

The revenue this year may therefore contrast favourably with that of last year, although its receipts amounted to some 7,000*l.* less, inasmuch as the modification in the tariff was calculated at 5,600*l.* to 6,000*l.*, being estimated to yield 20,000*l.* in 1864 against 25,600*l.* in 1863; and, in addition to this, the savings bank lodged 1100*l.* in 1863, while in 1864 the institution drew heavily on the Treasury.

The expenditure of 1863 was 37,478*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* against 36,127*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* in 1864.

The crop this year promises a fair return, and we may confidently look for an improved state of things.

13. *Immigration Fund.*

| | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| To amount in hand of Messrs. Coutts & Co. | 1,679 | 19 | 10 |
| To ditto in Colonial Bank | 1,226 | 11 | 11 |
| To ditto of Immigration Commissioners | 3 | 4 | 10½ |
| | 2,909 | 16 | 17½ |
| To amount of planters' notes unpaid | 975 | 2 | 9 |
| Total | £3,884 | 19 | 4½ |

14. *Public Debt.*

| | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| By earthquake loan, at 3¼ per cent. | 1,500 | 0 | 0 |
| By amount due savings bank, at 6 per cent. | 5,971 | 10 | 7 |
| By amount notes in circulation | 2,000 | 0 | 0 |
| By amount market debentures, at 5 per cent. | 2,000 | 0 | 0 |
| By Police Reward Fund | 115 | 6 | 1¼ |
| By amount of loan raised in January to defray liabilities of 1864 | 2,500 | 0 | 0 |
| | 27,586 | 16 | 8¼ |
| To amount due by private borrowers to earthquake loan | 3,543 | 2 | 6 |
| Total | £24,043 | 14 | 2¼ |

15. During the past year 30 Acts have been passed, and several of them of a most useful and valuable character. The following short synopsis will give an insight into their provisions:

An Act to make provision for the keeping of accounts of monies in the hands of public officers, boards, &c.

This Act constitutes a monthly auditing of accounts and payment into the public chest of all monies received for the use of the Colony.

An Act granting a subsidy of 150*l.* per annum for the maintenance of an ice house, for the free supply of ice to the public hospitals, and limiting the price to the general public.

An Act abolishing unnecessary oaths.

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An Act abolishing duties of excise officers, and altering mode of collecting returns of spirit made and consumed.

An Act amending certain provisions of the lunatic asylum.

An Act legalizing the circulation of 2,000*l.* Treasury notes, that have never been redeemed under the provisions of a former Act.

An Act relating to bills of exchange and promissory notes falling due on holy or proclamation days.

An Act extending the time of payment to borrowers of the earthquake loan.

An Act to regulate the application of monies raised for the introduction of immigrants, and to ratify certain contracts.

An Act for carrying into execution in Antigua the West Indian Incumbered Estates Acts 1854, 1858, 1862.

This Act came into operation last year and several valuable properties are likely to be sold under its provisions; the Act cannot fail to be beneficial to the public at large.

An Act assimilating our local laws to those of the mother country on the subject of arrest.

An Act authorizing the raising of a loan for the construction of water works, and making provision for the maintenance of the same.

This Act will confer one of the greatest boons on our people, in a sanitary point of view, at the same time affording a double protection to the owners of property in the city and vicinity by giving them an available means for the extinction of fire; and by thus causing a reaction on the charges of the insurance companies, whose rates are now almost prohibitory, but perhaps not too high for the risk they run in a town almost entirely built of wood. The Act authorizes the raising, on security of the Colony, the sum of 30,000*l.*, at 6 per centum, payable in 20 years. The Island revenues are charged with one-third the interest, while the city and vicinity are taxed to cover the remaining two-thirds. The Island provides 1,000*l.* per annum as a sinking fund for the purchase of the works, and the income drawn from the general undertaking will go in diminution of this sum. The money has been raised and the works will shortly be commenced.

An Act to make better provision for the selling of liquors.

Acts making provision for the performance of the duties of the Colonial Secretary, Provost Marshal, and Registrar of Deeds; and in the case of the latter officer transferring prospectively his duties to the Colonial Secretary, with an addition to his salary of 150*l.* per annum.

These Acts were introduced and passed on the recommendation of a commission appointed by the Governor to report on the working of the several offices. The dockets of fees have been increased to make the offices, to a certain extent, self-supporting, and the clerks in the departments are made Government officers, and paid from the public chest, and not as heretofore from allowances made to the head of the departments. The fees at present received by the Colonial Secretary will, upon any new appointment, be paid into the public chest.

An Act to amend an Act relating to jurors and juries.

Under the former Act only freeholders and managers of estates were eligible to serve on juries, this Act extends the qualification to merchants, storekeepers, tradesmen, principal clerks in the receipt of 50*l.*, or 30*l.* with board and lodging. This amendment is important in two respects, first, by adding a numerous and intelligent class to the jury list; and, secondly, the list being so enlarged individual jurors will not be taken so frequently from their ordinary occupation, as heretofore, to attend the Courts, ten sessions of which are held annually. This Act provides that in civil causes, after a deliberation of 12 hours, the verdict of nine jurors shall be received and recorded as the verdict of the jury.

An Act to consolidate the laws relating to the post office and money order system, and providing for the forwarding of patterns by post.

It also contains provisions for an inland post, and the extension of the money order system to our sister Colonies.

Acts amending the Health Act, Police Act, and Liquor Licence Act; in the latter, the limits within which liquor stores shall be opened is prescribed.

An Act regulating the fees charged by the Registrar of Shipping and Measuring Surveyor.

An Act granting a patent to Antoine Louis Possoz for improvements in the manufacture of sugar.

An Act continuing the market loan to 1st January 1867.

An Act for carrying on the business of the Saint John's savings bank.

This Act was passed for the purpose of taking over the business of the savings bank, established by a number of gentlemen in 1847, under the provisions of Act passed in December 1846. The business of the bank was conducted by a board of trustees, an auditor, an actuary, and a cashier, all of whom were to be elected by the shareholders. The bank was much used, and after a few years some 7,000*l.* were deposited in the public treasury. The meetings of the trustees appear to have been regularly held until 1856. In 1857, 1858, and 1859 only one annual meeting took place, and subsequently no meeting until 1864. With this irregularity commenced a system of fraud that has unfortunately been carried on to a considerable extent. Governor Hill, upon assuming the reins of government, took an early opportunity of inquiring into the affairs of the institution, and was promptly supplied more than once with formal statements as to the condition of the bank. The importance of the institution demanded a more careful supervision, and the local Government introduced the Bill to place the St. John's savings bank under Government supervision. The board of audit upon assuming the management of the bank soon found out that fraud had been committed, and upon a strict scrutiny some 900*l.* has been found to be abstracted. The report on the institution has just been published, and I attach the same, as it contains a full statement of all defalcations, &c. The bank is now working well, confidence has been quite restored, and the supervision of the Government sufficiently strong to prevent future wrong doing. Upon the defalcations being discovered the Legislature, although not in any way bound, immediately made provision to protect depositors.

*Military.*

16. The Militia Act still exists, but it is almost a dead letter; the only force that musters is the cavalry (numbering some 70 men) the members of which draw 25*l.* annual bounty from the export tax, specially raised for this purpose. The infantry and artillery have long ceased to assemble, the time of service of the men having expired, and the Legislature is unwilling to incur the heavy expense of reclothing a new draft of men. A new Bill is before the Legislature, which contemplates doing away with the infantry and increasing the number of the artillery.

*Public Works.*

17. The police office and the private secretary's office have been put in thorough order; the former building has been roofed with galvanized iron. The public buildings generally, with the exception of the arsenal and guard house, are in very good repair.

The guard house is at present the depository of some very valuable records of the Island, but is so dilapidated that the rain is fast destroying these doubtless interesting papers. The amount has been voted for the repairs of this building, but it has been deferred until our finances are more healthy. The building is intended, when repaired, for the post office, and registrar of deeds office, the latter is much wanted, the present registrar's office and safes for books being in bad order and quite insecure.

The Bill authorizing the erection of Water Works for the City of Saint John, and its vicinity, contemplates bringing water from the mountains on the southern portion of the Island, a distance of almost five miles. The reservoir will be one mile from the city, at an elevation of 150 feet above the level of the sea; should the springs yield too small a supply a gathering ground or water shed will be inclosed in the mountains, covering a space of 100 acres. Nature has already formed a most favourable site for the contemplated work.

The probable cost of the undertaking will be about 25,000*l.* The city will be well supplied with hydrants in case of fire, a provision, in a town almost entirely built of wood, that cannot be too highly estimated, while a free street supply of water will be provided for the most populous districts, which are now entirely without provision.

*Council, Assembly, and Civil Establishment.*

18. In the Legislative bodies there has been little or no change, no new members having been called to the Council and but few have taken their seats in the Assembly.

In the Civil establishment there have been several changes. Mr. Joseph Shervington, the Colonial Treasurer, died after a long and faithful service of some 40 years in the

ANTIGUA. Treasury department, and has been succeeded by Mr. J. J. Hickson, from Grenada. Mr. J. J. Drysdale, from Tobago, has been appointed Provost Marshal.

*Population, Births, Deaths, and Marriages.*

19. The Registrar General's report and the very interesting letter from the Registrar of St. John's division attached thereto, which are herewith appended, show but little variation in the returns from those of 1863. The still births are 183, or one in every 7·68 of the births. Of 580 legitimate births, 46 were still born, or one in every 12·6; and of 827 illegitimate births, 137 were still born, or one in every 6. In referring to these returns it must be borne in mind that the mortality in St. John's parish is increased by the number of deaths from the Holberton Hospital and poor house, of persons from all parishes, many being brought into the former institution in a moribund state.

The number of births, deaths, and marriages for the last five years stand thus—

| 1860. | 1861. | 1862. | 1863. | 1864. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Births.* | | |
| 1,298 | 1,326 | 1,072 | 1,407 | 1,407 |
| | | *Deaths.* | | |
| 1,344 | 1,403 | 1,738 | 1,734 | 1,750 |
| | | *Marriages.* | | |
| 185 | 197 | 150 | 163 | 166 |

*Ecclesiastical.*

20. The attendance at divine service at all our churches and chapels, of the lower classes has considerably fallen off, attributable in some measure to the enhanced cost of clothing and the want of employment during past year reducing their means to a point scarcely enabling them to procure food. There are 14 churches and chapels and 16 clergymen belonging to the Church of England; 10 chapels and five clergymen of the Wesleyan body; and 13 chapels and 10 clergymen attached to the United Brethren; and one Roman Catholic chapel.

*Education.*

21. The report of the Commissioners is attached herewith; it bears evidence of the small attendance of children at the schools, in consequence generally of the want of clothing, and, in the Windward districts, to destitution and the presence of small-pox. Fifty schools are in operation, 24 belonging to the Church of England, 19 to the United Brethren, and 7 to the Wesleyan body.

The number of scholars stand thus—

| | Number on List. | Average Attendance. | Per cent. on Average Attendance. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Church Schools - - | 1,662 | 959 | 57·7 |
| United Brethren - - | 1,518 | 861 | 56·7 |
| Wesleyan - - - | 498 | 271 | 54·4 |
| | 3,678 | 2,091 | |

The agregate salaries paid are 1,482*l.* 12*s.* 2½*d.*

*Imports, Exports, and Shipping.*

22. Returns for past five years give the following results:—

| | Imports. | Exports. |
|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ |
| 1860 - - | 225,791 | 254,002 |
| 1861 - - | 208,677 | 237,123 |
| 1862 - - | 186,353 | 226,329 |
| 1863 - - | 173,912 | 239,630 |
| 1864 - - | 171,589 | 80,833 |

| Tonnage. | Entered. | Cleared. |
|---|---|---|
| 1860 - - | 35,430 | 35,313 |
| 1861 - - | 32,300 | 31,961 |
| 1862 - - | 31,710 | 29,705 |
| 1863 - - | 26,253 | 28,291 |
| 1864 - - | 22,532 | 20,492 |

*Crops.*

| | Sugar. | Molasses. | Rum. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Hogsheads. | Puncheons. | Puncheons. |
| 1860 - - | 11,889 | 5,429 | 586 |
| 1861 - - | 10,818 | 5,399 | 507 |
| 1862 - - | 14,954 | 6,404 | 1,009 |
| 1863 - - | 13,581 | 6,148 | 931 |
| 1864 - - | 3,354 | 1,570 | 50 |

and 26,000 lbs. cotton.

The above returns give a fair view of the relative trade of the past five years, and when we compare the sad falling off of our exports this year with those of the past it is much to be wondered at that an entire collapse of all branches of trade has not taken place; it is much to be feared the proprietors and English merchants must have sunk large sums of money.

*Crime.*

23. The commitments during the year were unusually large. The summary magisterial convictions for preceding years are as follows:

| 1854. | 1855. | 1856. | 1857. | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. | 1861. | 1862. | 1863. | 1864. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,205 | 3,564 | 2,955 | 2,815 | 4,637 | 3,696 | 2,882 | 2,148 | 2,638 | 2,749 | 4,431 |

But among this large number not one serious offence occurred, petty thefts, cane stealing, breach of contract, illegal detention of property, and riotous and disorderly conduct forming the principal crimes. There can be no doubt that, owing to the distress in the Island caused by the protracted drought, numerous offences were committed from want of the necessaries of life, the fine rains in the latter part of the year gave employment to large numbers, and the number of prisoners in the gaol were speedily reduced to nearly half the average of the year.

*Sanitary.*

24. The Island was visited by a mild form of small-pox, attacking exclusively the lower classes, who suffered more from want of proper care than from the virulence of the disease. The Board of Health, aided by the clergy and medical men, did much to allay the suffering of the people. The mortality was slight, and in the majority of cases other diseases assisted in carrying off the unfortunate sufferers. With this exception the Island has been very healthy, and, notwithstanding the want of water felt by hundreds and the impure character and limited quantity of that obtained, no stomach diseases of importance prevailed.

*Immigration.*

25. The immigrants from Barbados, although of small number, have done good service; they fraternise with our people and a generous emulation prevails, which, with the proximity to Barbados and the readiness with which her people come among us, leads us to hope that our own people will exert themselves more than heretofore, rather than force our agricultural body to import fresh labour. Our immigrants leaving Barbados at a time when there was so much suffering was not the most favourable opportunity for their selections; but, viewing those amongst us, as a body they are healthy and robust.

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They are more easily excited than our own people. The mortality among them has not been great. The Portuguese immigrants have not turned out as well; many have died and large numbers deserted. The proximity to St. Kitt's, from which island two-thirds of the Portuguese were imported, and where they had served their time and formed attachments both to places and persons, proved too strong an inducement for numbers, who having received their bounty, found themselves back in their old haunts and among their old friends.

The Chinese in many instances prove steady labourers; but a large number were tailors and bakers and quite unfit for agricultural service.

*General.*

26. The general condition of the Colony is much improved, the rains falling the latter part of the year speedily restored our vegetation to its wonted verdure, and the crop promises to yield a fair average.

The cultivation of cotton is rapidly extending, and large tracts of country are already planted and in course of preparation for this staple; and in some instances sugar estates under full cultivation are being planted entirely with cotton. Some shipments have been made, and good results obtained.

In the country districts the native provisions have not been abundant, but imported articles of food ranged at a low figure during the year. In mercantile matters business has improved and may be considered in a more healthy state.

I have, &c.

Colonel S. J. Hill, C.B., Governor in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) V. M. ELDRIDGE.
Acting Colonial Secretary.

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Sub-Enclosure 1 in No. 12.

REPORT of the REGISTRAR-GENERAL of BIRTHS and DEATHS.

SIR, Colonial Secretary's Office, Antigua, April 4, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Excellency, the general abstract of births and deaths for the year 1864. These statistics do not differ in any material respect from those of the previous year. There is a slight increase in the number of deaths, and the number of births is the same as in 1863, viz., 1,407.

2. The still births are returned at 183, or 1 in every 7·68 of the births. Of the 580 legitimate births, 46 were still born, or 1 in every 12·6, and of the 827 illegitimate births 137 were still born, or 1 in every 6.

3. For further information on the subject of these returns I beg to refer your Excellency to the enclosed medical report which Dr. O'Kearney, the registrar and medical officer for St. John, has kindly prepared at my request.

I have, &c.

His Excellency Colonel Hill, C.B., Governor-in-Chief, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) EDWIN D. BAINES,
Registrar-General.

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SIR, Antigua, March 21, 1865.

ON looking over the returns of births and deaths for the year 1864, I have been struck by the correspondence of births with the number registered in 1863.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| The births in | 1863 | were | 1407 |
| „ | 1864 | „ | 1407 |
| Still births in | 1863 | „ | 187 |
| „ | 1864 | „ | 183 |

The births rate for the year 1864, has been, including still births, 3·86 per cent., or one birth nearly to every 25 of the population; the number of twin labours has been 16, the result being 21 children born alive and 11 still born; of the total number of children born, 41·22 per cent. were legitimate, and 58·77 per cent. were illegitimate.

The birth rate for different parishes may be thus stated:—

| | |
|---|---|
| St. John's | 3·72 per cent. |
| St. Mary's | 3·64 „ |
| St. Paul's | 3·11 „ |
| St. Philip's | 3·1 „ |
| St. Peter's | 4·75 „ |
| St. George's | 4·99 „ |

Table No. 1 exhibits the proportion of legitimate to illegitimate still births.

The death rate for the year has been 4·8 per cent., or 48 deaths in every 1,000 inhabitants; the deaths of children of 1 year old and under were 30·1 per cent.; of children over 1 year and under 14 were 15·43 per cent.; and of adults 4·2 per cent., or 42 to every 1,000 inhabitants.

In the several parishes the death rate has been

| | |
|---|---|
| St. John's | 5 per cent. |
| St. Mary's | 3·1 „ |
| St. Paul's | 4·1 „ |
| St. Philip's | 5 „ |
| St. Peter's | 5·78 „ |
| St. George's | 5·27 „ |

Table No. 2 exhibits the duration of life of infants one year old, and under.

Through the kindness of medical friends I am enabled to state that the number of midwifery cases attended by qualified medical practitioners during the year has been 92, the nature of the cases having been as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Natural | 67 |
| Difficult | 6 |
| Preternatural | 10 |
| Complex | 9 |
| Total | 92 |

and the result has been that four children were still-born, one being a malformation, one was putrid. In one case the mother suffered from syphilis, and in another from tubercular cachexia.

Of the children born alive, one was anacephalus, existing for a period of 36 hours. Of the mothers attended 4 died in childbirth from convulsions.

The table exhibiting the causes of death appears to call for some remark; 326 deaths are attributed to zymotic diseases and eruptive fevers; but it should be borne in mind that in the absence of a medical certificate of the cause of death, fever is very generally assigned as a cause, and includes the remittent fever of children, and in fact all diseases in which the most prominent symptoms may have been heat of skin and restlessness.

The deaths from small-pox have been as regards each parish:

| | |
|---|---|
| St. John | 5 |
| St. Mary | 1 |
| St. Paul | 9 |
| St. George | 7 |
| St. Peter | 12 |
| St. Philip | 37 |
| Total | 71 |

In the parish of St. Peter, five deaths are attributed to typhus, and one to yellow fever.

Dropsy, tubercular phthisis, and diseases of the stomach and liver, have respectively numerous deaths assigned to them.

I have to acknowledge myself indebted to Mr. R. S. Heagan, for some elaborate calculations bearing on the birth and death rates; and to Doctors Nicholson, Edwards, Odlum, Freeland, and Black, as also to Mr. Luke Cole, the intelligent warden of the Holberton Hospital, for information respecting obstetric practice.

I have, &c.

Edwin D. Baynes, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) FRANCIS G. O'KEARNEY.

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Office of Registrar-General of Births and Deaths.

GENERAL ABSTRACT OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS FOR QUARTER ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1864.

| PARISH. | No. of Births. | Legitimate. | | Illegitimate. | | Complexion. | | | No. of Deaths. | ADULTS. | | Under 14 and over 1 year. | | 1 year and under. | | Complexion. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Black. | White. | Coloured. | | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Black. | White. | Coloured. |
| Saint John | 195 | 38 | 45 | 54 | 58 | 128 | 23 | 44 | 263 | 79 | 73 | 15 | 19 | 39 | 38 | 188 | 27 | 48 |
| Saint Mary | 48 | 18 | 11 | 12 | 7 | 43 | 3 | 2 | 33 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 10 | 6 | 30 | 3 | — |
| Saint Paul | 43 | 13 | 8 | 8 | 14 | 38 | 1 | 4 | 55 | 9 | 14 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 43 | 4 | 8 |
| Saint Philip | 43 | 11 | 9 | 10 | 13 | 29 | 3 | 11 | 42 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 9 | 29 | 5 | 8 |
| Saint Peter | 47 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 17 | 36 | 4 | 7 | 74 | 23 | 10 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 17 | 41 | 19 | 14 |
| Saint George | 68 | 15 | 10 | 21 | 22 | 56 | 3 | 9 | 76 | 16 | 14 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 15 | 68 | 5 | 3 |
| TOTALS | 444 | 100 | 93 | 120 | 131 | 330 | 37 | 77 | 543 | 138 | 124 | 51 | 51 | 85 | 94 | 399 | 63 | 81 |

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## Office of Registrar-General of Births and Deaths.

### CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH FOR QUARTER ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1864.

| CAUSES OF DEATH. | No. of Deaths. | ADULTS. | | Under 14 and over 1 year. | | 1 Year and under. | | Complexion. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Black. | White. | Coloured. |
| I. SPECIFIED CAUSES. | | | | | | | | | | |
| A. *General Diseases.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zymotic (epidemic, endemic, or contagious) or eruptive fevers. | 111 | 15 | 14 | 22 | 20 | 22 | 18 | 75 | 19 | 17 |
| B. *Sporadic Diseases.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dropsy, cancer, and other diseases of uncertain or variable seat. | 23 | 9 | 9 | 4 | 1 | — | — | 19 | 1 | 3 |
| Tubercular diseases | 60 | 26 | 31 | 1 | 2 | — | — | 46 | 4 | 10 |
| Diseases of the brain, spinal marrow, nerves, and senses. | 36 | 9 | 14 | 4 | 4 | 5 | — | 21 | 4 | 11 |
| Diseases of the heart and blood vessels | 17 | 11 | 6 | — | — | — | — | 13 | 4 | — |
| Diseases of the lungs and other organs of respiration. | 22 | 7 | — | — | 2 | 7 | 6 | 14 | 2 | 6 |
| Diseases of the stomach, liver, and other orgens of digestion. | 122 | 35 | 13 | 16 | 17 | 10 | 31 | 90 | 18 | 14 |
| Diseases of the kidneys | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Childbirth, diseases of the womb, &c. | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| Rheumatism, diseases of the bones, joints, &c. | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| Diseases of the skin, cellular tissues, &c. | 12 | 9 | 3 | — | — | — | — | 10 | 2 | — |
| Malformations | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — |
| Premature birth and debility | 16 | — | 1 | — | — | 12 | 3 | 12 | 1 | 3 |
| Atrophy | 8 | — | — | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 6 | — | 2 |
| Age | 39 | 11 | 28 | — | — | — | — | 34 | 1 | 4 |
| Sudden | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| Violence, privation, poison, intemperance, &c. | 8 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | — | — | 6 | 1 | 1 |
| Still-born | 55 | — | — | — | — | 24 | 31 | 44 | 2 | 9 |
| II. CAUSES NOT SPECIFIED. | 10 | 2 | 2 | 1 | — | 2 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 1 |
| Totals | 543 | 138 | 124 | 51 | 51 | 85 | 94 | 399 | 63 | 81 |

## Office of Registrar-General of Births and Deaths.

### CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH.

| CAUSES OF DEATH. | No. of Deaths. | ADULTS. | | Under 14 and over 1 year. | | 1 Year and under. | | Complexion. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Black. | White. | Coloured. |
| I. SPECIFIED CAUSES. | | | | | | | | | | |
| A. *General Diseases.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zymotic (epidemic, endemic, or contagious) or eruptive fevers. | 326 | 65 | 56 | 54 | 47 | 53 | 51 | 241 | 29 | 56 |
| B. *Sporadic Diseases.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dropsy, cancer, and other diseases of uncertain or variable seat. | 121 | 37 | 62 | 14 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 94 | 8 | 19 |
| Tubercular diseases | 188 | 81 | 100 | 4 | 3 | — | — | 150 | 7 | 31 |
| Diseases of the brain, spinal marrow, nerves, and senses. | 116 | 37 | 36 | 8 | 8 | 15 | 12 | 81 | 12 | 23 |
| Diseases of the heart and blood vessels | 62 | 29 | 27 | 3 | 2 | 1 | — | 50 | 6 | 6 |
| Diseases of the lungs and other organs of respiration. | 81 | 29 | 15 | 5 | 4 | 12 | 16 | 58 | 7 | 16 |
| Diseases of the stomach, liver, and other organs of digestion. | 291 | 85 | 37 | 40 | 38 | 38 | 53 | 207 | 36 | 48 |
| Disease of the kidneys | 4 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 3 | — | 1 |
| Childbirth, diseases of the womb, &c. | 12 | — | 12 | — | — | — | — | 10 | 1 | 1 |
| Rheumatism, diseases of the bones, joints, &c. | 9 | 4 | 5 | — | — | — | — | 7 | — | 2 |
| Diseases of the skin, cellular tissues, &c. | 49 | 27 | 20 | 2 | — | — | — | 45 | 3 | 1 |
| Malformations | 6 | — | — | — | — | 3 | 3 | 5 | 1 | — |
| Premature birth and debility | 56 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 28 | 18 | 38 | 5 | 13 |
| Atrophy | 45 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 5 | 11 | 8 | 30 | 3 | 12 |
| Age | 134 | 55 | 79 | — | — | — | — | 120 | 4 | 10 |
| Sudden | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 5 | — | — |
| Violence, privation, poison, intemperance, &c. | 20 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 5 | — | 1 | 14 | 2 | 4 |
| Still-born | 183 | — | — | — | — | 99 | 84 | 150 | 6 | 27 |
| II. CAUSES NOT SPECIFIED | 42 | 6 | 12 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 10 | 31 | 3 | 8 |
| Totals | 1,750 | 480 | 474 | 145 | 124 | 269 | 258 | 1,339 | 133 | 278 |

## Office of Registrar-General of Births and Deaths.

GENERAL ABSTRACT OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS FOR EACH QUARTER OF THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1864.

| QUARTERS. | No. of Births. | Legitimate. | | Illegitimate. | | Complexion. | | | No. of Deaths. | ADULTS. | | Under 14 and over 1 year. | | 1 year and under. | | Complexion. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Black. | White. | Coloured. | | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Black. | White. | Coloured. |
| To 31 March | 355 | 70 | 64 | 113 | 108 | 262 | 31 | 62 | 536 | 154 | 157 | 49 | 37 | 74 | 65 | 415 | 36 | 85 |
| To 30 June | 289 | 62 | 63 | 89 | 75 | 210 | 21 | 58 | 363 | 100 | 111 | 28 | 26 | 54 | 44 | 279 | 23 | 61 |
| To 30 Sept. | 319 | 63 | 65 | 89 | 102 | 225 | 28 | 66 | 308 | 88 | 82 | 17 | 10 | 56 | 55 | 246 | 11 | 51 |
| To 31 Dec. | 444 | 100 | 93 | 120 | 131 | 330 | 37 | 77 | 543 | 138 | 124 | 51 | 51 | 85 | 94 | 399 | 63 | 81 |
| TOTALS | 1,407 | 295 | 285 | 411 | 416 | 1,027 | 117 | 263 | 1,750 | 480 | 474 | 145 | 124 | 269 | 258 | 1,339 | 133 | 278 |

## Office of Registrar-General of Births and Deaths.

GENERAL ABSTRACT OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

| Parish. | No. of Births. | Legitimate. | | Illegitimate. | | Complexion. | | | No. of Deaths. | ADULTS. | | Under 14 and over 1 year. | | 1 year and under. | | Complexion. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Black. | White. | Coloured. | | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Black. | White. | Coloured. |
| Saint John - | 608 | 127 | 126 | 188 | 167 | 376 | 70 | 162 | 817 | 264 | 239 | 53 | 47 | 115 | 99 | 580 | 72 | 165 |
| Saint Mary - | 148 | 37 | 35 | 40 | 36 | 134 | 5 | 9 | 126 | 26 | 36 | 11 | 5 | 25 | 23 | 111 | 4 | 11 |
| Saint Paul - | 145 | 35 | 30 | 36 | 44 | 126 | 6 | 13 | 174 | 36 | 48 | 12 | 14 | 30 | 34 | 149 | 8 | 17 |
| Saint Philip | 120 | 31 | 22 | 31 | 36 | 94 | 7 | 19 | 195 | 48 | 52 | 19 | 17 | 27 | 32 | 165 | 8 | 22 |
| Saint Peter - | 190 | 30 | 31 | 60 | 69 | 144 | 16 | 30 | 231 | 64 | 54 | 23 | 16 | 38 | 36 | 163 | 32 | 36 |
| Saint George | 196 | 35 | 41 | 56 | 64 | 153 | 13 | 30 | 207 | 42 | 45 | 27 | 25 | 34 | 34 | 171 | 9 | 27 |
| TOTALS - | 1,407 | 295 | 285 | 411 | 416 | 1,027 | 117 | 263 | 1,750 | 480 | 474 | 145 | 124 | 269 | 258 | 1,339 | 133 | 278 |

TABLE No. 1.—Showing the proportion of LEGITIMATE to ILLEGITIMATE STILL BIRTHS—during the Year 1864.

| ANTIGUA. | Legitimate. | | Illegitimate. | | Complexion. | | | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Black. | White. | Coloured. | |
| Parish of St. John - | 18 | 11 | 29 | 28 | 68 | 3 | 15 | 86 |
| " George | 4 | 3 | 10 | 16 | 28 | 1 | 4 | 33 |
| " Mary - | 1 | — | 3 | 4 | 7 | — | 1 | 8 |
| " Philip | 2 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 10 | — | 2 | 12 |
| " Peter - | 1 | 1 | 17 | 8 | 24 | — | 3 | 27 |
| " Paul - | 3 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 14 | 2 | 1 | 17 |
| TOTAL - | 29 | 17 | 71 | 66 | 151 | 6 | 26 | 183 |

ANTIGUA.

TABLE No. 2.—DURATION of LIFE of INFANTS one year old and under, whose DEATHS were registered in 1864.

| PARISH. | Died within 24 hours. | Within 1 week. | 1 month. | From 1 month to 2. | 2 months to 3. | 3 months to 4. | 4 months to 5. | 5 months to 6. | 6 months to 7. | 7 months to 8. | 8 months to 9. | 9 months to 10. | 10 months to 11. | 11 months to 12. | Total. | Complexion. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Black. | White. | Coloured. |
| St. John - | 8 | 18 | 26 | 14 | 14 | 9 | 5 | 3 | 10 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 128 | 79 | 17 | 32 |
| St. George - | 2 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | 5 | 42 | 35 | 4 | 3 |
| St. Mary - | 10 | 6 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | — | — | 7 | 48 | 43 | 1 | 4 |
| St. Philip - | 4 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 2 | — | 1 | — | 3 | 3 | 3 | 35 | 27 | 3 | 5 |
| St. Peter - | 3 | 7 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | — | 8 | 47 | 32 | 4 | 11 |
| St. Paul - | 1 | 7 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 4 | — | — | 2 | — | 2 | 5 | 44 | 39 | 2 | 3 |
| TOTAL - | 28 | 48 | 62 | 32 | 27 | 25 | 17 | 17 | 16 | 12 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 38 | 344 | 255 | 31 | 58 |

ANTIGUA.

REPORT of the Commissioners of Education, for the year 1864.

AT no time during the past seven years was so much difficulty experienced in supporting schools, and in securing even a small attendance of pupils, as during the year 1864. Throughout the Island the high price of ordinary articles of clothing has been assigned as one of the chief obstacles to school attendance, while the Windward districts have, in addition to this, had to contend with small-pox and great destitution.

The schools in operation at the end of the year were 50 in number—24 being Church of England schools, 19 Moravian, and 7 Wesleyan schools. The following changes have been made during the year. The Church school at St. Philip's Rectory was closed, a new school was opened by the rector of St. Mary's in Darby's village; and the private school of John Carty, was, in consequence of a resolution of the Board of Education, placed by him in the last quarter of the year under the supervision of the rector of St. John's. (For convenience the returns of this school for the whole year are incorporated with the Church school returns.) The Moravians opened a dame school in the large village on Gray's Hill; and the Wesleyans for some reason closed what was at one time a thriving school in Seaton's Village. The number of the schools appears to have reached the maximum. Those in existence afford, with few exceptions, sufficient accommodation, though in all cases of the most suitable kind for a much larger than the present attendance, and for the most part they are so situated that no village, and few estates, are more than two miles distant from the nearest school-room. This being so, we believe that the extension of a plain, sound, and useful education, will be best promoted by concentrating all efforts upon, and applying all available means to the improvement of the schools now in operation.

The attendance during the year in the schools of the three religious bodies, was as follows:—

| Church or Denomination. | Number on the List. | Average Attendance. | Per-centage in Average Attendance. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Church Schools - - | 1,662 | 959 | 57·7 |
| Moravian Schools - | 1,518 | 861 | 56·7 |
| Wesleyan Schools - | 498 | 271 | 54·4 |

making an aggregate of 3,678 on the books, and 2,091 in average attendance. In the middle of 1862, when the highest attendance was attained, these numbers were 4,583, and 2,781, respectively.

But few changes have taken place among the teachers; there were 80 employed at Christmas, either as principals or assistants. According to the returns laid before us, the aggregate salaries amounted to 1,482*l.* 12*s.* 2½*d.*; but we have reason to believe that the actual amount paid was considerably more.

Believing the first essential of a good school to be a well qualified teacher, we have, with the view of encouraging the more competent, and of stimulating the rest, held a public examination of teachers in charge of schools, in those subjects which enter into the course of instruction in a good elementary school, particular stress having been laid upon Holy Scripture, reading, spelling, writing, and arithmetic.—Failure in any two of these subjects involved failure in the whole examination, however excellently the remainder of the work attempted had been done. The other subjects were English grammar, the elements of geography, the outlines of English history, vocal music, the elements of physical science, and the principles of teaching.

Attendance at this examination was voluntary, twenty-one candidates presented themselves, one of these was compelled by sickness to withdraw, four failed in the elementary subjects, and sixteen were considered by the examiners worthy of a place in the class list, which stands thus:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First class - - | 2 obtained | ⅔ | of the maximum marks. |
| Second class - - | 5 „ | ½ | „ „ |
| Third class - - | 9 „ | ⅓ | „ „ |

Of these 3 are teachers of Church schools,
12 „ „ Moravian „
and 1 is a teacher of a Wesleyan „

Each of the classified candidates is entitled this year to a gratuity of 8*l.*, if in the first class; 4*l.* if in the second class; and 2*l.* if in the third class. Small as these amounts are, it has been to us a source of pleasure to be able to make even so slight an addition to the narrow incomes of deserving teachers.

We propose to hold similar examinations annually, and anticipate that they will give a wholesome impetus to education, and produce more efficient and thorough teaching in every school in the Island.

Really well qualified teachers are with difficulty procured, but the difficulty is most felt when a trained mistress is required. The Moravians alone make any attempt to train young women for school work, and they accomplish this with much advantage to their schools, and at no great expense to the mission. During the past few years, a small grant has been made out of the fund at our disposal towards the maintenance of two young females at the Girls' Training School, Spring Gardens, and was continued during last year. The whole amount was 15*l.* 12*s.*

As was intimated above, the whole cost of the maintenance of the schools does not appear in the returns made to us, but these show that it amounted to at least 1,512*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* for the year. For books and apparatus scarcely 30*l.* was expended, though, in several schools, additions to both were required.

Difficult as it has always been to maintain the schools, last year the difficulties were increased by the falling off in the income derived from school fees, which did not amount to one-eighth of the cost of the schools.

The sum granted by us was 707*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* The distribution of this among the three religious bodies is shown in the tabular summaries appended to this report.

On comparing the cost and income with the number of children on the books, the following results are obtained:—

| | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|
| Amount of fees paid by each child - - - - | 1 | 0¾ |
| „ „ grant on account of child - - - | 3 | 10 |
| Cost of education of each according to returns - - | 8 | 2½ |

So that notwithstanding the assistance derived from the public chest, the ministers in charge of schools were responsible for but little less than one-half of the expenses of the various schools.

The causes which tended to diminish the attendance, made it also irregular, and in consequence, with but few exceptions, the schools have rather lost than gained ground both as regards discipline, and the general standard of attainment. Considered with reference to the principal subjects of instruction the schools may be thus classified:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Juvenile and mixed schools - - - - - - | 39 |
| Infant and dame - - - - - - - | 11 |

In the latter the instruction is, for the most part, limited to reading, spelling, writing on slates, and learning hymns, while in the former, arithmetic, writing on paper, the elements of grammar and geography, are taught in addition to the foregoing subjects. In every school religious instruction is imparted daily.

Table No, 2, at the end ef this report, compiled from the school returns for the last quarter in the year, shows the centesimal proportion of children learning each subject.

At that time there were on the books 3,378 children, of whom 1,238, or 36·6 per cent. were able to read the Scriptures. Every child in a juvenile school and in mixed schools at least 50 per cent. ought to be sufficiently advanced to do this; but there were only eight of the latter up to this standard. The average age of those examined in reading the Scriptures was a little over 10 years. These results, though encouraging, cannot be considered altogether satisfactory.

Nearly two-thirds of the children are taught to write either on slate or paper, and about 29 per cent. were able to write from dictation. This exercise has been employed by the inspector to test the spelling in the following manner:—A short passage (generally the same in every school) was dictated slowly, then the number of words mis-spelt carefully noted and compared with the number actually written, with the following results:—

1. The per-centage of errors in the first class has ranged from 5 to 26. Four in Church schools.
2. In Moravian schools it has ranged from 3·08 to 25.
3. In Wesleyan schools it has ranged from 4·8 to 28·6.

The three best were Greenbay Juvenile School, Parham Wesleyan, and English Harbour Church School.

These results show plainly that the subject demands more attention than it has hitherto received; but the difficulty which is experienced in inducing parents to purchase suitable books, and the little attention paid to preparation of lessons at home are serious obstacles to improvement, as well in this as other subjects.

*Arithmetic.*—It has been a matter of great and constant complaint that, as a rule, arithmetic has not been as yet successfully taught in our schools; barely 45 per cent. of the children received instruction in the subject at all, and not more than 12 per cent. have advanced beyond the simple rules. And, even low as this is, the work done was very inaccurate, generally not more than two exercises out of five were correctly worked. The subject was not taught at all in two schools; in 14 none had advanced beyond the simple rules; in 13 none had advanced beyond the compound rules; and in 21 there were children learning bills of parcels, proportion, &c.

In this subject, as well as in grammar and geography, the instruction is for the most part oral, and success is almost altogether dependent upon the skill and ability of the teacher, and the clearness of his explanations. While some possess very fair ability and are able to teach lucidly, yet generally there is much room for improvement; but, necessarily, it must be slow, for even if it were desirable to remove the inefficient, competent persons could not be procured in sufficient numbers to fill the vacancies.

Notwithstanding that the religious instruction has always had a large share of attention, and a very fair knowledge of Scripture history attained in the higher classes in several schools, yet in general there has been but little system in the sequence of the lessons from day to day, and, as a consequence, the most confused ideas of the succession of events prevails. Improvement is desirable in the method of imparting religious instruction; but this ought scarcely to be looked for until some steps be taken to increase the efficiency of the subordinate teachers.

The assistance which is derived from the employment of unpaid monitors is often of no real value, and, even such as it is, it is irregular. Were the means at our disposal equal to it, a scheme suggested to us for establishing a class of pupil-teachers would be at once adopted, as it would not only be of immediate benefit but would prove instrumental in increasing the number of competent teachers, upon whose efficiency all hope of improvement must necessarily depend.

The quarterly summaries of attendance, &c., for the year are appended, and also the balance sheet, showing the state of our account when all our obligations for the year 1864 had been discharged.

(Signed) G. C. DAVIS,
Acting Chairman.

ANTIGUA.

## COMMISSIONERS OF EDUCATION.

| *Receipts.* | £ | s. | d. | *Expenditure.* | | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1864. | | | | 1864. | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 1. Balance in hand from 1863 | 93 | 2 | 7½ | April, | Granted to 50 schools | 179 | 0 | 11 | | | |
| Cash received from the Treasury at various times | 1,000 | 0 | 0 | July, | Do. do. do. | 184 | 11 | 7 | | | |
| | | | | Oct. | Do. 48 do. | 180 | 0 | 9½ | | | |
| | | | | 1865. | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Jan. | Do. 49 do. | 164 | 5 | 4½ | 707 | 18 | 8 |
| | | | | | Granted to Spring Gardens Training School | | | | 15 | 12 | 0 |
| | | | | | Gratuities to teachers of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class | | | | 26 | 10 | 0 |
| | | | | | School registers 5*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*; Stationery 1*l.* 7*s.* 0½*d.* | | | | 6 | 19 | 8½ |
| | | | | | Paid for printing Quarterly Returns, &c. | | | | 1 | 18 | 0 |
| | | | | | Do. do. Forms of Returns | | | | 3 | 7 | 0 |
| | | | | | Inspector's salary for one year | | | | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | 1865. | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Jan. | Balance in hand | | | | 130 | 17 | 3 |
| | £1,093 | 2 | 7½ | | | | | | £1,093 | 2 | 7½ |

## TABLE No. 1.

### Summary of the Quarterly Returns.

### CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOLS.

| Quarter ended. | No. of Schools. | No. of Teachers. | Attendance. No. of Names on the Books. Males. | Females. | Total. | Average Attendance. | Receipts. School Fees. £ | s. | d. | Grant paid by Education Board. £ | s. | d. | Expenditure. Salaries. £ | s. | d. | Books and Apparatus. £ | s. | d. | Total Expenditure. £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| March 31st | 24 | 40 | 906 | 718 | 1,624 | 971 | 14 | 17 | 9½ | 79 | 1 | 5 | 164 | 4 | 9½ | 2 | 12 | 10 | 166 | 17 | 7½ |
| June 30th | 25 | 41 | 988 | 792 | 1,780 | 1,040 | 16 | 15 | 5 | 83 | 10 | 1 | 168 | 17 | 10 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 170 | 4 | 2 |
| Sept. 30th | 24 | 38 | 967 | 738 | 1,705 | 1,012 | 14 | 15 | 4½ | 80 | 11 | 11 | 160 | 17 | 0 | 3 | 12 | 5 | 164 | 9 | 5 |
| Dec. 31st | 24 | 39 | 852 | 686 | 1,538 | 811 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 73 | 2 | 6½ | 160 | 9 | 9 | 3 | 2 | 8½ | 163 | 12 | 5½ |
| | | | | | | | 57 | 9 | 8 | 316 | 5 | 11½ | 654 | 9 | 4½ | 10 | 14 | 3½ | 665 | 3 | 8 |

### MORAVIAN SCHOOLS.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| March 31st | 18 | 23 | 828 | 707 | 1,535 | 873 | 31 | 9 | 4½ | 70 | 13 | 6 | 138 | 11 | 10 | 7 | 19 | 3 | 146 | 11 | 1 |
| June 30th | 18 | 23 | 856 | 694 | 1,550 | 928 | 31 | 2 | 9 | 71 | 9 | 6 | 141 | 16 | 9 | 2 | 19 | 10 | 144 | 16 | 7 |
| Sept. 30th | 19 | 29 | 867 | 701 | 1,558 | 918 | 26 | 19 | 10½ | 71 | 19 | 4½ | 142 | 12 | 7½ | 4 | 8 | 10 | 147 | 1 | 5½ |
| Dec. 31st | 19 | 31 | 786 | 643 | 1,429 | 726 | 22 | 6 | 1½ | 64 | 6 | 0 | 143 | 13 | 7½ | 2 | 3 | 0 | 145 | 16 | 7½ |
| | | | | | | | 111 | 18 | 1½ | 278 | 8 | 4½ | 566 | 14 | 10 | 17 | 10 | 11 | 584 | 5 | 9 |

### WESLEYAN SCHOOLS.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| March 31st | 8 | 12 | 258 | 258 | 510 | 276 | 6 | 17 | 11½ | 29 | 6 | 0 | 67 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 67 | 4 | 0 |
| June 30th | 7 | 11 | 263 | 258 | 521 | 296 | 7 | 1 | 9 | 29 | 12 | 0 | 65 | 12 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 66 | 12 | 0 |
| Sept. 30th | 7 | 11 | 249 | 249 | 498 | 288 | 6 | 8 | 0 | 27 | 9 | 6 | 65 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 65 | 12 | 0 |
| Dec. 31st | 7 | 11 | 225 | 239 | 464 | 224 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 26 | 16 | 10 | 63 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 63 | 13 | 0 |
| | | | | | | | 25 | 9 | 4½ | 113 | 4 | 4 | 261 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 13 | 0 | 263 | 1 | 0 |

### GENERAL SUMMARY.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| March 31st | 50 | 75 | 1,986 | 1,683 | 3,669 | 2,120 | 53 | 5 | 1½ | 179 | 0 | 11 | 369 | 18 | 7½ | 10 | 14 | 1 | 380 | 12 | 8½ |
| June 30th | 50 | 75 | 2,107 | 1,744 | 3,851 | 2,265 | 54 | 19 | 11 | 184 | 11 | 7 | 376 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 381 | 12 | 9 |
| Sept. 30th | 50 | 78 | 2,073 | 1,688 | 3,761 | 2,218 | 48 | 3 | 3 | 180 | 0 | 9½ | 369 | 1 | 7½ | 8 | 1 | 3 | 377 | 2 | 10½ |
| Dec. 31st | 50 | 80 | 1,863 | 1,568 | 3,431 | 1,762 | 38 | 8 | 10½ | 164 | 5 | 4½ | 367 | 5 | 4½ | 5 | 16 | 8½ | 373 | 2 | 1 |
| | | | | | | | 194 | 17 | 2 | 707 | 18 | 8 | 1,482 | 12 | 2½ | 29 | 18 | 2½ | 1,512 | 10 | 5 |

TABLE No. 2.

| CHURCH OR DENOMINATION. | Centesimal Proportion of Children learning. To Read. Alphabet. | Mono-syllables. | Easy Lessons. | More difficult narratives. | Books of General Lessons. | Holy Bible. | To Write. On Slates from Copies. | On Paper from Copies. | On Slates from Dictation. | Arithmetic. Making Figures. | Simple Rules. | Compound Rules. | Reduction, Bills, &c. | Proportion and higher Rules. | Girls learning to sew. | Number of Children to whom this Return relates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Church of England | 24·1 | 21·6 | 16·2 | 16·7 | 21·4 | 31·9 | 38·7 | 22·5 | 21·4 | 24·5 | 32·3 | 4·9 | 1·6 | 3·5 | 17·8 | 1,510 |
| Moravian - | 25· | 17·8 | 19·2 | 11·9 | 26·1 | 40·6 | 33·1 | 28·5 | 37· | 19· | 32·4 | 8·6 | 4·4 | 3·4 | 17· | 1,393 |
| Wesleyan - | 23·4 | 28·2 | 21·8 | 13·3 | 13·3 | 40· | 56·6 | 14·5 | 29·2 | 14·7 | 30·9 | 3·4 | 6·5 | 1·05 | 16·9 | 475 |
| General per centage | 24·4 | 20·9 | 18·3 | 14·2 | 22·2 | 36·6 | 38·8 | 23·9 | 28·9 | 20·9 | 32·1 | 6·2 | 3·5 | 3·1 | 16·6 | 3,378 |

# MONTSERRAT.



No. 13.



COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor HILL, C.B., to the Right Hon. EDWARD CARDWELL, M.P.

(No. 111.)

SIR, Leeward Islands, Antigua, August 21, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to transmit a Despatch from the Administrator of the Government, forwarding the Blue Book of Montserrat for the year ended 31st December 1864.

I have, &c.

(Signed) STEPHEN J. HILL,
Governor.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.

(No. 45.)

SIR, Government House,
August 17, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Excellency the Blue Book of Montserrat for the year 1864.

As I was not in the Colony during any portion of the year to which these Returns refer I cannot presume to offer any Report upon the Blue Book.

I may remark, that the delay in making up these returns has been caused by two circumstances, first, the redeeming of the old currency for several weeks occupied the entire attention of the Colonial Secretary, who is also the Treasurer; and when the first copies of the Blue Block were finished they had to be entirely re-written, owing to numerous mistakes in the addition of figures.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD W. SHAW.

His Excellency Governor Hill, C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

ST. CHRISTOPHER.

# ST. CHRISTOPHER.

No. 14.

No. 14.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor HILL, C.B., to the Right Hon. EDWARD CARDWELL, M.P.

(No. 148.)

SIR, Leeward Islands, Antigua, October 24, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to transmit a Despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor, forwarding, with his Report thereon, the Blue Book of St. Kitts, for the year ended 31st December 1864.

I have, &c.
(Signed) STEPHEN J. HILL,
Governor.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.

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(No. 91.) Government House, St. Christopher,
SIR, October 17, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to transmit the Blue Book for 1864, together with my Report thereon.

I have, &c.
(Signed) BENJ. C. C. PINE,
Lieut.-Governor.

His Excellency Colonel Hill, C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

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REPORT on ST. KITTS for 1864.

1. My first Report on this Island contained so full an account of its affairs, up to the end of 1860, that in order to avoid repetition I have in my subsequent Reports merely supplemented it by carrying on the statistical tables, and pointing out any changes which had occurred up to the close of each year. As, however, four years have elapsed since my Report for 1860 was written it may be desirable to bring under one view the principal changes which have since taken place, so as to show the progress of the Island during that period.

I.

2. In my Report for 1860 I gave a brief description of the physical formation and climate of the Island, to which I beg to refer. A short outline of its history may not be uninteresting, on account of the singular manner in which it was first occupied.

*Sketch of the History of the Island.*

3. The island was discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1493, on his birthday, and was hence named by him after his Patron Saint.

4. It was occupied by the English and French almost simultaneously, and shared between them in a singular manner. Instead of being divided into two parts it was divided into four, like the quarterings in the shield of the Royal Arms, and so that the opposite quarters were possessed by each nation. The two portions belonging to each being virtually separated by the territories of the other. To add to this confusion the woods, roadsteads, and salt ponds were common property.

5. The two nations, after uniting to exterminate the Caribs, were of course incessantly at war or variance with one another until, at the treaty of Utrecht, 1713, the French settlements were ceded to the English crown, in whose hands the Island has since remained, with the exception of one or two brief occupations by the French during the subsequent wars.

6. During the joint occupancy of the Island the French capital was Basseterre, the English, the town of Old Road. On the departure of the French the seat of Government was transferred to Basseterre, where it now is.

7. In the course apparently of this removal the English Archives were lost, for we have no acts or records in the public offices extending further back than 1713.

8. Memorials of the joint occupancy are seen in some excellent bridges and cuttings on the roads, the work of the French, and by strange roads across the mountains, now useless; but then evidently to enable the people of each nation to travel from one portion of their territory to the other without traversing the inhabited parts possessed by the other nation.

9. There are no remains of the Caribs in the island, except some rude sculptures on a large stone near Old Road, which are unmistakeably the works of those people.

## II.—*Taxes.*

10. The only changes in the tariff of taxes given in the Report for 1860, are,—

1st. In 1862 an additional export tax of 4*s.* 2*d.* per hogshead on sugar was imposed for the maintenance of the cavalry corps. This is, however, only nominally a new tax, for previously to its imposition every estate was compelled to furnish, gratuitously, one or more troopers to the cavalry. This was a serious hardship on smaller estates, so the burden was changed into a money payment in the form of the tax in question, the produce of which is paid to the larger estates (which are now alone compelled to furnish troopers) as a compensation for the service.

11. 2nd. In re-enacting the Customs Act this year the following articles were removed from the table of exemptions:—All apparatus for the manufacture of sugar (except steam engines and their appurtenances), chaff cutters, ploughs, harrows, and hogsheads containing coal. This change is so far against the planters and in favour of the general taxpayer.

12. I still, however, adhere to the opinion expressed in my Report for 1860, that the land scarcely bears its fair proportion of the taxation. If, however, the planting interest has been too strong to allow of a more equal distribution of the taxation, the Government has at least succeeded in carrying out its settled policy of compensating for this inequality by devoting a very large part of the revenue to the benefit of the labouring classes, in giving them education, medical aid, and other advantages.

13. The taxation of the Island is moreover, as a whole, very light, considering the efficiency of the Government in nearly every department, and the smallness of the population. It amounts to little more than 16*s.* a head.

## III.—*Revenue and Expenditure.*

14. The following table exhibits the revenue and expenditure for the last five years:—

| | Revenue. | | | | Expenditure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Years. | Imports. | Exports. | Other sources. | Total. | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1860 | 12,978 | 2,308 | 5,405 | 20,691 | 21,723 |
| 1861 | 12,080 | 2,329 | 5,872 | 20,283 | 21,433 |
| 1862 | 12,783 | 2,585 | 6,924 | 22,292 | 21,371 |
| 1863 | 10,701 | 2,528 | 8,742 | 21,972 | 22,154 |
| 1864 | 11,221 | 1,467 | 6,757 | 19,445 | 21,257 |

15. It will be seen that the falling off in the total revenue of 1864 was occasioned by the great diminution in the part arising from duties on exports, owing to the shortness of the crop, caused by the almost unprecedented drought which prevailed at the latter end of the preceding year.

16. On the other hand, the revenue from import duties slightly increased. This was owing to the larger quantity of bread-stuffs imported to supply the deficiency caused by the failure in the crop of potatoes, yams, and other edible vegetables.

17. It will be observed that the expenditure for these five years has exceeded the revenue by about 2,900*l.* The explanation of this is as follows:—At the end of 1858 there was a balance of 9,177*l.* in the Treasury; this was reduced at the beginning of 1860 to 6,433*l.*

18. It was the policy of the Government, to which I thought it right to adhere, to reduce this balance to 3,000*l.* by an expenditure in public works of permanent utility.

ST. CHRISTOPHER.

We have, accordingly, spent no less than 10,000*l.* in new works of this nature, the chief of which are specified under head of public works. We have, moreover, expended 5,000*l.* in repairs of public buildings, which were in a very dilapidated condition.

Further, the expense of the Hospital has increased from 1,200*l.* to 2,000*l.* per annum; and we have devoted an additional 800*l.* per annum to affording medical relief to the labouring classes; and we have increased the expenditure for education from 500*l.* to 1,100*l.* per annum.

19. We have also incurred several extraordinary expenses during this period, such as 1,250*l.* for the entertainment of Prince Alfred, and 500*l.* a present to our late able Attorney-General, now Chief Justice Burt, sums voted with more than ordinary pleasure by the Legislature.

20. Further, in 1863–4 a remission of 12½ per cent. was made on the export and import duties to relieve the community suffering from the severe drought. This was a loss to the revenue of about 1,800*l.*

21. Notwithstanding all this abnormal expenditure, and this increase in our regular expenditure, we shall have at the end of the year, instead of the proposed 3,000*l.*, about 5,000*l.*, so that the revenue has exceeded the ordinary expenditure during these five years by nearly 10,000*l.*

22. The grounds on which we propose to keep a not less sum than 3,000*l.* in the treasury are thus stated in my recent speech to the Legislature:—

"This Island, like most others in this neighbourhood, is subject to the visitation of "hurricanes, droughts, and other calamities. A hurricane might spread such havoc "among our public buildings as to render necessary an expenditure much in excess of "our ordinary revenue; while a drought would destroy our crops, check our trade, and "therefore diminish our revenue. In either case, had we no balance to fall back upon, "we should have to increase our taxation, and this, too, precisely at a crisis when the "people, suffering under these visitations, are least able to bear the additional burden."

## IV.—*Imports and Exports.*

23. The following table shows the value of the imports for the last five years:—

| Years. | Goods liable to specific duties. | Goods liable to ad valorem duties. | Goods admitted free of Duty. | Total value of imports. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1860 | 87,238 | 59,432 | 11,363 | 158,034 |
| 1861 | 68,181 | 55,381 | 13,375 | 136,938 |
| 1862 | 95,777 | 56,521 | 14,572 | 166,872 |
| 1863 | 89,442 | 51,882 | 10,560 | 151,885 |
| 1864 | 129,137 | 46,617 | 12,915 | 188,669 |

24. The following table shows the value of the exports during the last five years:—

| Years. | Sugar. | | | Molasses. | | | Rum. | | Tous les mois and Arrow-root. | Salt. | Potatoes. | Other produce value in sterling. | Total value of Exports, the produce of the island. | Total value of Exports, not the produce of the island. | Total value of all Exports, sterling. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Hhds. | Trs. | Brls. | Puns. | Hhds. | Brls | Puns. | Hhds. | lbs. | Brls. | Brls. | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1860 | 8,661 | 79 | 5,525 | 3,569 | 26 | 188 | 1,249 | 24 | 35,128 | 2,972 | 392 | 271 | 172,068 | 15,099 | 187,167 |
| 1861 | 8,651 | 225 | 5,478 | 3,127 | 8 | 183 | 1,240 | 18 | 25,540 | 8,752 | 233 | 167 | 145,933 | 12,291 | 158,224 |
| 1862 | 9,765 | 14 | 6,444 | 3,127 | — | 273 | 1,404 | 20 | 15,168 | 6,616 | 275 | 173 | 159,836 | 16,121 | 175,958 |
| 1863 | 10,508 | 175 | 7,359 | 3,032 | 2 | 148 | 1,045 | 16 | 69,848 | 10,666 | 441 | 743 | 159,152 | 16,553 | 175,686 |
| 1864 | 5,188 | 220 | 4,776 | 1,850 | — | 12 | 321 | 15 | 118,420 | 23,207 | 1,458 | 1,523 | 110,953 | 14,455 | 125,408 |

25. It will be seen that the export of sugar and the articles made from it greatly fell off in 1864, owing to the severe drought, while the export of tous les mois largely increased.

This was in consequence of the impetus given to the cultivation of the latter article by the high prices it commanded the year before in the London market; from the nature of its root it does not suffer from drought nearly so much as sugar, and as it is chiefly grown by the labouring people, it is probable that they spent an unusual amount of time and care upon its cultivation, in consequence of their being thrown out of work on the estates by the failure of the sugar crop.

### V.—*Government.*

26. In my report for 1860 I entered so fully into this subject that I have little to say upon it on this occasion. I adhere generally to the views I then expressed, except on one point. I was then in favour of combining the two Houses of Legislature into one, composed of nominees of the Crown and elected Members.

Notwithstanding the success which has attended the government of the Island during the last few years, I am not insensible to the dangers incident to full representative institutions in a small Colony like this. I would fain hope that with the extension of education these dangers may be avoided; but should they become imminent, it would be necessary to change the constitution altogether. But till such a contingency arises it would be safer to have two Legislative Houses than to combine them into one; for nothing would induce some of the most wealthy and respectable men to enter a large, mixed, and unruly assembly where they would be constantly exposed to personalities and other annoyances, so that they would retire from the arena of politics to make way for indigent self-seeking demagogues; whereas now they willingly lend their useful services in a quiet upper chamber; and once in the circle of public affairs, they naturally make their conservative influence felt in every part of it.

I attach no great importance to any other argument against the consolidation of the two Chambers, but this argument against it seems to me to be conclusive.

27. The amended constitution, notwithstanding the defects I adverted to in my report for 1860, has worked on the whole well.

I have assigned to each member of the Administrative Committee a department of the Administration—one having charge of public works, another of finance, and the third of other business.

28. The expenditure is thus arranged: Every requisition or account is first certified as necessary by the member of Committee to whose department it belongs; it is afterwards referred to the member in charge of finance to ascertain whether it is duly provided for in the estimates, and if it be so he certifies accordingly; after which it receives the signature of the Lieutenant-Governor, and the warrant is issued for its payment. Any difficulties which may arise in this process, or in other ordinary business, are reserved for the consideration of the full Committee, when I always preside. Its ordinary meetings were at first held twice a week, but after we had got the business into good order a meeting once a week was found sufficient.

29. The Secretary of State having decided that the Members of the Executive Council are not removable on political grounds, we have taken care to divest that body as much as possible of a party character, and to recommend as members the leading men of different opinions, so that any new administration coming into office will find supporters in the Council.

30. There are other advantages in this arrangement. Every Member of the Executive Council must be in the one or the other of the Legislative Houses, so that by submitting, as we do, every proposed law to the Council before introducing it into the Legislature, we are enabled to explain it to the chief men of all parties in that body, and thus facilitate its passing.

31. Some other inconveniences which I complained of under this head in my former report have been removed.

32. One of these was that the Members of the Committee were charged with details of public business which they could not attend to without devoting their whole time to that service. This inconvenience is removed to a great extent by the provision made for the appointment of a competent officer to take charge of all public works, and by the appointment already made of a qualified clerk to attend to the details of the financial business of the Committee.

33. The creation of small ill-paid offices has wholly ceased. On the other hand we have been enabled lately to suppress several such offices, and to throw the duties of them on other offices.

The four clerkships of the Magistrate of Rural Districts are by the new Act to be

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united in one officer. The office of Superintendent of Public Works is to be combined with that of Surveyor of Roads; other similar changes are in contemplation. There is still much to be done in this direction, which must however be deferred till vacancies take place in some departments.

34. The competitive system of examination for offices, with the wise modification introduced by the late Duke of Newcastle, has been found very useful. Its tendency is not only to benefit the service, but to stimulate education. It has been applied in the cases of clerkships in the Treasury and other similar offices.

35. The whole administration is, however, still far from altogether satisfactory, but I cannot help thinking that the present amended constitution, so wisely established by my immediate predecessor, is capable, if properly directed, of working out the other reforms which are required.

*Municipal Government.*

36. I regret to say that the Corporation Act has not done the good it was designed to accomplish. I attribute this partly to a defect in its constitution; instead of leaving it to raise the necessary funds for its working entirely by local rates we unfortunately gave it a large sum out of the general revenue, by handing over to it the produce of the spirit licences collected in the town. The consequence has been that the town council have imposed no local rates, and therefore failed to excite by the irritant of taxation the healthy watchfulness on the part of the constituents, and the sense of responsibility on the part of the representatives, without which popular institutions have no vitality.

37. Thus the town government has fallen into the hands of men whose chief recommendation for office seems to be that they are determined not to tax for any purpose whatever.

38. Still, with all its faults, it cannot be denied the corporation has done some good. It has lighted the town with excellent lamps, fed by Kerosine oil, and effected some other improvements of a minor importance.

I think, however, that it will be necessary to place the power of the town council in the hands of commissioners appointed by the Governor, with an efficient town clerk to execute their orders, until the spread of education shall have taught the people of the town to appreciate local self government.

VI.—*Legislative.*

39. Forty-five Acts have been passed since the beginning of 1860. The following is a list of those of importance, arranged according to their subject-matters. Some of these Acts are very comprehensive, and have repealed and consolidated a vast number of former laws.

40. I.—*Administration of Justice.*

A.—*General.*

1861, No. 177. To make provision for the Trial of Murder and Manslaughter, when the death only happens in the Island.
,, No. 179. To amend the Law relating to the unlawful administering of Poison.
1863, No. 202. To simplify and amend the Administration of Justice.
1864, No. 216. To amend the Laws relative to Juries.

B.—*Magistracy.*

1862, No. 176. To establish an efficient Police, and to provide a Police Magistrate for the Rural Districts. (Repealed by 203 and 210.)
1863, No. 203. To make provision for the Appointment of a Police Magistrate in the Rural Districts. (Repealed by No. 210.)
1864, No. 210. To consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Police Force.
1864. An Act to improve the Administration of Justice in the Magistrates' Courts.
1862. To enable Justices of the Peace to appoint Rural Constables, and to regulate their Duties and Fees.

*Sanitary.*

1860, No. 168. To prohibit Burials within the Town of Basseterre, except at Springfield.
1862, No. 180. To render compulsory the Practice of Vaccination.

1863, No. 197. To consolidate and amend the Law providing Medical Attendance for Infant Children of the Labouring Population, and to extend such Medical Attendance to others requiring the same.

3.—*Poor Law.*

1861, No. 173. To provide for the Poor and Destitute, and to provide for the Care and Custody of Lunatics.
1862, No. 192. For the Punishment of Persons deserting their Wives and Children.
1863, No. 205. For the better support of natural Children, &c.

4.—*Education.*

1861, No. 172. To establish a Grammar School and to encourage Education among the Industrial Classes.
1864, No. 207. To enable the Board of Education to aid in the erection of School Houses for the Industrial Classes.

5.—*Municipal Government.*

1861, No. 175. To establish a Corporation in the Town of Basseterre. (Repealed by 212.)
1864, No. 212. To establish a Corporation for the Government of the town of Basseterre.

6.—*Miscellaneous.*

1860, No. 169. To establish and regulate a Post Office.
1862. For taking a Census.
1864, No. 208. To prevent the Sale of Cotton without a Certificate.
1865, No. 215. To establish a Police Office.
1862, No. 181. To remove Doubts as to the Legality of Roman Catholic Marriages.
1862, No. 187. To consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Militia.
1864, No. 206. To establish a Fire Company.
1860, No. 170. To maintain an Ice Establishment.

VII.—*Administration of Justice.*

41. Nearly all the evils which I pointed out under this head in my report for 1860, so far as they are within reach of legislation, have been removed.

42. The Superior Courts of Law have been cleared of the cumbrous and expensive system of procedure, which virtually closed them against the poor suitor, and they are now accessible by a very simple process, and at very moderate cost.

43. The new Jury Act, by provisions for a better class of jurors to try civil actions, and by allowing verdicts to be carried by a given majority, varying inversely according to the time of deliberation, has made trial by jury a useful helpmate, instead, as it often was before, a hindrance to the administration of justice.

44. In my report for 1860 I pointed out the great inconvenience which arose from the administration of justice in the Magistrates' Courts by unpaid justices of the peace, who were often planters and other employers of labour.

45. The first innovation on this system was effected in 1861 by an Act appointing a police magistrate for the rural districts, and enabling him to sit along with the unpaid justices. This Act was, however, open to the grave objection pointed out by the Secretary of State, that it was only a temporary one, and therefore subjected the police magistrate to the will of the Legislature. Moreover it did not extend to the town and suburbs of Basseterre, containing a third of the entire population.

46. The Government had, however, to feel its way in the matter, and to contend with difficulties partly caused by the dislike of the planters, a powerful body in this flourishing Island, to resign their magisterial authority.

47. At length, however, taking advantage of a change in public opinion on the subject, we were enabled last year to pass the Act for the improvement of the administration of justice in the Magistrates Courts. The Act provides for a police magistrate for the town of Basseterre in the person of the Attorney General for the time being, and enables both him and the magistrate of the rural districts to adjudicate without the assistance of a justice of the peace. It also provides a Court of appeal to which it gives parties a simple and cheap method of resorting.

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It has further the advantage of being a permanent Act, thus removing the magistrates from any local influence.

48. Owing to circumstances the Act has only recently come into force, and I am, therefore, unable to say much as to its actual operation. Some great benefits have, however, already resulted from it. The very large arrear of cases in the town of Basseterre, arising from the uncertainty of the sessions of the unpaid justices, was cleared off in a week by the new magistrate. Another singular result seems likely to attend the measure, that the litigation in these Courts will be diminished.

When a number of justices took it in turn to sit on the bench, their decision on the same point often varied according to the composition of the Court, so that people looked on the administration of justice as a sort of lottery, every man hoping that the justice for the day might take a favourable view of his case; but when the same magistrate is always on the bench this speculation is, to a great degree, removed by the general knowledge of how he will deal with each case.

## VIII.—*Public Works.*

49. The following is a statement of new works completed during the last five years:—

| | £ |
|---|---|
| A new church at Middle Island | 2,000 |
| New town clock and bell | 600 |
| Cemetery chapel at Springfield | 705 |
| Work for bringing water into the town of Sandy Point | 1,000 |
| New Reservoirs for supply of water to Basseterre | 500 |
| Two fire engines | 335 |
| A pier at Dieppe bay | 805 |
| A new pier at Basseterre | 660 |
| A pier at Sandy point | 575 |
| Sustaining wall on part of the road along the sea coast | 1,075 |
| A new bridge | 600 |
| Addition to gaol and police stations | 600 |
| Other minor work, about | 2,200 |

50. The whole of the public works and buildings are in excellent repair and the ordinary expenditure is fairly within the revenue, so that a part of the balance in the Treasury may be applied to any new works which it may be thought desirable to undertake.

### *The Roads.*

51. I have reported fully on this subject in a recent Despatch, setting forth the evils of the present system under which the roads are maintained, and the plan which I propose for removal of these evils. It will be seen that the plan, so far from involving additional expense, will effect a saving of 200*l.* to 300*l.* per annum.

## IX.—*Population.*

52. Subjoined is an abstract of the births and deaths during 1863–64.

| Years. | No. of Births. | Legitimate. | | Illegitimate. | | Complexion. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | White. | Coloured. | Black. |
| 1863 | 1,211 | 323 | 300 | 318 | 270 | 120 | 202 | 889 |
| 1844 | 1,145 | 275 | 271 | 312 | 287 | 106 | 199 | 840 |

| Years. | No. of Deaths. | Adults. | | Under 14 and under 1 year. | | 1 year and under. | | Complexion. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | White. | Coloured. | Black. |
| 1863 | 949 | 190 | 185 | 81 | 77 | 222 | 194 | 95 | 170 | 684 |
| 1864 | 881 | 172 | 181 | 61 | 66 | 211 | 190 | 75 | 144 | 662 |

53. I am glad to call attention to the fact that the mortality among children to which I adverted in my last report, has sensibly diminished in 1864. This may, I think, be attributed to the increased medical care and attention.

54. I regret to be obliged again to notice the large proportion which the illegitimate births bear to the legitimate. This evil is one of those which slavery has left behind it, and which it will probably take generations to remove; among the proximate causes of this evil is the inordinate vanity and love of show so characteristic of the negroes, which induces them to spend large sums at their marriages in dress, entertainments, &c., and to defer that ceremony till they can afford this expense. In anticipation of that event the parties go on with what is called "courting for marry," which simply means in the majority of cases, living together as man and wife. But marriages are, in a great many cases, not happy; they are thoughtlessly contracted and parties perpetually separate, sometimes immediately after marriage.

55. The subject is, however, beset with great difficulties, and gives rise to many questions, and, among others, whether it would not be expedient to relax in some degree the strictness of our laws of marriage and divorce in regard to a people just emerged from the barbarism of slavery.

## X.—*Agriculture.*

56. The following is a statement of the sugar shipped during the last five years.

| | Hogsheads. |
|---|---|
| 1860 | 9,404 |
| 1861 | 9,486 |
| 1862 | 10,700 |
| 1863 | 11,545 |
| 1864 | 5,932 |

The great falling off in the crops for 1864 is owing to the terrible drought to which I have alluded above.

57. In my report for 1860, for the purpose of showing the progress of the agriculture of this Island, I gave quinquennial averages of the sugar crops for 25 years previous to and for the same period subsequent to emancipation. I showed that although there had been a slight decrease in the aggregate production during the latter period compared with the former, yet that during the 25 years of slavery, the production had progressively declined, while during the 25 years of freedom it had progressively risen.

58. I subjoin the table in a condensed form, adding to it the average crop for the five years which has since elapsed.

| Years. | Hogsheads. |
|---|---|
| 1810 to 1814 | 8,085 |
| 1815 to 1819 | 6,412 |
| 1820 to 1824 | 7,282 |
| 1825 to 1829 | 7,609 |
| 1830 to 1834 | 7,658 |
| 1835 to 1839 | 6,142 |
| 1840 to 1844 | 5,201 |
| 1845 to 1849 | 6,252 |
| 1850 to 1854 | 6,544 |
| 1855 to 1859 | 7,383 |
| 1860 to 1864 | 9,413 |

59. By this table it will be seen that the average production during the last five years is greater by nearly 1,400 hogsheads than the largest average production during any similar period for the last 50 years, and this, too, notwithstanding that the latter five years include a year of unprecedented drought.

60. In my report for 1860, I mentioned what I considered the chief cause of the agricultural prosperity of the Island. It would be unjust not to add that it is greatly aided by the energy and enterprise of the planters, who have employed a great amount of capital in procuring steam engines, other machinery, and implements for improvement of the manufacture of sugar and the cultivation of the soil.

61. Great as has been the increase in the growth of sugar, it seems likely the Island is yet far from yielding the quantity it is capable of producing. It is true that the centre of the Island is composed of masses of mountains, parts of which must ever remain sterile, but the slopes of the hills far upwards possess an excellent soil, and year

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by year their sombre bush is giving way to the bright verdure of the cane. These hill-side plantations, though distressing to the cattle employed in their tillage, possess one great advantage over those of the level country, that their crops, watered by mountain mists, are not subject to be so sensibly affected by drought as they are.

62. I have nothing to add to what I said in my report for 1860 on the subject of labour, except that I am glad to report that the relations between the planter and the labourer are more satisfactory than they were then. I attribute this partly to the improvement which has taken place in the administration of justice in the rural districts, and to the spread of education among the labourers, and partly to the generally considerate conduct of the planters; whatever may be the cause, however, the fact of the improvement is generally admitted.

63. There are now 57 estates having steam power, and their number is rapidly increasing. A windmill will soon be regarded as a rare memorial of the olden time.

## XI.—*Militia.*

64. The militia is composed of two corps, one of cavalry the other of artillery. The staff consists of a colonel (the Lieutenant-Governor for the time being), a lieutenant-colonel, a brigade major, a quartermaster, a staff surgeon, and a judge advocate.

The cavalry consists of a major, two captains, five lieutenants, five serjeants, four corporals, five lance-corporals, and 58 privates.

The artillery is composed of a major, a captain, two lieutenants, and 48 privates.

65. The cost of the force is about 2,000*l.* per annum, and that of the cavalry is defrayed by the tax I have mentioned on the export of sugar, for every estate making above 75 hogsheads is bound by law to furnish, mounted and equipped, one or more troopers, according to its size and value, for which the owner receives a certain periodical payment, on condition of his complying with the regulations.

The artillery, in addition to its own exercise, is drilled as an infantry corps.

66. There are three forts kept in an efficient state, one on either flank of the roadstead of Basseterre, and the third, newly erected, nearly intermediate between them. They thus command the roadstead, and against a privateer, or small force, they would be effective.

## XII.—*Education.*

67. A great change was effected in the system of education by the Act passed at the beginning of 1861, No. 172.

Under the former laws on the subject the minimum average attendance which entitled a school to Government aid was so low that schools were in many cases set up for mere sectarian purposes, to keep children from attending the school of a rival church, so that the number of schools was injuriously multiplied, and the funds given by Government consequently scattered over too wide a surface to be useful. There was, further, no inspector, for the smallness of the salary (100*l.*) provided for the office prevented its being filled.

68. The new law raised the minimum attendance entitling a school to Government aid to 40; established a grammar school for the education of the upper and middle classes, and made the principal of it ex-officio inspector of the common schools.

The Act further compelled every schoolmaster to undergo an examination, and by subsequent regulations, premiums are given to those who show the most competency.

69. By a subsequent Act encouragement is given to the erection of school-houses; the Board of Education may award a third of the cost of them out of the public treasury.

70. The following is a return of the schools receiving Government aid, with the average attendance during the years 1863–4:—

| Denomination. | Number of Schools. | | Average Attendance. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1863. | 1864. | 1863. | 1864. |
| Church of England - | 9 | 10 | 461 | 732 |
| Wesleyan - - - | 7 | 8 | 491 | 370 |
| Moravian - - - | 6 | 8 | 444 | 756 |

71. In his last report the inspector notices improvement in the schools of the Church and the Wesleyans. As to those of the Moravian Brethren, he remarks, that to say "they are still what they were, may seem faint praise; but it should be remembered "that they have long enjoyed the advantages of admirable organization, and, therefore, "it is as great a matter for them to maintain their position as for the schools of other "denominations to improve."

72. The inspector further says, "No doubt there is room for improvement everywhere; "but so far as can be judged from the short time during which the present educational "system has been in operation it works well and smoothly, and seems adapted to the "peculiar circumstances of the Island."

73. Among the hindrances in the way of education the inspector mentions "the con-"tinued employment of gangs of children, he might almost say infants, in field work," "the pride of parents, who withdraw their children from trivial causes," and "the want of anything like amusement for the children between the hours of school."

74. In closing this report, while I cannot help feeling thankful that with the aid of my friends and advisers I have been enabled to effect some useful reforms, I cannot be unmindful of the obligation I have been under to my predecessors for preparing the way for these improvements, and especially to my immediate predecessor, Sir Hercules Robinson, who effected the great improvement in the constitution which placed the Governor in direct and legitimate connexion with the Legislature through his responsible advisers. Without this improvement any really important reforms in the institutions of the Island would have been very difficult if not impracticable.

I have, &c.

Government House, St. Kitts, August 17, 1865. (Signed) BENJ. C. C. PINE, Lieut.-Governor

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# NEVIS.

## No. 15.

### President Sheriff to Governor Hill.

(No. 62.)

Sir, Queen's House, Nevis, September 20, 1865.

I have the honour to forward to your Excellency in duplicate the Blue Book for the year 1864.

The revenue of the Colony is principally derived from import or tariff duties, export duties, duties on rum and other spirits consumed in the Colony, tonnage and package duties, duties on licences to retail spirituous and other liquors, and from a tax on horses, carriages, &c. These are fixed by Acts of the Legislature.

The expenditure is chiefly for the salaries of public officers, embracing the judicial and customs establishments, for the maintenance of the police, the gaol, &c., &c. The stipends of the parochial clergy constitute also a part of the public expenditure.

The receipts for the year 1864, including a balance brought forward of 130*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*, of which 16*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* was specially applicable to the roads, amounted to 4,923*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*; and the expenditure, including some arrears of 1863, was 4,722*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*, with a balance carried forward of 200*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*, of which the sum of 74*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* was applicable to the roads.

The proceeds of the tax on horses, carriages, &c., with certain other monies, are by law exclusively applicable to the maintenance of the roads.

The diminution in the receipts of 1864 is mainly to be attributed to the very short crop of 1864 as compared with that of 1863, which occasioned a reduction of 730*l.* on the duty on produce exported, and of 528*l.* on the import duties. This goes far to explain that there remained due by the Colony to the public officers, and for other public liabilities, to the 31st December last, the sum of 2,300*l.*

Upon my arrival in the Colony in August 1864, I found the Treasury in a very unsatisfactory state. Orders had from time to time been issued by the executive upon the Treasury in favour of the public creditors, but there was not money to meet them, and the system of making payments of taxes, duties, &c. by discount of these orders, not in

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full only but in fractional parts also, was so extensively practised that money payments were rarely, if at all, made to the treasurer. As there was a considerable sum due by the Colony to Her Majesty's Government on the earthquake loan, which in the event of default of payment constitutes a first lien upon the general revenue of the island, I felt it my duty to put the law in force, and directed the treasurer to collect every sum due to the Treasury in money, and to suspend every payment, with the exception of those for the support of the prisoners of the gaol, and of the asylum for the poor, until the debt so due as stated to Her Majesty's Government with interest should be fully paid and satisfied. I am free to admit that this was a somewhat stringent operation, but as it rescued the Colony from the reproach of being wanting in good faith to the Government it was approved, I am happy to say, by the community at large.

I may add that the sum of 2,300*l.* due to the public creditors on the 31st December has been since fully paid, principally by a loan of 2,000*l.* from the Colonial Bank secured to be repaid in two years, and that extra duties on imports are now in the course of collection for its repayment.

There are no local revenues except those which are raised by the vestries of the parishes.

These bodies are empowered for the purpose of defraying any parish charge or for erecting or repairing the parish church, &c., to impose taxes on lands, houses, value of produce, incomes, &c., but as the ministers and parish officers are paid from the public revenue these powers are exercised to a limited extent only.

The public debt consists of 1,200*l.*, a balance due on the sum of 12,000*l.* borrowed from Her Majesty's Government in consequence of the earthquake of 1843, and of the sum of 1,000*l.* The sum of 1,200*l.* is payable by two instalments, with interest at 3¼ per cent., the first of which is payable on the 1st August 1866, and the second in August 1867. The sum of 1,000*l.* borrowed by the colony is repayable with interest in the meanwhile at the expiration of a prescribed notice.

The only act of legislation for the year 1864 was an Act to apply the sum of 1,186*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* for the public service.

The Assembly is elected for one year only; a very inconvenient and for the purpose of business too short a period. Mr. President Dyett was in the administration of the Government but a short time, and upon his lamented decease the Hon. George Webbe, as the senior member of Council, became the administrator and continued to be so until my arrival.

During this period the Assembly, I am informed, disregarded various summonses fromthe executive, abstaining, either from indifference or want of harmony or otherwise, from the transaction of public business. The session of the late House having terminated, the new Assembly met on the 8th September, and an impression prevailing in the public mind that a special investigation into the administration of the Treasury department was urgently demanded, I took the opportunity, while addressing the two Houses, of communicating to them that, in accordance with a despatch from your Excellency, and with the concurrence of the Treasurer, I was prepared to appoint a commission to consist of members of the Council and Assembly to inquire into and to report upon the correctness or otherwise of the receipts and expenditure, &c. of the Treasurer's office. This information was very acceptable to the two Houses, and in their replies I received the assurance of their earnest desire to co-operate with the executive for the public good; and the commission having been appointed, and the inquiry instituted, both Council and Assembly amply redeemed their pledge of co-operation, for no session ever surpassed in point of work and labour that of 1864–65.

The elective Franchise consists of a freehold qualification of the annual value of 10*l.* of the old colonial currency, equal to 4*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* sterling.

The qualification for a member of the Assembly is a freehold in 30 acres of land, or in lands and tenements of the annual value of 40*l.* currency, equal to 18*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, but there is, strange to say, no leasehold qualification whatever, an omission which will engage my attention at the ensuing session.

The Legislative Council consists of not less than seven and not more than nine members present in the Colony, of whom three make a quorum for the transaction of business.

The House of Assembly consists of 15 members, of whom seven with the speaker constitute a house. This constitution, in imitation of the Lords and Commons, with the accompanying law and practice of Parliament, involves a heavy machinery for the government of a small community, and it is a question whether the business of the Colony would not be more effectively performed, and in one-half the time, by one

chamber consisting of a limited number of members, partly nominated by the Crown and partly elected by the people, and in which the executive would preside.

This chamber might also transact the parochial business of the Colony, which is now performed by 40 vestrymen and 10 churchwardens, annually elected, in conjunction with the rectors.

The Chief Justice of St. Christopher acts as the Chief Justice of Nevis, and resides as matter of course in the former Island, coming over to Nevis at stated periods for the purpose of holding the courts, of which he is sole Judge, having jurisdiction in common law and equity, as well as in ecclesiastical (probate of wills, letters of administration, &c.), and criminal cases, and by a recent statute in insolvent cases also. The Colony greatly desires to have a resident Chief Justice, and, as your Excellency is aware, the two Houses have with that view recently passed a bill granting a salary of 600*l.* to a Chief Justice who shall reside in the Colony, and give his services exclusively to the Colony.

By the census of 1861 the population was 9,822. The subsequent returns of births and deaths, from 1861 to 1864 inclusive, show 1,768 births as opposed to 1,265 deaths, or an increase of births over deaths of 503, equal for the four years to 5·12, and upon an average of the four years to 1·28 per cent. on the population; for nine years, however, from 1856 to 1864 inclusive, the returns of births are 3,389, as opposed to 2,134 deaths, showing an increase of births over deaths of 1,255, equal for the nine years to 12·77, and upon an average of the nine years 1·41 per cent. on the population. The year 1864 may be regarded as an exceptional year, a large proportion of deaths among infants having taken place from choleraic diarrhœa, while the births, from whatever cause, drought or otherwise, were less numerous than usual.

The rate of increase thus shown is not so satisfactory as it might have been; it falls far short of that of St. Kitts and Barbados, with equal advantages of climate, soil, and facilities as to the means of living.

There are five parishes in the Island, the stipends of which are as follows, viz.:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| St. Paul - - - | 244 | 8 | 10 |
| St. Thomas - - - | 133 | 6 | 8 |
| St. James - - - | 133 | 6 | 8 |
| St. George - - - | 133 | 6 | 8 |
| St. John - - - | 133 | 6 | 8 |

And in consequence of their limited incomes the parish of St. Thomas is held in conjunction with that of St. James, and the parish of St. John with that of St. George. This works unfavourably for the church, and will, I have every confidence, when the opportunity occurs, be remedied by the Legislature.

The imports of the year 1863 were of the estimated value of 36,021*l.*, while those for the year 1864 were 28,226*l.* only. The exports of produce in the year 1863 were of the estimated value of 49,992*l.*, while those for the year 1864, owing to the short crop and low prices together, were 16,059*l.* only.

| | £ | |
|---|---|---|
| The import duties for 1863, were, | 3,156 | |
| „ 1864, „ | 2,628 | |
| The exports duties for 1863, „ | 1,252 | |
| „ 1864, „ | 521 | |
| The sugar crop of 1863 was—hds. - | - | 2,633 |
| tierces - | - | 395 |
| barrels - | - | 7,520 |
| Equal to hds. 3,836 | | |
| The crop of 1864 was—hds. - - | - | 917 |
| tierces - - | - | 54 |
| barrels - - | - | 3,222 |
| Equal to hds. 1,356. | | |

The subject of education has recently engaged the attention of the Legislature.

There are elementary schools for the children of the labouring population established both by the Church and the Wesleyans. The Colony granted last year 50*l.*, and this year 150*l.*, in aid of these schools. The scholars generally are expected to contribute something, however trifling, to the maintenance of the teachers, but the attendance

Nevis.

during the year 1864 showed a great falling off as compared with that of the preceding year, and this is ascribed more or less to the reduced means of the peasantry, incident to a long continued prevalence of drought. During such a season the cultivation of his private provision ground fails to give the labourer any return, while the ordinary operations of agriculture on estates being in some measure suspended, his wages are proportionately diminished. The teachers in schools are very insufficiently paid. There is no school, public or private, for the education of the children of either sex of the middle or upper classes. I look forward, however, with confidence for the establishment of a suitable grammar school in the course of the next year.

The agriculture of the Colony is, I think, upon the whole respectable. The plough is used upon estates where the fields are not impractically incumbered with stone. Steam engines are by no means uncommon. There are various properties belonging to gentlemen of independence, resident in Barbados, conducted by an experienced and highly respectable planter of that island, with all requisite means and appliances to ensure Barbados success.

It is affirmed, however, that one great element in the successful career of a Barbados planter, viz., an abundant and continuous supply of labour, does not exist in this Island; but that on the contrary the facilities in the shape of privileges, and the ready command of the necessaries of life in ordinary seasons, go far to render the peasant independent of field labour. The Métairie or share system, largely prevailing in Nevis, occasions also a profitless abstraction from the ordinary labour market, and the impression would seem to be entertained that immigration is becoming of paramount necessity to the Colony.

The soil is favourable to the cultivation of cotton, but with few exceptions little disposition has yet been shown to try cotton even partially as a substitute for sugar.

There appears to have been an increase in the number of commitments to prison in the year 1864; but the increase has been principally in regard to minor offences, and may be, in the case of petty thefts and cane breaking, connected with the prevalent drought. The working of the prison discipline is not sufficiently deterrent, and there is some difficulty in making it so. There is no employment for indoor labour except perhaps the breaking of stone, and working without the walls, principally on the high roads, is but a mock representation of hard labour. A reformatory for juvenile offenders is much to be desired, though costly in operation in a small community.

The subject of the charitable institutions of the Colony is one which it gives me great pain to deal with.

In comparison with Antigua, St. Kitts, Montserrat, Nevis, in respect to her benevolent institutions, has been very far behind her sister colonies. But the leaders of the Colony, gentlemen entitled to every respect, are awakening to a sense of their responsibility in this important particular, and I am persuaded that at no distant period Nevis will have her enlarged and well regulated asylum for the poor, her lepers' house, her lunatic asylum, &c., &c.

I cannot conclude these observations without bearing testimony to the general good conduct, and the quiet and respectful orderly bearing of the labouring population, and of the good understanding which seems to me to prevail between the employer and the employed. I should be pleased to see, however, on the part of the labourer, a little more general intelligence and varied industry, with a view to his own personal benefit and social progress. In these respects there is great room for improvement.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JAMES W. SHERIFF,
President.

His Excellency Col. Steph. J. Hill, C.B.,
Governor in Chief,
&c. &c.

# VIRGIN ISLANDS.



No. 16.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Hill, C.B., to the Right Honourable Edward Cardwell, M.P.

(No. 91.)

Sir, Leeward Islands, Antigua, June 22, 1865.

I have the honour to transmit a Despatch from the President forwarding the Blue Book of the Virgin Islands, with his report thereon for the year ended the 31st December 1864.

I have, &c.
(Signed) STEPHEN J. HILL,
Governor.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.
&c. &c. &c.

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President Longden to Governor Hill.

(No. 20.) Tortola, Virgin Islands,

Sir, May 31, 1865.

I have the honour to forward herewith the Blue Book for the year 1864.

*Revenue and Expenditure.*

2. The Revenue of the year amounted to 2,110*l.* 13*s.* 3¼*d.*, being an increase of 254*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* on that of 1863. The Expenditure amounted to 2,070*l.* 11*s.* 2¼*d.*, being an increase of 216*l.* 0*s.* 2¾*d.* on that of the previous year. This increase consists almost entirely of the first instalment due on the Public Debt.

*Public Debt.*

3. The compromise offered to the creditors of the Colony in respect of the debts created anterior to 1832 having been accepted by all, an Ordinance was passed in August last to give effect to the arrangement, and the first instalment, amounting to 206*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.* was duly paid on the 31st December last. There are two more instalments to be paid, in 1865 and in 1866.

*Public Works.*

4. The principal public work undertaken last year was the reconstruction of the chapel and school-room at Virgin Gorda, which was completed at a cost of 142*l.* 17*s.* 7½*d.* In this reconstruction I only undertook at the expense of the public the repair of the fabric, leaving all interior fittings to be completed at the expense of the congregation. There is now a Reader and Catechist at Virgin Gorda, licensed by the Bishop of Antigua, who performs Divine Service every Sunday. The chapel is used during the week as a school-room. A sum of 28*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* was expended on an office for the sub-treasurer, and 25*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* upon roads in addition to the "Statute Labour." 18*l.* 17*s.* 10¾*d.* was expended upon small repairs. There are several other public works and repairs urgently needed, the execution of which must be delayed until the Public Debt is paid.

*Legislation.*

5. Six Ordinances were passed in 1864; namely,

An Ordinance to repeal an Extradition Act passed in 1852, the provisions of which latter Act were inconsistent with the Imperial Statute 25 & 26 Vict. cap. 70.

An Ordinance for providing a Market Place in Road Town, and for the management and protection of the same. The necessity of this law is obvious.

An Ordinance to provide for the Relief of the Poor.

An Ordinance to facilitate the transfer of land.

An Ordinance to give effect to the arrangements made with respect to the Public Debt.

And an Ordinance to repeal the Tax on the Produce of the Colony.

*Poor Law.*

6. The most important of these Ordinances is that for the relief of the poor, which embodies the principal points of the pre-existing (unprinted) poor laws, with some important modifications and additions. The class of persons eligible for relief is defined to be "every person without means of subsistence, and unable from old age, disease, or "other incapacity, wholly or in part to maintain himself, and having no husband, wife, or "parent or child able to support him." Sick "paupers" or, in cases of accident, any "disabled person" may be sent to the Infirmary, and there receive support and medical aid. But the greater part of the relief is given in small allowances of 9*d.* or 1*s.* or 1*s.* 6*d.* a week. With this help, the assistance of neighbours, and perhaps the produce of a few square feet of land, most of the aged poor are able to maintain themselves with more comfort than if they were assembled in a workhouse, while the resources of the Colony would be totally inadequate to maintain in a workhouse one half of the persons now receiving relief. Provision has been made in the Ordinance, for the first time, for compelling the fathers of illegitimate children relieved at the public expense to repay the amount of such relief into the Treasury. The whole relief of the poor is placed under the management of five guardians nominated by the Governor. The total cost of relief last year (exclusive of the salary of the surgeon to the Infirmary) was 193*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* The total number of paupers receiving relief was 59.

7. The lands in the Colony are so much sub-divided among the negroes that the value of each particular parcel of land is often not more than 3*l.* to 5*l.*; and the cost of preparing titles, according to the old prolix forms, was so great that many estates were bought, and are still held in unequal undivided shares among the several individuals who originally clubbed together to buy the estate. The confusion which this produces, and the litigation which ensues from it, is already considerable, but will increase every year. A short land-transfer Ordinance was therefore passed legalizing the transfer or mortgage of land by a short form of words adopted from the Imperial Statute 25 & 26 Vict. cap. 53. On the passing of the Ordinance I caused 100 copies of the authorized form of transfer to be printed at Antigua in blank. These are sold at the Registry Office to all intending purchasers of land at 9*d.* each. These forms being filled in with the names of the parties and other particulars may be registered at once, and a complete registered title is thus obtainable for 4*s.* 6*d.* I annex one of the forms. This Ordinance will be found very valuable.

8. The other Ordinances do not appear to call for notice. I have referred to the Ordinance for the payment of the "Consolidated Debt" under the head of the Public Debt.

*Population.*

9. The population of the Virgin Islands is given in the Blue Book from the census of 1861, namely, 6,051. It appears from the Registry of Births and Deaths that the population is increasing. The following table shows the increase for the last five years :—

| Years. | Marriages. | Births. | Deaths. | Excess of Births over Deaths. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1860 | 54 | 242 | 116 | 126 |
| 1861 | 27 | 222 | 143 | 79 |
| 1862 | 29 | 217 | 149 | 68 |
| 1863 | 29 | 273 | 163 | 110 |
| 1864 | 37 | 227 | 157 | 70 |
| Totals - - | 176 | 1,181 | 728 | 453 |

The deaths being thus to the births as 10 to 16, it follows from Euler's tables, that, without disturbing causes, as emigration,* the population would double in 42 years. Nearly 42 per cent. of the births last year were illegitimate; the numbers being 132 legitimate to 95 illegitimate children. Of the immorality which such a state of things discloses, I can say nothing. Chastity is certainly not a virtue of the West Indian negroes, but their very indifference to it does away with the misery and wretchedness that generally attend the birth of illegitimate children in England. As there is no great

* Large numbers of young men and women annually seek employment in St. Thomas.

shame attached to the birth of an illegitimate child, there is no temptation to conceal it. I have not heard of any case of infanticide during the three years I have been here. Until last year there was no law (as I have before stated) to compel the father of an illegitimate child to contribute to its support; but there is seldom any reluctance to do so.

*Health of Infants.*

10. It will be seen from the subjoined table that of the whole number of persons who died last year, 17 per cent. were children under the age of one year. When it is remembered that eleven-twelfths of the inhabitants are totally destitute of all medical assistance whatever, this proportion will not seem large. The following table is taken from the records in the Registry Office:—

| | Numbers who died in 1864. |
|---|---|
| Under the age of 1 year | 27 |
| Above 1 year and under 2 | 5 |
| „ 2 years „ 5 | 12 |
| „ 5 „ „ 10 | 7 |
| „ 10 „ „ 20 | 11 |
| „ 20 „ „ 30 | 18 |
| „ 30 „ „ 40 | 12 |
| „ 40 „ „ 50 | 17 |
| „ 50 „ „ 60 | 3 |
| „ 60 „ „ 70 | 13 |
| „ 70 „ „ 80 | 11 |
| „ 80 „ „ 90 | 12 |
| „ 90 „ „ 100 | 2 |
| Aged 100 „ | 3 |
| „ 102 „ | 1 |
| „ 110 „ | 1 |
| Total | 155 |

Of the children under five years of age above named, 14 died from hooping cough. I should scarcely think that the ages of those who are said to have been above 90 can be trustworthy, though I have seen some instances here of extreme old age among the Africans, where the grand-children of persons still living are past middle age. I attribute the comparative healthiness of the infant population, in spite of the want of medical aid, to the fact that the mothers are almost always employed about their own houses and grounds, and do not have to leave their homes and children to work upon estates.

*Education.*

11. There are nine day schools now established in the Colony, with an aggregate of 556 children. These schools receive grants from the Colonial Treasury at the rate of 5*s.* a year for each scholar. The grant is limited to children under the age of 12 years. The education is quite sufficient for ordinary purposes. No child under five is admitted into the schools. No schools are admitted to share in the grant where the average attendance is less than 20. I estimate the number of children in small private schools (which do not appear in the Blue Book), and those above 12 years of age attending the Government schools, at 100, making a total of 660 children receiving daily instruction. There are also many children who attend the Sunday schools. In addition to the grant of 80*l.* for schools, 140*l.* was spent last year on the Virgin Gorda schoolhouse. There is another schoolhouse in a state of utter decay, but there are no funds immediately available for its reconstruction. On the whole, I consider that the *means* of education provided is now sufficient for the wants of the population, but the indifference of many of the parents to the need of education is the chief obstacle to its general diffusion.

*Imports and Exports.*

12. The imports of 1864 show a decrease upon those of 1863 of 727*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*; the amounts being, in 1863, 8,875*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, and in 1864, 8,148*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* The decrease is partly owing to wrecked goods having been imported in 1863 to the amount of 551*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.* The principal articles of import in 1864 were flour and breadstuffs,

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

4,492*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*, linen and cotton and dry goods to the value of 1,199*l.*, and miscellaneous articles to the value of 2,456*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*

13. The exports in 1864 were 12,306*l.* 16*s.*; those of 1863 were 11,676*l.* 17*s.*; showing an increase of 629*l.* 19*s.* due solely to the cultivation of cotton. The principal articles of export were cattle and live stock, valued at 9,796*l.* 16*s.*, cotton valued at 1,110*l.*, charcoal valued at 565*l.* 3*s.*, and sundry articles valued at 834*l.* 17*s.*

*Agriculture.*

14. It is very difficult to estimate with any approach to correctness the quantity of produce or stock raised in this Colony. The greater part of the soil is owned by negroes, who cultivate small patches of sugar-cane or cotton, but subsist chiefly by the sale of horned cattle and goats (of which 4,139 head were exported last year), and by the sale of potatoes, cassava, and other provisions. It is stated that there are 20 sugar estates wholly cultivated on the Métairie system, one cotton estate, and 14 abandoned estates. By reference to page 138, it will be seen that there are no less than 585 freeholders, and 1,119 persons paying direct taxes. As the population is little over 6,000, it follows that one in every ten is a freeholder, and one in every six of the whole population is possessed of sufficient property to be directly taxed. The direct taxes, which embrace so large a part of the population, are, the land tax, of 2*d.* an acre, and the cattle tax of 1*s.* per head per annum. The latter tax is largely evaded by the negroes living in different parts of the Island, and a revision of the cattle tax ordinance and the adoption of some more stringent method of collecting the tax is urgently demanded, both for the improvement of the Revenue and the protection of honest taxpayers. The tax was paid last year on 1,898 head only of horned cattle, producing 94*l.* 18*s.*, while the Customs returns show that 1,414 head paid duty on exportation. It is clear from this that there must be a large evasion of the tax, since only a portion of the annual increase is exported.

15. During the year 1864 the Encumbered Estates Acts were brought into force for the first time, and eight estates were sold under decrees of the Local Commissioner. These estates were all hopelessly encumbered, and, under the management of the Court of Chancery, had been mostly abandoned. I annex a list of the estates sold, and of the prices they realized.

List of Encumbered Estates in Tortola sold in the year 1864, under authority of the Local Commissione r

| Name of Estate. | Acres. | Price realized. | How long Estate had been in Chancery. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | £ *s.* *d.* | Years. |
| Cooten Bay - - - - | 200 | 150 0 0 | 35 |
| Spring Gut - - - - | 120 | 40 0 0 | 35 |
| Johnson's Gut - - - | 170 | 201 0 0 | 35 |
| Appleby - - - - | 50 | 82 0 0 | 35 |
| Cappoon's Bay - - - | 30 | 41 0 0 | 35 |
| Joe's Hill - - - - | 130 | 410 0 0 | 44 |
| Diamond - - - - | 30 | 35 10 0 | 44 |
| Hawk's Nest - - - | 50 | 19 10 0 | 44 |
| Total - - - | 780 | £979 0 0 | — |

No capital had been invested in these estates for many years and they had gradually passed out of cultivation, with the exception of some small patches in two of the estates. The creation of safe and absolute titles may perhaps encourage the importation and investment of capital here, but I doubt whether the cultivation of sugar could ever be renewed here advantageously. Although the soil and climate are sufficiently favourable, the extremely hilly character of the Island increases the cost of production so much as to make it unprofitable at the ordinary prices. The single ridge which forms the Island of Tortola is from 800 to 2,000 feet high, and the sides are so steep that they can only be cultivated in terraces supported by low stone walls. There are some fertile spots between the foot of the ridge and the sea, but of no great extent. The cost of carrying canes to the mill would alone be sufficient to make the cultivation of sugar unprofitable. But the industry of the people is rightly directed to cotton; the soil, the climate are both favourable, and the experience of last year promises great success to those who embark in cotton cultivation.

*Gaols and Prisoners.*

16. Thirty-one prisoners in all were committed to prison in the course of the year 1864, three of whom were sentenced by the General Court to terms of imprisonment, varying from three to eighteen months; and 28 were committed by the magistrates in petty sessions for periods varying from two weeks to two months, mostly in default of payment of fine or sureties. I annex hereto a list of the offences.

17. The Infirmary for the sick poor is permanently inhabited by six blind, lame, or deformed paupers. There are no inmates in the small-pox hospital. One case of small-pox was taken from St. Thomas to Virgin Gorda last year; but on learning the fact, I forthwith provided a good nurse for the patient, and directed the neighbouring constables to take charge of the house and prevent all communication. The patient soon recovered, and the disease did not spread.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. R. LONGDEN,
President, Virgin Islands.

His Excellency Governor Hill, C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

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VIRGIN ISLANDS.

Dated this day of
one thousand eight hundred and

I of
in consideration of pounds paid to me,
grant to and his heirs or assigns for ever,
all that parcel of land situate in one of the British Virgin
Islands, containing acres, or thereabouts, and bounded as
follows:

Witnesses
of
of

---

RETURN of OFFENCES of PRISONERS committed in the year 1864 to the Common Gaol in the Road Town of TORTOLA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By the General Court: | | |
| Stealing a cow | 1 | |
| Breaking into a shop | 1 | |
| Escaping from turnkey | 1 | |
| | — | 3 |
| By the Magistrates in Petty Sessions: | | |
| Assaults | 12 | |
| Stealing (under 50*s.*) | 4 | |
| Threatening to assault (in default of eureties) | 3 | |
| Setting on dog to worry a hog | 1 | |
| Unlawfully killing a hog | 1 | |
| Resisting police | 1 | |
| Trespass | 1 | |
| Indecent language | 1 | |
| Selling rum without licence | 1 | |
| Non-payment of road tax | 2 | |
| Non-attendance at drill as a militia man | 1 | |
| | — | 28 |
| | | 31 |
| By Assistant Judge of General Court: | | |
| Debt | 1 | |

# DOMINICA.

No. 17.

No. 17.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor HILL, C.B., to the Right Honourable EDWARD CARDWELL, M.P.

(No. 43.)

SIR, Leeward Islands, Antigua, 21st August 1865.

I HAVE the honour to transmit a Despatch from the Administrator of the Government of Dominica, forwarding the Blue Book of that Colony for the year ended the 31st December 1864.

I have, &c.
(Signed) STEPHEN J. HILL,
Governor.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.

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(No. 51.)

SIR, Government House, Roseau, July 31, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book of Dominica for the year 1864, together with a letter from the Treasurer explanatory of the delay which has occurred in the preparation of these returns, a delay which I regret, and for which I beg to apologize.

2. Not having administered the government of this Colony during any portion of 1864, I refrain from offering observations on documents relating to a period with which I had no personal acquaintance.

3. On the 31st December 1864, our outstanding liabilities (consisting of unpaid salaries and contingent claims, and exclusive of the amounts due to Her Majesty's Government and to the Colonial Bank) amounted to 3,590*l.*, which, the revenue not being equal to the expenditure, had by the 31st March increased to 4,258*l.* In the month of May the Assembly addressed itself in earnest to the task of extricating the Colony from these serious financial embarrassments, and the following money Bills were passed:—

(1.) An Act to raise a fund in aid of the Revenue of the Island.

(2.) An Act to raise by loan a sum of money for the service of the Island, and to provide a Fund for repayment of the same.

The former increased pre-existing taxation by about 800*l.* per annum, and brought the revenue up to the expenditure; the latter authorizes the Governor in Council to raise by loan at 7½ per cent. a sum of 6,000*l.*, for the purpose of liquidating the public debt and repairing the Government buildings; and provides, by special taxation, for the creation of a sinking fund for the repayment of the amount raised, at the expiration of any period not exceeding 15 years.

4. In April an important alteration of the Constitution was effected, by the passing of an Act (not yet in operation, but which has been favourably received by Her Majesty's Government,) to reduce the Legislative Assembly from nine Crown nominees and nineteen elected members, as at present, to seven Crown nominees and seven elected members, —the Governor to preside over the deliberations of the Assembly, and have a casting vote in the House, and a deliberative as well as a casting vote in committee.

5. During the present year, then, a practicable scheme for the adjustment of the finances has been adopted, and an alteration in the form of government effected, which cannot fail to have a momentous influence on the future of the Colony; and though I believe, that, strictly speaking, these matters should be recorded only in next year's report, I am induced by their great importance to anticipate that document and to refer to them on the present occasion.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WILLIAM ROBINSON,
Administrator.

His Excellency Governor Hill, C.B.,
Antigua.

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# MAURITIUS.



No. 18.



Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B., to the Right Honourable Edward Cardwell, M.P.

(Separate.)

Sir, Mauritius, July 5, 1865.

In transmitting the Mauritius Blue Book of 1864, I shall, according to custom, pass in review the principal returns which compose it.

*Taxes, Duties, and Fees.*

2. Remain unaltered, the rates imposed by Ordinance No. 33, of 1863, on the import of rice and other grain to meet railway liabilities, produced the anticipated amount, and were continued without opposition for the present year. As indeed they scarcely exceed the registration duty still levied on corn in the mother country, and fall lightly and equally on all classes, it will be well for the Legislature to consider, whenever the working of the railways shall permit a reduction of taxation, whether there are not other duties pressing much more severely on the springs of industry to be first repealed.

*Revenue and Expenditure.*

3. The comparative statement for 1863 and 1864 will be found satisfactory, though both sides of the account in the latter are swollen by the railway transactions as before noticed.

4. The actual nett revenue was, as already reported, 622,285*l.*, and the actual nett expenditure 584,254*l.*, leaving a balance of 38,031*l.* to be added to the accummulated capital of the Colony.

5. The Treasury balance, as will be seen, on the 31st December 1864 was no less than 159,140*l.*, enough fortunately to enable the railway works to be carried on, at a time when, owing to the monetary pressure in Great Britain, no further portion of the loan could have been raised.

*Local Revenues.*

6. The revenue of the Municipality of Port Louis is given at only 48,000*l.* in lieu of 63,000*l.* as estimated in its budget, and though the expenditure of necessity figures at the same amount, outstanding accounts for no less than 13,000*l.* appear in the budget of the present year, to cover which and provide for the increased claims of the Government it is proposed to create a new issue of debentures for 16,820*l.*

7. This unfortunate state of things seems to be principally due to no more serious cause than the non-collection of rates and taxes. It was, however, aggravated by want of harmony between the mayor and deputy mayor, who were ranged on opposite sides in the movement for Reform which, I mentioned in my last Blue Book Despatch, had sprung up in the bosom of the Council. The party who supported that movement having gained the day, so far at least as carrying its report on the financial mismanagement which existed, I, of course, had recourse to its members in the selection which I had to make of a mayor and deputy mayor from six councillors whose names were submitted to me; I trust that the new administration will succeed in extricating the town from its pecuniary difficulties. The plan proposed resolves itself into contracting a loan for 100,000*l.* in London or Paris, with a view to extinguish all former debentures, pay off current liabilities, and start once more clear. As the value of rateable property in Port Louis is over two millions and a half sterling (2,540,390*l.*), the expectation of raising such a loan would not be unreasonable, provided confidence in the financial management of the corporation were once more restored. This, I fear, must be a work of time, but some wholesome improvements in the way of transacting the business have been already introduced, and I do not despair of municipal affairs righting themselves without any necessity arising for legislative intervention.

*Military Expenditure.*

8. No alteration under this head is shown. The total outlay for the troops and defences amounted as before to 137,000*l.*, of which the Colony defrayed 32,000*l.* The future contribution was, however, raised during the year to a fixed sum of 45,000*l.*, say about one-third, instead of less than a fourth of the whole,—probably a more equitable

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apportionment of Imperial and Colonial requirements, though the step is very unpalatable to the colonists, who complain that they are not consulted as to the extent of the garrison. The orders, subsequently received from the Horse Guards, to reduce the allowances to staff and regimental officers, has not tended to allay the irritation, the correspondence which resulted in the increased contribution having originated in the alleged insufficiency of those provided in the schedule then in force.

*Civil Establishments.*

9. The cost of these is still slowly augmenting through the operation of the system of increments adopted in 1859, which has now, however, in all probability nearly attained its maximum. The actual expenditure of the year was 234,872*l.*, about 10,000*l.* below the estimate, but a heavy charge, nevertheless, for conducting the business of so small a colony, though, as explained in a Despatch in which I reported specially on the subject, justifiable by reason of the peculiar social condition; the labouring population having been transplanted from India within a comparatively recent period, and, simultaneously with the loosening of the restraints of caste and ties of family, exposed to the novel temptations and unwonted independence of high wages.

10. The comparison which I then instituted with the establishments of Ceylon showed in fact that, though Mauritius is a far dearer country, the salaries of almost all the leading officials are much lower than there, and that the secretariat, the treasury, the internal revenue, survey and public works departments, are infinitely more costly in that Island, the total expenditure being brought to an equality solely by the excess here incurred for immigration, quarantine, medical, educational, and police services, requisite for recruiting, receiving, and watching over the Indian population on the one hand, and civilizing, restraining, and punishing it on the other.

*Public Works.*

11. Still languish—none of importance having been undertaken during the year. Some useful buildings were, however, completed or extended, amongst which the conversion of a store at Grand River into the Vagrant Depôt, the construction of new dormitories at the Indian Orphan Asylum, and the additions to the Lunatic Asylum may be cited. The total expenditure on works and buildings, including painting and incidental repairs, was about 38,000*l.* That on roads, bridges, &c., 33,250*l.* The improvement of the Government offices can be no longer delayed with any regard to the convenience of the public and the health of the officials. A beginning will be made this year in the erection of the new post office, the removal of which to another site will afford room for the enlargement of other Departments.

*Railway Expenditure.*

12. The amount expended in the construction of the North and Midland lines was far larger than during the preceding year, the contractors having exerted themselves to deliver over the former by May 1864. The Midland line, though due last October, is not yet completed, and will consequently be too late to be of much use in the ensuing crop. The total payments in Mauritius stood at 353,655*l.*, and in England at 115,185*l.*, making together 468,840*l.*; the outlay from the commencement to the 31st December 1864, having been 1,045,000*l.* This left about 300,000*l.* (including premiums on debentures) of the amount authorized still to be expended, sufficient beyond all doubt for the completion of the Midland line and the works at the central terminus, though it will require vigilance, as pointed out in my Minute to Council of the 2nd December last, No. 74, to prevent excess of expenditure.

*Public Debt.*

13. Only 600,000*l.* out of the million authorized to be borrowed for the railways appears in last year's Blue Book, but 300,000*l.* has subsequently been raised, and the remaining 100,000*l.* will probably be needed before the close of the present year. A sinking fund has already begun to be created.

*Legislation.*

Enclosure.

14. I enclose the usual report from the Procureur General on this subject; it will be seen that three out of the 27 ordinances passed were more or less connected with the railways, one for regulating the traffic, another to enable the remainder of the loan to be negotiated on more favourable terms, and a third to continue the additional customs' duties for meeting the interest and sinking fund prior to the opening of the lines.

15. Other important subjects engaged the attention of the Council of Government, including the improvement of the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Laws, of the law regulating the transfer and mortgaging of real estate, and the consolidation of the various enactments on the subject of the paper currency. On the details of these measures I will not enter, as they are clearly and succinctly set forth by Mr. Dickson, but I most willingly endorse his statement as to the cordial co-operation which the Executive always meets from the inofficial as well as official members of that body.

*Imports and Exports.*

16. The value of imports in 1864 was about 40,000*l.* in excess of that of 1863, but this was simply owing to a larger influx of specie, most of which found its way out of the Colony again.

| | |
|---|---|
| The real comparison exhibits the two years as | £2,137,127 |
| | 2,238,846 |
| Or a falling off of - - | £101,719 |

This result was to be expected from the shortness of the sugar crops, only 233,440,100 lbs. French, worth 2,121,385*l.*, having been exported, against 275,548,751, worth 2,494,558*l.*, in the present year. As there was a trifling deficiency in the value of other articles, the comparison of exports stands,—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1863 - - - - - | £2,661,098 |
| 1864 - - - - - | 2,249,740 |
| Falling off - - - | £411,358 |

The value of exports thus stated exceeding that of imports by 112,613*l.* Of the exports about one half went to Great Britain, and about a fourth to Australia, the remainder going to the Cape, India, and other British possessions, with the exception of a seventh, which was divided between France and Spain. Of the imports India furnished one third, Great Britain (deducting specie) two sevenths, and France about a fifth.

*Shipping.*

17. The extent of tonnage entered inwards and outwards declined, as a natural consequence of the falling off in trade. The number of vessels cleared with cargoes was 528 of the burden of tons 193,648, against 556 of the burden of tons 206,814, British and foreign decreasing so equally as still to preserve the relative proportions of two to one.

*Immigration.*

18. The accompanying report * of the Protector shows that, notwithstanding the anticipated restrictive effect of the new Act of the Government of India, which came into operation in the middle of the year, the number of immigrants introduced was considerably larger than in 1863, though still far below that of antecedent years.

* Not printed.

19. The comparative statement given by Mr. Beyts of the immigration from each of the three Presidencies proves that diminution still exists at Madras, where, as you are aware, a special inquiry is now going on as to its cause. It will be seen from Table B. in the Appendix that, in spite of the aggregate increase, the male adults arriving were but a fourth of those applied for, viz., 5,234, against requisitions for 15,506 unsatisfied.

20. These requisitions may have been swollen by the fear that a good many of the 30,000 men whose engagements expired during the year would leave the estates, but though a certain proportion may have betaken themselves to other pursuits, but few availed themselves of the opportunity to quit the Colony, the emigration scarcely exceeding that of the preceding year. In this and other respects the immigration system has stood the severe test of the expiration of the five years of industrial residence of a large proportion of the labouring population during the last two years, very satisfactorily; no less than 61,280 old immigrants having re-engaged themselves during 1864, in the great majority of instances to their old masters, and some even for a further period of five years' service.

21. Facts such as these throw truer light on the relations between the immigrants and their employers than the statements of complaints mutually preferred, given in the Appendix, which, however, I am glad to say shows an improvement on last year. The

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principal matter, as Mr. Beyts points out, remaining to be remedied, is the last of which the immigrants would complain, the want, namely, of proper medical care. An amendment of the law as regards hospitals, &c., is in preparation by the Procureur General, but unless it can be made to confer on the medical attendant the same power of ordering the detention of patients therein as is possessed by doctors in the army and navy, I am almost afraid it will not produce much effect, the greatest of all obstacles being the aversion of the Indians to restrictions on their movements or dietary.

22. The health of the immigrants on their voyage hither was not quite so good as in 1863, when the mortality fell to the extraordinarily low rate of ·7 per cent., and no vessel had to be placed in quarantine. In spite, however, of outbreaks of cholera and small-pox in three of the vessels from Bombay, which necessitated their immigrants being placed in the larazet on their arrival, the average mortality only rose to 1·4 per cent., which would be considered satisfactory in any other service. I must own I was astonished to find during the recent correspondence as to the new Indian Emigration Act, officials of high rank alluding to the *excessive mortality* which they assumed to exist on the voyage hither as a ground for new restrictions.

### *Population.*

23. The total population on the 31st December 1864 is estimated at 325,603, which would give an increase of only 2,349 over 1863, notwithstanding the introduction of 7,575 immigrants. This fact is to some extent accounted for by the disproportion of the sexes in that class of the population.

The number of births among the Indians does not nearly equal the deaths, nor unfortunately does it do so among the ex-apprentices, though the cause is not so apparent. In the general population alone, *i.e.*, those principally of European origin, is any evidence of a sounder state of things to be found.

24. Although, however, sexual disparity explains in part the non-increase of the population, it is clearly shown in the accompanying report * from the General Sanitary Inspector, that the death-rate in Mauritius is far above what it ought to be. In Port Louis, for example, though no epidemic raged during the past year, the mortality is estimated at no less than 4·3 per cent., whilst even in the rural districts it was so high as merely to reduce the general average of the Colony to 3·79.

* Not printed.

25. Some of the measures of sanitary reform insisted on by Dr. Edwards will shortly be brought by me under the consideration of the Legislative Council, and as his able exposé of the evils which prevail has excited a sensation in the public mind, I am sanguine that they will be well received, and that steps will ere long be taken likewise by the Municipality to drain and cleanse the capital.

26. Though I have not been able, chiefly from the peculiar functions which the French code assigns to the officers of the civil status, to make them useful as I had hoped in the collection of fuller statistical information, it is so far satisfactory to me to be able to present in this excellent report of the Sanitary Inspector, as correct a picture as can be given of the vital statistics of the Colony for the last six years, with the deductions to be drawn from them.

### *Ecclesiastical Return.*

27. The ecclesiastical establishments of the Colony have remained without material alteration for several years past, the Roman Catholic, Anglican, Scotch Presbyterian, and Independent churches each receiving contributions from the State in proportion to their supposed spiritual hold over the population. It seems to me, however, that the time has come when a more liberal policy should be adopted, and systematic efforts on the part of these several religious denominations encouraged for the evangelization, not only of the ex-apprentices, many of whom are sunk in ignorance and vice, but of the Indians settled in the Island.

28. I would by no means advocate the undue interference of missionaries with the latter, especially during the period of industrial residence, which they are bound to fulfil on their introduction; but as soon as that is over and they have shown their intention of remaining here, and exercising all the rights and duties of citizenship, I consider that the State is deeply interested in their conversion to Christianity.

29. As matters stand, their caste is broken, their religious faith shaken, so much so that their children (now numbering twenty to thirty thousand) are growing up with scarcely the vestige of a creed; and yet little or nothing is done to rescue them from heathen degradations and immorality, beyond visiting them with the severest penalty of the law for any flagrant breach.

It is absolutely necessary indeed to do this, for in such a population crime is rife, and unless something can be done to check its spread, it will become more and more difficult to protect life and property. I know of no remedy but the diffusion of the Gospel. The State cannot undertake, indeed, to inculcate its principles any more than it can teach Hinduism, but it can lend a helping hand to the missionaries already engaged in this work, and can hold out such inducements as will lead the Christian Churches of the Colony to devote themselves more largely to it than, through their own unassisted efforts, has been possible. On this point I purpose addressing you more definitely by the ensuing mail.

*Education.*

30. It might seem at first as if the State could best effect these objects, so far at least as the rising generation is concerned, through its schools; but it must be borne in mind that, owing to the unfortunate differences which here, as elsewhere, divide Christians themselves, the instruction given is exclusively and scrupulously secular.

31. Under such a system an Indian child may acquire knowledge enough of physical science to disturb its religious convictions, but it cannot be supplied with others in their stead.

32. Moreover, as mentioned in my Despatch with last year's Blue Book, but a very small proportion of Indian children participate in the advantages either of Government or grant-in-aid schools.

33. That proportion, I am happy to say, is increasing, no less than 12 new Indian schools having, as will be seen from the enclosed report * from the Government superintendent, been established during 1864.

* Not printed.

34. In other respects, likewise, the progress of education, though slow, will be found satisfactory,—the number of scholars on the roll of Government schools at the end of the year having risen from 2,277 to 2,646, and of schools assisted by grants from 2,234 to 2,275, showing a total increase of 410 scholars.

35. The Royal College continues to augment the number of its pupils.

*Savings' Bank.*

36. I forward the manager's report * on the proceedings of this institution for 1864, which has just reached me. I am happy to perceive that the frauds perpetrated in the previous year, though they necessitated the calling in of the depositors' books, have not diminished their confidence in the institution, the number on the 31st December last being 6,545 or 12·45 per cent. in excess of 1862, and the amount of their deposits 162,897*l.*, an excess of 9·55 per cent.

* Not printed.

37. As the great majority of these depositors are Indian immigrants, these facts speak well for the increasing prudence and economy of that class of the community.

*Charitable Institutions.*

38. Before passing on to those usually included in this category, I take the opportunity of calling attention to the report * of the Central Poor Relief Committee for the year 1863, the latest published, because it shows that, whatever difficulties that board may have in controlling the district committees, and however needlessly extravagant may be the expenditure of the latter, pauperism is an evil of extremely limited proportions in Mauritius, and one which, notwithstanding the vast increase of population in the last ten years, shows little tendency to increase. In 1853 the total number relieved in the rural districts was 631; in 1863, 693;—whilst the number refused at the former period was 68 against only 44 at the latter.

* Not printed.

39. An amendment of the law, including arrangements as to settlement, more favourable to the municipal authorities of Port Louis than those which now exist, is in course of preparation.

40. I have little to add to what I stated last year as to the principal public charities —the Indian Orphan Asylum, the Civil Hospital, and the Lunatic Asylum. I have inspected each of them more than once during the interval, and have communicated my views as to the two latter, after my visits.

41. I still continue to think that both are as well managed as their situation and circumstances admit, and though, since the publication here of the opinions which I expressed to that effect in my Blue Book Despatch of last year, statements to the contrary have been put forward by the local press in respect to the Civil Hospital, and deficiencies in regard to the supply of medicines, surgical instruments, and other appliances alleged, the result of my inquiries convinces me that these complaints are unfounded.

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42. It is my intention, however, to appoint a commission of qualified persons to consider whether the buildings in either case are susceptible of extension or improvement, or if they be not so, to what site it would be expedient to remove, and what plans of construction should be adopted. Great difference of opinion exists, as previously mentioned, as to whether a warm or cold situation is best suited for the usual class of lunatics in this Colony; and, even though the present position of the Civil Hospital is generally condemned, it will be by no means easy to find a locality for a new one as convenient in case of accidents in the streets, on the railways, or on board the shipping, so accessible as a seaman's hospital or so near the residence of the out-door patients seeking its aid.

* Not printed.

43. I enclose the annual reports * of both institutions, which are satisfactory.

*Gaols and Prisons.*

44. The statistics of the principal place of confinement, the Port Louis prison, are as usual, contributed by the Procureur General as chairman of the managing committee.

45 Though showing an apparent decrease of commitments, from 11,778 to 8,023, they are far from indicating any decrease of crime, the diminution being solely owing to the steps taken in the earlier part of the year for sending deserters, vagrants, and other offenders, tried before the stipendiary magistrates, to a separate establishment.

46. This separation was not merely expedient on moral grounds, but had become imperatively necessary from the crowded state of the prisons throughout the Island. Indeed, I do not know what could have been done in Port Louis last year if the same number of vagrants as before had been sent to the prison, as there would then have been 1,500 more committals than in 1863, when the daily lock-up at times was not far short of 1,000 prisoners.

47. In the rural districts, also, the Government has been able to prevent over-crowding, and avert the outbreak of fever, by transferring this class of prisoners to the Grand River Vagrant Depôt. Though too soon as yet to judge of its effects in repressing vagrancy, this institution is admitted on all sides to be working well, its success being in great part due, I feel bound to add, to the zeal and ability with which the Inspector-General of Police, Major Anson, R.A., has devoted himself to its organization.

48. Besides the foundation of the Vagrant Depôt, the year 1864 was distinguished by the first practical step being taken towards the erection of a greater desideratum still—a General Penitentiary; the Legislative Council having approved of the recommendations in my Minute on the subject, and appropriated a sum of 15,000*l.* on the annual estimates as a first instalment for the purpose. I am sorry to add that the Department of Public Works has been too short handed as yet to complete the plans and specifications.

*Crime.*

* Not printed.

49. Mr. Dickson's report * on this part of his subject shows that the increase of prisoners has not arisen altogether from minor offences, but that the annual augmentation in the number of serious cases tried by the Supreme Court alluded to last year still continued. This augmentation was due to larcenies of property with violence; direct attacks upon the person, viz., murder, manslaughter, and aggravated assaults having, I am glad to say, been fewer than for several years past.

50. All these crimes are mainly perpetrated by the Indian portion of the population, generally speaking upon their own countrymen, the immigrants manifesting a strong disposition to introduce the system of dacoitee, or gaj robbery, so prevalent in India, and being also prone to murder either for the sake of plunder or from motives of revenge, arising in many instances from quarrels about women.

51. I entered into all these points, however, so fully when replying to the inquiries in the Duke of Newcastle's Circular Despatch as to the amount and description of crime among the Indian immigrants, that I feel it to be unnecessary to go over the same ground on the present occasion. The careful tables then forwarded from the Procureur-General's Office showed that, in the five years ending with 1863, no less than 157 murders were committed in this Colony, or on the average over 31 per annum; that 57 per cent. of these murders were attributable to jealousy; and that of the 225 persons suspected of participation seven alone suffered the extreme punishment of the law, 11 were sentenced to death but reprieved, and 64 convicted of less than the capital felony charged against them; leaving 143, or upwards of 60 per cent. of the whole number, to get off either through acquittal or non-detection.

52. These figures present a startling and melancholy picture in so comparatively small a community, and I earnestly trust it will be practicable to effect improvement ere long. To the possibility of promoting that result by moral and religious culture, I have already alluded. How far it can be achieved by a vigorous administration of the law remains to

be proved. It is evident from the facts above quoted that leniency has had no good effect; and, painful as it is to my own feelings, I see no alternative but to abstain, except where the Judges entertain any doubt of the propriety of the verdict, from any interference with the course of law. Such a mode of proceeding is rendered doubly painful indeed by the fact that here, as elsewhere, at the present day there exists a widespread aversion to the infliction of capital punishment, and a singular sympathy with the convicted murderer. Yet, surely humanity itself suggests that it would be better for 10 guilty men every year to expiate their crimes on the gallows, striking terror thereby into the hearts of those otherwise disposed to follow the example of their crimes, than for 30 innocent persons to be annually hurried without preparation into eternity.

*General Remarks.*

53. Upon the whole, as may be gathered from my remarks, nothing very noteworthy occurred in the affairs of the Colony during the first year of my government. It was by no means, I fear, a prosperous year to the planters, owing to a short crop, not compensated, as expected at its commencement, by a continuance of high prices.

54. It may be described, indeed, as a year of disappointment rather than of ruinous loss. Not only were the hopes entertained of the abolition of the discriminating duties on the higher qualities of sugar—which press so severely on the manufacturing industry of this Colony—not fulfilled; not only did the general reduction of duties substituted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer fail to give the relief in this respect anticipated, but the same crisis in the European money market which, notwithstanding, lowered the value of sugar 12*s.* to 15*s.* per cwt., prevented the three Credit Foncier Companies formed in connexion with Mauritius from raising their capital, and consequently from making advances on the favourable terms previously promised. About 300,000*l.*, however, has, I understood, been invested in securities in this Island on that principle; and as the money market has now recovered its wonted course, I presume these associations will extend their operations here. On the other hand, as the crop which is now commencing promises to turn out above the average (viz., 140,000 tons), and the price of sugar, though still low, is gradually reviving, I trust that when the Blue Book for 1865 is forwarded a more flourishing state of affairs may be reported.

*The Dependencies.*

55. I have already transmitted the Civil Commissioner's account of the Seychelles Islands.

56. You have also received and expressed your approval of the report made by Mr. Farquharson, the Magistrate whom I despatched in H.M.S. "Rapid" to visit the smaller dependencies, and to inquire into the condition of the labourers employed therein.

57. The commercial position of all these groups has been adversely affected by the great decline in the price of cocoa-nut oil, their principal product, consequent on the petroleum spring discoveries in America. As you are aware, however, measures are in progress for placing the titles to land in all these dependencies on such a footing as will encourage the investment of capital, and the introduction of improved machinery for the expression of oil, so that it is not improbable they will at no distant date recover their wonted prosperity.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) HENRY BARKLY.

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*Legislation.*

Several important subjects engaged the attention of the Local Legislature in 1864.

Among these were the Laws on Bankruptcy and Insolvency, which had been passed in 1853 and 1856, and required amendment.

The chief defects of the Bankruptcy Law were the length of certain of the periods for notices, and the cumbrousness of the formalities for the sale of the bankrupt estate. The rules on the former of these heads having been taken from the English, and on the latter from the French law, had to be modified in order to be appropriate to a small country, and to facilitate the realizing of the bankrupt's estate.

With the same view the procedure was simplified in several other respects.

Means were also provided for the conservation of the bankrupt's real property until it

could be sold; a few weeks of abandonment in a tropical country, especially of a sugar estate, causing great deterioration.

The ordinance also places the granting of certificates of discharge on a more strict and regular footing; and it contains measures for promoting the prosecution of fraudulent bankrupts.

While not abolishing the distinction between bankruptcy and insolvency, the law enables non-traders, on giving up all their assets to their creditors, to obtain a discharge upon satisfying the judge that their debts were not improperly contracted.

This change was essential in a country where, from the land being chiefly devoted to sugar cultivation, its owners are exposed to the vicissitudes of varying and sometimes fickle foreign markets.

The law for the transmission and mortgaging of real estate, on which important changes had been made in 1863, was amended with a view to securing still more effectually the purchaser or lender against privileged claims and latent defects of title. This law (No. 20 of 1864) is an important development of the changes of the preceding year. It has removed many of the objections which European capitalists had to invest money in land and landed securities in the Colony.

The principle of the law of 1862, which allowed immigrant labourers to be engaged in India for five years' service in Mauritius, was extended by No. 18 of 1864 so as to allow similar contracts to be made in the Colony; and certain contracts of service for that period which had been entered into before magistrates, upon the erroneous supposition that they were competent at the time, were legalized, a measure necessary for public order and the prevention of vagrancy, no less than for giving effect to the true intentions of the parties.

The subject of vagrancy was more fully dealt with by an Ordinance which enabled the Government to remove that class of offenders from the common gaols to special prisons called vagrant depôts, from which they might be sent to employment at public works.

The overcrowding of the gaols by this class of prisoners, whose only offence was idleness, and the propriety of keeping them separate from the real criminals, called for this measure.

The Ordinance (No. 4 of 1864) on the subject provides facilities for employers tracing and recovering the deserters from their service.

With a view still further to prevent the overcrowding of the prisons, the Government has been authorized by Ordinance No. 22, of 1864, to transfer any prisoners, except debtors, from one to another prison in the Colony.

This measure will enable the Government to transfer the overplus of prisoners in one gaol to another where there is room, and to clear out for a time a prison in which an epidemic has appeared. It will also facilitate the classification of prisoners, and the carrying out of reformatory measures for juvenile offenders, separated as these may now be from their grown up associates. It will also enable the Government to collect female prisoners in two or three of the gaols under qualified female warders. This Ordinance was enacted in place of Ordinance No. 27, of 1863, on the same subject; some of whose provisions had not been approved by the Secretary of State.

The Government railway undertaking required the enactment of three Ordinances.

The most important of these, namely No. 8, for regulating the traffic, is framed on the model of the Imperial Railway Clauses Consolidation Act of 1845, with the modifications necessary for the case of railways directed by Government.

Ordinance No. 15 was designed for enabling the Government to borrow on more easy terms than under the previous law (No. 19 of 1862) the remainder of the loan required for the railways, and which it allows to be raised either on debentures or on registered stock payable in 30 years instead of 25, as formerly. The creation of the sinking fund for paying off the balance is postponed until the sum previously borrowed shall have been paid off; a provision which will free the Colonial finances from unnecessary pressure. The liberality of the Home Government in sanctioning this change has been appreciated in the Colony.

A continued increase of expenditure occasioned by the railway debt had to be met by enacting (Ordinance No. 24 of 1864) for another year the additional customs duties imposed in 1863.

The paper currency in the Colony, which, since 1849, had been limited to notes issued by Government Commissioners, had remained under temporary laws, owing to difficulties regarding the reserve of specie and the investment of the remainder. These matters having at length been settled, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State and the Lords of the Treasury, an Ordinance (No. 10) was passed definitively, constituting

the Board of Currency Commissioners, and defining their duties and powers. It is chiefly a repetition of the temporary laws on the subject. Among other provisions it allows a sum equal to one-half of the notes in circulation at any time to be invested in securities of the Imperial Government, or (under certain limits) in the Mauritius Government debentures; the latter provision enabling the Currency Commissioners to lend their funds to the Local Government at any time.

Two Ordinances were passed on the subject of Quarantine; one (No. 1) for the removal of obstacles to the departure from the Colony of persons willing to embark in ships under quarantine; the other (No. 2) for extending, with certain necessary modifications, the Quarantine Law of 1857 to the Seychelles Islands.

Besides these Laws of a general nature there were passed the following, viz.:

Ordinance No. 3, for the appointment of a Provisional Poor Relief Committee for the District of Savanne, framed on the model of Ordinance No. 9 of 1863.

Ordinance No. 17, for authorizing an advance to be made from the Treasury for repairing the presbytery of the Roman Catholic parish of St. Augustine, in the district of Black River, similar to Ordinances Nos. 17, of 1837, 39 of 1844, 4 of 1849.

Ordinance No. 7, for the division of the Roman Catholic parish of Port Louis.

The first and third of these subjects have since been placed on a proper footing by general laws, which will be reported on hereafter.

The only other public Ordinances are on financial subjects and are the usual terms.

In closing this subject it is satisfactory to observe that the legislative business of the Colony meets with much care and attention in the Council and its Committees; and that, while the several Bills are fully and freely discussed, there is a total absence of party spirit and factious opposition; on the contrary, a spirit of cordial assistance and co-operation with the Executive prevails throughout the Council.

(Signed) W. G. DICKSON,
Procureur and Advocate-General.

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# REPORTS

SHOWING THE

# PRESENT STATE OF HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

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**TRANSMITTED WITH THE BLUE BOOKS**
**For the Year 1864.**

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## PART II.

## NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES;
## AFRICAN SETTLEMENTS AND ST. HELENA;
## AUSTRALIAN COLONIES AND NEW ZEALAND;
## EASTERN COLONIES; AND
## THE MEDITERRANEAN POSSESSIONS, &c.

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**Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.**
*20th July* 1866.

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# SCHEDULE.

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# NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.

CANADA.
No. 1.

# CANADA.

## No. 1.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Viscount Monck, to the Right Honourable Edward Cardwell, M.P.

(No. 77.)

Sir, Ottawa, July 7, 1866.

I have the honour to transmit herewith the Canadian Blue Book for 1864, and I also enclose a copy of a letter from Mr. Taché, the officer whose department is charged with the preparation of the book explaining the causes of the delay which has taken place in completing it.

I have, &c.

The Right Honourable Edward Cardwell, M.P. (Signed) MONCK.

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Enclosure in No. 1.

Mr. Taché to Mr. Godley.

Bureau of Agriculure and Statistics, Patent Office,

Sir, Ottawa, July 6, 1866.

I ought to have given you, for the information of his Excellency, yesterday, when forwarding the Blue Book for 1864, some explanations about the delay in its preparation. As his Excellency is well aware the Blue Book had been for many years a mere nominal work, so much so, that when I entered this office the Blue Book for 1863 was sent to me, by order of his Excellency, for correction, as being unfit for presentation to the imperial authorities.

In consequence of such long neglect the preparation of the Blue Book of 1864 has been a labour of some magnitude, there being no foundation to build upon. Thousands of circulars have been written, and tedious researches have had to be made to restore the link of official appointments, and to procure the several other informations sought for; another difficulty was met in the slovenliness of a great number of county public officers and the insufficiency of their answers when obtained, they having been led to take the Blue Book returns as a formality without object or meaning, in some cases as many as seven letters have been sent to the same person, some answers to which have been received as late as a month ago.

The Blue Book of 1864 is not so perfect nor so complete as I intended to make it by progress of time, and of our statistical labours, but I hope it will be found vastly different, for the better, to what it has been for a long period of years.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. C. Taché,

Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

# NOVA SCOTIA.



No. 2.



Copy of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir W. F. Williams, Bart., K.C.B, to the Right Honourable Edward Cardwell, M.P.

(No. 7.) Government House, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Sir, November 2, 1865.

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith two copies of the Blue Book of this Province for the year 1864.

As these returns relate to a period previous to my assumption of the administration of this Government, I do not feel myself at liberty to accompany them with any lengthened observations or report.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., (Signed) W. F. WILLIAMS.
&c. &c. &c.

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# NEW BRUNSWICK.



No. 3.



Copy of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor the Honourable Arthur Gordon to the Right Honourable Edward Cardwell, M.P.

(No. 94.)

Sir, Fredericton, N.B., December 31, 1865.

I have the honour to transmit to you the Blue Books for 1864, together with my report upon them.

I have not yet been supplied by the Crown Land Office with all the information required, but I am unwilling longer to delay the transmission of the report.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR H. GORDON.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.

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Report to accompany the Blue Book for 1864.

I commenced my report for the year 1863 by stating that it had been one of general prosperity and progress in this Province, that the revenue had exceeded that of any previous year, and that a marked increase of activity had been displayed in almost every branch of provincial industry. These observations, I am happy to say, apply with even greater justice to the year 1864.

2. On the 16th February I opened the third Session of the existing Provincial Parliament, which was terminated by prorogation on the 13th of April. 59 Acts were passed during the session. Of these the greater part were of a purely local character, and do not merit any special mention in this report. The "Act in aid of the Construction of Railways," however, is a measure of some general importance, and was not adopted without much discussion and difference of opinion. By this Act a provincial subsidy of £10,000 per mile was, with certain reservations and under certain guarantees, offered to any company entering into a contract with the Government to construct a line of railway from the frontier of the United States to St. John, one from the frontier of Nova Scotia to the existing European and North American Railway, or one of various smaller branch lines of internal communication. This Act was introduced in consequence of the unfortunate reluctance of the then existing Canadian Government to carry out the arrangement for the construction of an intercolonial railway, which had been effected at Quebec in 1862, and a provision was accordingly made for a further grant of aid to any company undertaking to build that line in a manner and by a route satisfactory to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The lines to the frontier of the United States and of Nova Scotia,

NEW BRUNSWICK.

and a branch line from St. Stephen's to the existing St. Andrew's Railway, are already in process of construction under this Act, and I expect that another of the branch lines, that from Woodstock to the St. Andrew's railroad, will also shortly be commenced under its provisions.

3. All events of public interest were duly reported by me on their occurrence, and it is unnecessary for me now to revert to them. The negotiations for a federal union of the British North American Provinces generally, and for a legislative union of the three maritime Provinces, although commenced in this year, will more properly come under review when it is my duty to forward the Blue Books for 1865.

*Revenue and Expenditure.*

4. The revenue for 1864 considerably exceeded that of 1863, which again had been greatly in excess of that for 1862.

5. The revenue derived from almost precisely the same sources during the last four years has been, in pounds sterling:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For 1861 - - | 145,593 | 17 | 1 |
| 1862 - - | 148,940 | 5 | 6 |
| 1863 - - | 175,258 | 10 | 4 |
| 1864 - - | 213,675 | 11 | 9 |

6. The expenditure during the same period has been:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For 1861 - - | 176,051 | 3 | 1 |
| 1862 - - | 167,180 | 4 | 2 |
| 1863 - - | 184,845 | 1 | 5 |
| 1864 - - | 175,979 | 14 | 7 |

*Trade and Navigation.*

7. The total value of imports into New Brunswick in the year 1864 was 1,863,615*l.*, an excess of 268,102*l.* over the value of the imports in 1863.

8. The total value of the exports from New Brunswick during the same period was 1,052,891*l.*, showing a slight increase of 23,562*l.* over the value of the exports of the previous year.

9. I have, however, frequently taken occasion to remark that the value of the exports from New Brunswick is not as fully shown by returns as is that of the imports. Ships built in this Province form probably its most valuable article of export, but they do not appear in this account at all, and if their value, some 800,000*l.* sterling at least, were added, the excess of imports would nearly disappear. There are other causes which diminish the apparent amount of the exports, such as the fact that goods really exported from this Province are often shipped from the American bank of the St. Croix and the Canadian bank of the Restigouche, whilst, on the other hand, large supplies for the State of Maine, passing through the Province, are entered as imports, but do not appear again as exports owing to their not being liable to duty as such.

10. One hundred and sixty-three new vessels, measuring 92,605 tons register, were registered at the different ports of New Brunswick during 1864, and the total number of existing vessels on the registry books of New Brunswick on the 31st December last was 958, measuring 233,225 tons.

11. The total tonnage of all nations cleared outwards from this Province in 1864 was 742,690 tons, and the total tonnage entered inwards amounted to 669,796 tons.

*Public Works.*

12. The expenditure on public works during the year 1864 amounted to $137,325, of which sum $60,308\frac{24}{100}$ were devoted to the maintenance of the great roads and bridges.

13. Two new bridges of considerable importance were commenced this year, the one over the river Aroostook, nearly 600 feet in length and 27 in height, the cost of which is estimated at $6,000; the other over the Presquile river, on the road to Canada, about 550 feet in length, and likely to cost about $3,000. Other new bridges under special supervision were erected at a cost of, in the aggregate, $11,926\frac{94}{100}$.

*European and North American Railway.*

14. The receipts of this railway, which is the property of the Government, amounted during the financial year 1864 to $145,057\frac{86}{100}$. Of this sum $71,999\frac{74}{100}$ were derived from freight traffic, and $64,292\frac{52}{100}$ from passengers' tickets.

15. The expenses during the same period amounted to $103,630\frac{12}{100}$, thus leaving a net profit of $41,427\frac{74}{100}$.

16. The number of passengers during the year amounted to 139,554.

17. This railway is a work of which the Province has good reason to be proud, for in the solidity of its works, and the care shown in its construction, it is probably inferior to none on the American continent, and certainly superior to any other in the British Provinces.

*Post Office.*

18. The receipts of this department amounted to $51,185, being an excess of $5,042 over those of 1863.

19. The expenditure was $71,974. The deficiency in this branch of revenue, which I have annually to lament, does not appear to be increasing, it having diminished from $25,025 in 1860 to $24,529, $23,136, $21,240, and $20,789, in 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864 respectively.

20. This deficiency is in a great measure due to the untaxed transmission of newspapers through the post. No fewer than 2,059,627 newspapers were posted during the year, whilst the number letters posted in the same period amounted only to 794,128. If but one cent's postage had been required on this number, a revenue of $20,000, or almost sufficient to cover the deficiency, would have been realized, nor do I believe that the circulation of any but the most flimsy prints would be diminished by such a measure. It is remarkable that, out of so comparatively small a number of letters as 794,128, no fewer than 12,123 should have been dead letters.

21. The money order system, the introduction of which I announced in my last annual report, has worked satisfactorily. The number of orders issued during the year was 2,925, for the amount of $136,050.

22. A system of money orders on Great Britain, Canada, and the other North American Colonies has since been adopted, and will, I make no doubt, prove of much utility.

*Education.*

23. The sum expended by Government for educational purposes in 1864 amounted to $115,167.

24. Of this sum $80,144 were absorbed by the parish schools, whilst the direct contributions of the people in the various localities amounted to $105,684, being an increase of more than $5,500 over the contributions of the previous year. The number of these schools in operation during 1864 was 816, attended by about 30,000 scholars. 54 new school houses were built during the year, making a total of 338 erected during the last five years. Most of these buildings are suitable and commodious structures, and some have pretensions to be really handsome buildings.

25. $5,720 were devoted to the maintenance of 22 superior schools, attended by an average of 1,138 pupils. In these schools, Greek, Latin, and French are added to the branches of education taught in the ordinary parish schools.

26. I continue to be well satisfied with the management of the University of New Brunswick. All the professors discharge their duties in a highly efficient manner, and the Principal, Dr. Jack, is unremitting in his efforts for the improvement of the institution. The attendance at the university, though not large, is much greater than a few years ago. During the year 1864 there were 38 students in the university, and 99 pupils in the collegiate school.

27. In addition to the schools in connexion with Board of Education, there are various educational establishments of more or less pretension under the direction of various religious bodies in the Province which receive some assistance from the Legislature, in the aggregate amounting to a sum of about $13,000.

*Militia and Volunteers.*

28. The Militia of this Province is divided into three classes.

Class A. comprises the Volunteer portion of this force, all of whom are armed and uniformed. Many of the companies drill twice, and all of them once a week. The cavalry, of which there are three troops, are attached to the Militia battalions in whose districts they are. They are armed with the sabre and long Enfield rifle, and are drilled as infantry when dismounted. The regiment of artillery consists of seven batteries; the men are very smart and well drilled, but their organization and armament are defective. One battery has no guns at all, and the others only two each, ten 3-pounders and

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two 6-pounders. These would be nearly useless in any country, but especially useless in this, which is quite unfitted for cavalry or field batteries. The artillery are, however, armed with the long Enfield rifle, to which weapon they would resort on actual service. The St. John Volunteer Battalion consists of six companies, fairly drilled, and only wanting a series of battalion drills to make them thoroughly efficient. The Engineer Company is well drilled, but have had no practice in field works. Many of the detached rural companies are very well drilled, but they have no opportunity of learning battalion movements. Their attendance is naturally not so regular as that of companies in towns, as the population is widely scattered through a large extent of country.

Class B. consists of all able-bodied men (with certain exemptions) between the ages of 18 and 45 who do not belong to Class A. They are divided into 34 battalions, and in 1864 were only called out for one day in the year. During the present year a great step in advance has been made, and law now provides for the systematic training of a force of about 1,000 men annually for a period of four weeks. In many regiments the officers are uniformed, and tolerably acquainted with their drill, and most colonels now insist on aspirants for commissions going through a regular course of drill before being gazetted.

Class C. includes all male inhabitants between 45 and 60. These are not called out, but merely enrolled.

29. There is usually a camp every autumn during the firing for the Prince of Wales Cup. In October 1864 this was held at Mount Fordham, near Fredericton, and was under the command of the Adjutant-General. Military discipline was maintained, and the conduct of the men was very good during the whole time they were under canvas.

30. Considerable progress has been made in the re-organization of the Militia Force, and the musters of the different regiments which took place generally in 1864 were for the most part far more satisfactory than I had ventured to anticipate.

*Crown Lands.*

31. 1,625 applications for land were received at the Crown Land Office in the year 1864.

32. Of these, 549 were petitions for leave to purchase land at a sale by auction. The remaining 1,076 were applications to purchase land by the performance of labour on the roads, under the provisions of an Act of the Provincial Assembly. No applicant under the Labour Act is allowed to purchase a lot exceeding 100 acres in extent.

33. The number of licences to cut timber issued during 1864 was 1,109, but the amount realized from this source did not exceed $18,567, in my opinion far too small a sum.

34. I think the brief tabular statement which I append will afford an interesting and highly satisfactory view of the steady if gradual progress of this fine Colony.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS of the PROVINCE of NEW BRUNSWICK in 1861 to 1864.

| Specification. | 1861. | 1862. | 1863. | 1864. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Gross Revenue | *147,165 16 8 | *144,214 10 0 | *176,019 10 0 | *221,003 6 8 |
| Value of Imports | 1,238,133 0 0 | 1,291,604 0 0 | 1,595,513 0 0 | 1,863,615 0 0 |
| Value of Exports | 947,091 0 0 | 803,445 0 0 | 1,029,329 0 0 | 1,052,891 0 0 |
| Receipts of European and North American Railway | 27,224 15 0 | 22,425 0 0 | 26,931 15 0 | 30,220 10 0 |
| Expenditure on do. | 19,634 10 0 | 18,257 10 0 | 18,444 15 0 | 21,589 15 0 |
| Post Office Revenue | 9,642 10 0 | 9,637 15 0 | 9,610 5 0 | 10,426 7 0 |
| „ Expenditure | 14,378 6 8 | 14,648 15 0 | 14,649 3 4 | 15,039 15 0 |
| Number and Tonnage of New Vessels built | No. 80 | 90 | 137 | 163 |
| | Tons 40,523 | 48,719 | 85,250 | 92,605 |
| Number of Bridges built | No return. | 35 | 45 | 44 |
| No. of New School-houses built | 50 | 68 | 55 | 54 |
| No. of Pupils in Parish Schools | 27,589 | 28,229 | 28,067 | 30,133 |
| No. of Pupils in Grammar Schools | 393 | 407 | 445 | 499 |

ARTHUR GORDON.

* Sic in Original, but these figures do not agree with those on page 6.

# PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.



No. 4.



COPY of a DESPATCH from Acting Governor HODGSON to the Right Honourable EDWARD CARDWELL, M.P.

(No. 79.)

Government House, October 4, 1865.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1864.

In consequence of my assumption of the Government so recently as the month of July of the current year, I do not feel warranted in offering any observations on its contents.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) R. HODGSON, Administrator.

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# NEWFOUNDLAND.



No. 5.



COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor MUSGRAVE to the Right Honourable EDWARD CARDWELL, M.P.

(No. 65.)

Government House, Newfoundland, July 19, 1865.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward in duplicate the Blue Book of this Colony for 1864. I only assumed the administration of the Government late in the year, when its business, both political and general, may be said to have been determined, and I took part in little of the affairs of the period to which the returns relate. But as I find that no full report has been given with the Blue Books since the year 1856, I submit some observations which have been suggested by these tables.

2. The returns themselves are in many instances far from being so full and complete as I should desire, or as I hope it may be possible to make them in future. The value of the statistics which they might embody has scarcely been sufficiently appreciated, but the present Colonial Secretary is anxious to bestow the attention upon the subject which it deserves.

*Revenue and Expenditure, and Imports and Exports.*

3. The revenue of this Colony is derived from import duties more exclusively than perhaps in any other part of the British Possessions, while at the same time there are few places where food and the chief necessaries of life are so little burdened. Nearly half of the total amount is derived from the four articles of sugar or molasses, spirits, tea, and manufactured tobacco, which are not products of the United Kingdom; and to all articles admitted duty free from the United States under the reciprocity treaty the same entire exemption from taxation is accorded when imported from Great Britain and Ireland or the contiguous British Provinces.

4. The comparative statement of revenue for the two last years shows an apparent total of 125,158*l.* as against 113,034*l.*, giving an increase of 12,124*l.*; but a sum of 12,933*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* is composed of loans raised in 1864 for public purposes and a special customs duty in aid of works for the supply of water. The increase on import duties only amounted to 4,415*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*, which is not more than may be accounted for by the ordinary fluctuations of trade, and this advantage is reduced in its effect on the total by the diminution of the amount received for excise on distilled spirits and on account of the profits from the savings bank; as regards which latter head of receipt the proceeds of two years were credited in 1863, besides an amount of 1,808*l.* which in that year was drawn from that institution for sewerage works as a loan, since repaid. Allowing for these

NEWFOUNDLAND.

special items, the total true revenue was about the same in 1864 as in the previous year, and was somewhat in excess of that collected in 1861 and 1862.

5. There having been no alteration in the rates of duty, there appears, therefore, to have been no retrogession in the import trade of the Colony as regards dutiable articles, while of 1,067,062*l.*, the total value of goods imported, the amount of 455,308*l.* represents imports from the United Kingdom, and 306,851*l.* is the value of imports from the United States, and the total value of all imports is quite equal in amount to that of former years.

6. The statement of expenditure presents some features comparing favourably with that of the previous year. The amount disbursed for the relief of the poor was only 15,123*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*, being 11,593*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.* less than in 1863, when it reached the sum of 26,717*l.*; and in 1862 no less than 32,544*l.* was expended on this head. The only other important diminution appears under the head of executive responsibility, the expenditure under which account in 1863 exceeded that of last year by the amount of 3,946*l.* The difference is explained by the circumstance that in 1863 there was no Contingency Bill passed; but that, on the application of members of the Council and Assembly, my predecessor consented to pay the servants and incidental expenses of both Houses on his own responsibility.

7. Increase of expenditure appears on several accounts, but for worthy objects. Roads and bridges received 7,221*l.* more than in the previous year. Lighthouses and steam communication received respectively 1,977*l.* and 2,005*l.* beyond what had been expended in 1863. The portion of the public debt reduced by repayment of loans was greater by the sum 2,834*l.*; and the increase of disbursements for the purposes of water supply and sewerage was 5,449*l.* above those of that year. There are other minor differences, but none that call for especial notice.

8. The true exports of the Colony, not including articles from other places re-shipped, consist entirely, as is well known, of fish and their products, and seal oil and skins; of these, dried codfish is the article of most importance, and the great proportion of it is exported to Spain, Portugal, and Brazil. The fisheries of 1864 were not successful as to quantity. The result of the seal fishery was considered a failure, and the export of oil did not reach half the quantity of the preceding year. Of dried codfish the quantity was slightly greater than in 1863, but 150,730 cwts. less than in the previous year. In consequence, however, of a rise in prices, the returns show a total value of this article exceeding the amount on either of the two previous years, being respectively as follows:—

Quantities and value of dried codfish exported.

| | Cwts. | Value. |
|---|---|---|
| 1862 - - - - | 1,000,069 | £787,821 |
| 1863 - - - - | 811,777 | 761,265 |
| 1864 - - - - | 849,339 | 795,460 |

*Public Debt.*

9. The debt of the Colony is not large compared with the liabilities of the neighbouring Provinces. Public credit stands high, and no difficulty has ever been experienced in raising such loans as have from time to time been required for public purposes; debentures bearing 5 per cent. interest, indeed, being readily purchased at a premium. The total liability at the end of 1864 was 177,261*l.*, of which 5,000*l.* was added during the year 1864 for the special purpose of providing for the sewerage of the town of St. John's. The interest on the whole has been punctually paid, and some small portion of old loans liquidated.

*Local Revenues.*

10. It is a feature entirely peculiar to this Colony that there is no local revenue or fund of any kind, municipal or parochial. The slightest expenditure, for whatever purpose, is charged upon the general revenue; and in this circumstance is found a source of much objection to many local improvements, which persons who imagine that they will not participate in them demur to having provided for from funds to which they contribute; while on the other hand, the immunity which has hitherto been enjoyed from any defined impost, for even the most necessary purposes, has engendered a morbid apprehension of any direct taxation, even in a town numbering more than 25,000 inhabitants. The results are not such as the community may congratulate itself upon.

*Military Expenditure—Volunteers.*

11. The only military expenditure regularly defrayed by the Colony is a small annual grant of 250*l.* for the incidental disbursements of five companies of rifle volunteers in the towns of St. John's and Harbor Grace, amounting to about 300 men. There are prospects, however, of considerable addition to this number since the Legislature during the last session granted a special amount of 1,000*l.* for clothing; and there is at this time a battery of volunteer artillery in the course of formation. I am disposed to hope that in future regular provision may be made for furnishing clothing at the public expense. As in many other Colonies, there are a considerable number of persons who will give their time and services willingly as volunteers, and who are valuable men, but who are not disposed or who are not able to incur pecuniary expense; and I confess that it seems to me only just that the public should supply this in respect of military organization, which would in a great measure stand in the place of militia corps.

*Public Works.*

12. No new public works were undertaken during the year, but there was the usual care bestowed on the roads and buildings; and the lighthouse on Burnet Island, commenced in the previous year, was completed. The light has since been put into operation in June last.

*Legislation.*

13. The legislation of the year presents no salient characteristics. Sixteen Acts were passed; all useful measures, but chiefly consisting of the usual annual fiscal provisions and amendments in the administration of the laws. I do not regard any of them as requiring special notice or explanation.

*Political Franchise.*

14. The House of Assembly is composed of 30 members, representing 15 electoral districts, of which five return three members, five return two, and the remaining five one member each. The qualification for a seat is very moderate, being only, as required by the Imperial Statute 5 & 6 Vict. c. 120., "a net annual income arising from any source "whatever of 600*l.*, or the possession of property clear of all incumbrance exceeding "500*l.* in amount or value." The statute also enacts that any person wishing to be put in nomination as a candidate must have occupied a dwelling as owner or tenant thereof for a period of two years next immediately preceding the day of such election. The only qualification necessary for the exercise of the elective franchise is the occupation of "a "dwelling house" (of which no value or character is prescribed) as owner or tenant thereof for two years immediately preceding the day of election. The total number of registered electors at the time of the last general election was 17,728. According to the last census the number of male inhabitants above the age of 20 was 29,192. The proportion of persons enjoying the franchise compared with the whole male population, after deducting the probable number above 20 and under 21, is therefore shown to be so large as nearly to amount to universal manhood suffrage. Certainly the head of every family, of whatever social grade, and every one in any sense a householder, possesses the right of election; and their field of selection is not very limited, as any person is qualified to be a representative of the people who possesses a nominal income of 100*l.* per annum above the qualification which gives a title to vote as an elector. The privilege of self-government is subject to few restrictions in the Colony of Newfoundland.

*Population.*

15. The returns embraced in the population table are made on the authority of the last census, taken in 1857. The figures in the columns of births and deaths are to a great extent only conjectural, no authentic source of information existing, and the records even of baptisms and burials being but imperfectly accessible to the official departments. There seems, however, to be but little doubt that the number of inhabitants is steadily increasing, and I trust that the Registration Act, passed during the last session of the Legislature, will in time be the means of affording reliable information on this subject. Some allowance must be made for the natural difficulties which prevent the collection of statistics in settlements where the population is dispersed along the margin of a great extent of sea coast; and, except in the district of St. John's, very few buildings of any kind are to be found more than two or three miles from the sea.

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*Miscellaneous Numerical Returns.*

16. I regret that materials have not hitherto been collected to furnish the information intended to be embraced in these columns. There are many friendly or benefit societies in St. John's and the larger towns, of which the condition I am led to believe is healthy, and of which the action is very beneficial among the middle classes and tradespeople of the community; but I have not been able to obtain any particulars in respect of these institutions.

17. The savings bank accounts show continued usefulness in this establishment, and some addition to the amount of deposits. On the 31st December 1864 no less a sum than 159,993*l.* appeared as due to persons making use of the institution. Including the Harbor Grace branch, there are 1,573 accounts, giving an average of nearly 102*l.* to each depositor. More than half the number, however, are accounts over 100*l.*; and 110 depositors have each more than 300*l.* standing at their credit. As the merchants and traders engaged in large undertakings do not make use of the savings bank, it is a somewhat curious fact that the petty dealers and tradespeople of a minor class among a population little over 122,000 should be able to lay by in this manner alone so large an amount as nearly 160,000*l.*; while the mass of the people are frequently in the winter season in circumstances so indigent as to cause drafts upon the public resources so great as to seriously obstruct and retard improvements in many directions where they are much needed, and cannot be effected for lack of necessary funds. The circumstance is one of the anomalies in the affairs of this Colony which strike a stranger as singular, and certainly is not altogether consistent with the assumption that the community is naturally poor and unable to bear taxation, even for just purposes.

*Education.*

18. The claims of education have not been dealt with in a niggardly spirit by the Legislature, though the peculiar circumstances of the Colony in many respects have operated to prevent the full benefit being derived, which might perhaps under other circumstances be obtained from the funds set apart for this purpose. The sum of 13,814*l.* appears as so appropriated during the year 1864, being more than 50 per cent. in excess of the amount given in 1855 (8,871*l.*), and double the contribution of 1846 (6,628*l.*) The number of scholars has been greatly augmented since Governor Darling noticed this subject in his report on the Blue Book of 1855. If the returns may be trusted, they show 10,437 children receiving instruction in the elementary schools throughout the Island, which are under the charge of Boards respectively formed of Roman Catholics and Protestants, as against 8,196 under tuition in the like schools in 1855. Schools of a better class are not without support in the large towns, and especially in St. John's and Harbor Grace, and it would appear upon the whole that there has been decided advance in educational movement of late years, though returns of the number attending can only be approximate, and the best time for attendance, the summer, is often lost by the parents requiring the services of the children either in catching or curing fish. To say that the organization, so far as the Government is concerned, is not what it might be, is only to admit the difficulty which exists in applying due control in a community without any church establishment recognized by law and divided by religious antagonisms, which have produced the greatest jealousy of any interference by any denomination or section with the educational schemes of the others, however anxious all may be to obtain pecuniary support from the common fund.

19. The only arrangements which have been found practicably feasible have not materially varied since Governor Darling wrote in 1856. The sum annually appropriated is divided in tolerably equal shares between the Protestant and Roman Catholic population, the administration of the sums appropriated to the several districts being confided to Boards appointed by the Governor in Council. The Roman Catholic Boards are composed entirely of members of that faith, and in the case of the Protestant schools the Board unites all denominations of Protestants in that district in proportions according to their relative numbers. Better supervision, and a greater check upon the conduct of these Boards than could formerly be enforced, have been established in the appointment of inspectors, whose reports for the last year I annex to this Despatch. One great difficulty is the want of qualified teachers. An attempt is in contemplation to endeavour to supply them, at least so far as the Protestant schools are concerned, by the institution of a normal training school, such as some which have rendered good service in other places.

*Agriculture.*

20. The tables under this head are of little value. There do not exist any means of filling them up with accuracy, and their contents are compiled from statistics collected with the last census in 1857, conjecturally adapted to what are believed to be facts at the present date. Newfoundland is certainly not an agricultural country, and I fear that the time is distant when she will be able to supply even her own wants from the produce of the soil. But although I must admit that my means of forming a correct judgment are yet but limited, I am strongly disposed to regard the difficulties in the way of her doing so as very much overrated. If more skill and sufficient capital were applied to the cultivation of the land to greater extent, what *is* already done with small means, and in a slight degree, shows what might be accomplished. Returns per acre are quite equal to those of many parts of the United States, where it is not doubted that agriculture is profitable; and, although the climate is so uncertain and variable as to render it difficult raise wheat, in most years there is little difficulty in growing barley, oats, turnips, and potatoes of excellent quality. As an experiment flax has been cultivated with success, and there is a movement to introduce it more generally. I may, I think, state with some confidence that more serious attention is now given than formerly to develope the products of the land, at least as auxiliary to the fisheries, which will always constitute the staple industry of the people. But it is notable that those of the population who are engaged in husbandry make little if any demand upon the Government for poor relief; the fishing population are the paupers in bad years; their gains are greater and more readily squandered in fortunate seasons; their reverses are more severely felt when unsuccessful. The progress of agriculture is slow, but I think it is sure; during the last two years it has been decided, if applications for grants of land may be taken as an indication. In 1863 and 1864, 2,866 acres have been granted, the number in 1862 being only 551. The present season has been a very favourable one for agricultural produce, and there is promise of finer crops of all kinds than have been reaped for several years.

*Mines, &c.*

21. The mineral wealth of the Colony is very generally believed to be considerable, and upon what are geologically held to be good reasons; but little has yet been done towards demonstrating these resources. A lead mine at La Manche, in Placentia Bay, on the south coast, is being worked by the New York, London, and Newfoundland Telegraph Company, to whom land on the line of their telegraph was granted; but what the result of their operations may be at the present time I have no means just now of ascertaining. Copper has been discovered in what appears to be very rich lodes at Tilt Cove, in the Bay of Notre Dame, on the north-east coast, very near to the sea, and from the information I have received of the quality of several tons of the ore shipped to England for assay, there seems reason to hope for very good results to the mining works which are now being commenced. It is said that the quality of ore is inferior only to that of the Burra Burra mines. Large lodes lie in the face of rock looking towards the sea close to the shore, and the locality therefore affords great facilities for carriage, which is a matter of great importance.

22. Near the same place have been discovered veins of marble of quality, it is said, little, if at all, inferior to the finest from Carrara. Small pieces shown to me are of great beauty. The question is whether blocks can be obtained sufficiently large and perfect to render them valuable for purposes of sculpture. The discoverer of both the copper and the marble, Mr. Charles Fox Bennett, a gentleman of much energy and great enterprise, who is known to have sacrificed large sums in the prosecution of his searches after and attempts to develope the mineral wealth of the Colony, is very sanguine of success on this occasion; and I believe he has with him the sympathy and good wishes of the right minded of the community in the undertaking upon which he now enters. It would, indeed, be no small advantage to the commonwealth to provide the means of employment which would be afforded by remunerative mines to a part of the surplus population who, from whatever cause, cannot now depend solely upon the fisheries for support.

*Gaols and Prisoners.*

23. Considering the great distress which does so often prevail among the working class during a large portion of the year, no matter how produced or how far preventible, it is a fact very greatly to the credit of the population that the number of offenders against the law is not large, nor their offences for the most part heinous. Assaults and

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misdemeanors are almost the only causes of commitment. Of course, in a population of more than 120,000, serious crime does sometimes occur, but very rarely. Possibly it is partly from this reason that less attention has been given to the organization and discipline of the prisons at St. John's and Harbor Grace than might have been bestowed with some advantage to the character of those establishments. The places of confinement in other districts are only used for very temporary detention until culprits can be forwarded to one or other of these prisons. The subject is under consideration, and I hope it will not be long before improvement is effected.

*Charitable Institutions.*

24. The Public Hospital, the Poor House, and the Lunatic Asylum at St. John's are the only establishments of the kind for all districts of the Island. The Lunatic Asylum is under very effective superintendence, and although from want of funds all requirements are not so fully provided for as I should like to see them, yet upon the whole the establishment is a creditable one, and I wish that all other public institutions were equally good.

25. The Hospital is not satisfactory. The accommodation afforded by the building is inadequate, and the character of the building itself does not enable proper arrangements. What can be done to temporarily correct immediate evils is being carried into effect, but it is proposed to erect a new and more suitable hospital, and I hope that arrangements may be accomplished for this purpose during the next session of the Legislature.

26. The Poor House, used for the accommodation of aged and infirm paupers, most of whom are permanent inmates, is susceptible of improvement, but as other claims upon the public funds are more pressing, any important action with regard to this institution must be deferred. I believe, however, that the comfort of the inmates is fairly attended to, and the administration is upon the whole satisfactory.

27. Besides these institutions, two orphanages are partly supported by funds granted by the Legislature, 6*l.* sterling being given for each orphan under a certain age; and there are also several charitable societies supported by voluntary contributions. In this respect the good deeds of the community will bear favourable comparison with the charities of other Colonies.

*Concluding Observations.*

28. There are some features in the condition of this Colony, and in the character of its institutions, which deserve the consideration of the advocates of extreme opinions upon the subjects of representation and taxation, and especially of those who believe that in unrestricted political franchise, immunity from fiscal burdens, and absolute freedom in matters of religion and church government are to be found panaceas for any disadvantages which prevail in the condition of the working classes in older communities. If universal suffrage is a boon, the mass of the population possess that privilege qualified only in the most nominal manner, in a manner, indeed, which has only the effect of excluding a considerable number of persons from the franchise, such as clerks in mercantile establishments and skilled artizans, who not being nominally householders cannot claim it on the terms of the law, but who are nevertheless very much better fitted to be intrusted with its exercise than the larger number of those whose title is not questioned. As I have had occasion already to point out, there is no direct taxation of any kind. Almost all revenue is derived from import duties. By the operation of the reciprocity treaty during the last 10 years food and most of the necessaries of life have been absolutely exempted from taxation; and of the aggregate revenue in the last year, 46 per cent. was raised on the four articles of sugar or molasses, tea, spirits, and manufactured tobacco, none of which can be regarded as indispensable, however much they are in demand, and greatly as they may add to physical comfort in moderate quantities. In fact the proportion contributed to public necessities by the mass of the population is very small. I believe there are very few places in the possessions of the Crown where the operative class furnish less; and when it is considered how many during the year are pensioners on public bounty, it is obvious that the state of affairs described in other places as being taxation without representation is often reversed in Newfoundland, and appears as representation without taxation. Nor has the last modification of the system of Colonial Government, established 10 years ago in the inauguration of "Responsible" Administration, seemed to afford the means of coping with evils which were admitted to be of magnitude before that period. The people at large are in fact unfettered in the choice of their representatives, and to those repre-

sentatives the Advisers of the Governor are immediately and effectively responsible. Freer political institutions it is not possible to conceive. Lighter taxation is not, I believe, known, so far as it bears on the great majority of the population. And not only is there no taxation for any religious establishment from the doctrines or principles of which the taxed may dissent, but the support of any church or Christian body is a matter purely voluntary with all. That there is wealth in the community no one will deny. Progress has been effected, and is apparent in many quarters, though not to the extent which may be witnessed elsewhere under different circumstances. But withal there is, I will not say the result, but the co-existent fact that pauperism has increased to an alarming extent during the very last 10 years in which the utmost political freedom has been enjoyed; and in this last winter season fully one-fourth of the whole public income has been absorbed by poor relief, including the usual disbursements for permanent establishments and the ordinary casual poor.

29. Objections to a course of conduct adopted some time back are always open to the criticism that it is easy to be wise after an event, and it is indisputably less difficult to cavil at the provision than to provide against evils which are seldom seen beforehand in their exact character or true proportions. Yet it is impossible to avoid the regret tha when the representative principle was applied first to this Colony in 1831, it was not endeavoured to impose such restrictions as should have tended at least in the future to secure some fitness for the trust in those on whom the franchise was conferred, and to preserve it from abuse, by withholding from those who themselves are public burdens a privilege to which they surely can show no moral claim. As matters stand it is not difficult to perceive how abuses in the system of poor relief have grown out of the political freedom of the community and the absence of all direct imposts. Great boons have been the parents of burdens no less great. There being no local rates, and neither municipal nor parochial government, all calls for pecuniary aid must be met from the public chest. The candidate for legislative honours, who hopes to make them useful in some manner more substantial than oratorical distinction, finds his account in procuring attention to the demands, not always reasonable, on the part of the electors upon whose suffrages his return depends, for such support as they have often been designedly led to believe that they are entitled to receive from the public funds. Votes are valuable when parties are evenly balanced, and there is a ceaseless struggle to grasp the over appreciated gains of office, and no Government since the acknowledgment of responsibility to the majority of the representatives of the people has been able to withstand the operation of these circumstances. The circumstances themselves are the product of several causes, arising partly from the characteristics specially belonging to this community, and of which it is impossible to divest it; but in part also from the system long prevailing between the merchants who supply the wants of the fishermen and the fishermen whose labour must produce all wealth, such at least as has heretofore been developed in the Colony, and in no small degree flowing from sources which might have been guarded against by legislation, and which even now may be rendered less fruitful of mischief. A great and tangible evil is the simple fact that Members of the Assembly may purchase popularity with their constituencies by the promotion of their demands for subsistence as paupers, and that no man's claim to exercise the franchise is in the least invalidated by receiving support from the public purse. The removal of all interest on the part of members or candidates in the furnishing of such relief to the electors, by absolutely denying to any who have received it within some stated period all right to vote, would probably go further than any other single measure to cure a sore in the body politic which deranges the whole constitution. And almost nominal as is the elective franchise, and entirely as the Government is confided to the majority of the people, it would be scarcely too much to demand that claimants of the privilege should show themselves able to read and write before being permitted to exercise it. The latter regulation would tend at least to ensure a standard of a certain degree of intelligence and education among those whose suffrages are sought, and who are intrusted with the charge of selecting the men by whom the laws governing the community are to be made. It might be difficult to establish it, but not impossible, as a future provision to operate in the cases of all who should become of age and be otherwise entitled to vote after a certain date. And taught as the people are to annex what is after all to them a factitious value to their electoral privileges, I can imagine the regulation acting with some effect in inducing parents to favour the attendance of their children at schools. But what I look upon as of far more importance is to enact the electoral disability of all persons otherwise entitled who shall have received eleemosynary aid from the public chest within some stated period. I have great hope that this point may be carried in the next session of the Legislature, and if carried I am confident that the beneficial effect will be much

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greater than might be anticipated by persons unacquainted with the place from so simple and so equitable a modification of the law regulating the franchise.

30. The radical cure, however, for the present system of poor relief, which is the "crux" of all administrations, would be the imposition of a local poor rate raised, governed, and distributed by the inhabitants of the several districts. There have been, and I fear will continue to be, many obstacles and strenuous opposition to the introduction of such an arrangement, just for the very reasons which render it so desirable. The Colony is not a homogeneous single community, but a congeries of small settlements, separated from each other by long distances, in many cases not traversed by roads, communication being only passable by water, and this mode not being practicable through many months of the year. The revenue by import duties being only collected at the larger settlements, and far chiefly at St. John's and Harbor Grace, the other little Colonies, for such they are, have no personal experience of taxation of any sort, and are not unnaturally averse to the idea, while, doubtless regarding everything that can be got in the way of charitable payments from the general fund as so much benefit for which they sacrifice nothing, they have no scruple in taking it themselves or in promoting the distribution of it among others; it being totally impossible for the Government, by any machinery now at their command, to control the abuses which are inherent in the whole system as at present existing.

31. The subject is fraught with difficulties in detail, but they do not lessen by lapse of time, and the next session can scarcely pass without some effect at their solution. As with many other minor affairs, however, the time and the mode of dealing with this question will be somewhat dependent upon the larger one of the confederation of the Colonies, and the political arrangements flowing from that great design. It would be out of place for me here to enter upon any discussion of the effects which may be anticipated from the union as regards Newfoundland; but I may be permitted to close these few observations with the expression of the belief that, apart from the great considerations of consolidated interests and Colonial defence, from it may be expected in more modes than one a re-adjustment of social and political questions of which the benefit would be great, and which is scarcely to be looked for except after great lapse of time unless through the agency of such a modification in the relations of the Colonies towards the mother country and towards each other. Among these questions that of poor relief must be placed on a reformed basis, and if confederation conferred no other benefit it would bestow lasting advantage in compelling such a course.

32. Meanwhile the present aspect of the affairs of the Colony is more cheering than for some years past. The seal fishery of 1865 has been fairly productive upon the whole. The cod fishery promises well; in some districts it has been unusually good. The agricultural returns will probably far exceed the average of very many years; and socially and politically the community is tranquil and at peace.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., (Signed) A. MUSGRAVE.
&c. &c. &c.

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BERMUDA.

# BERMUDA.

No. 6.

No. 6.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor HAMLEY to the Right Honourable EDWARD CARDWELL, M.P.

(No. 29.)

SIR, Bermuda, May 10, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book for the year 1864, and to make the following short observations thereon.

2. *Taxes*

have contained much the same as in the year 1863.

3. *Revenue*

shows an increase of 6,000*l.*, attributable to the same cause as the increase of the preceding year, namely, the continued and augmented trade with the blockaded ports of the Confederate States of America.

4. *Expenditure*

is apparently increased from 18,513*l.* to 27,100*l.*, but as 6,000*l.* have been placed in the English funds for the purpose of building a lighthouse and a gaol, the real increase of expenditure stands at 2,824*l.*, which was incurred principally for fever hospitals and for additions to salaries during the year.

5. *Imports*

show a considerable increase except under the head of "foreign countries," where there is a diminution, owing doubtless to the interruption of trade with the United States of America through the war.

6. *Exports*,

like imports, have much increased except to foreign countries; and the falling off in the exports to foreign countries is probably owing to the United States being at war.

7. The blockade running trade having now ceased, it will speedily be seen whether the impulse given to commerce will altogether disappear, or whether the energy and activity called forth by an accidental state of things will outlive their cause, and give birth to a steady and legitimate traffic of larger proportions and more spiritedly conducted than before the American war. The coming season is likely to be a critical one for the Colony. If it shall appear that the wealth of the mercantile population has been really increased by the late active traffic, then I think permanent good may be expected, and that the spirit of enterprise evoked by exceptional events will effect a lasting improvement; if, on the contrary, the aggregate trading capital has not materially grown, there is a danger of our falling back to perhaps a lower level than we have occupied for many years.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) W. G. HAMLEY,
Lieut.-Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

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# BRITISH COLUMBIA.



No. 7.



COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor SEYMOUR to the Right Honourable EDWARD CARDWELL, M.P.

(No. 87.)

SIR, New Westminster, July 24, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book of British Columbia for the year 1864.

2. I am about to visit the principal agricultural and mining districts of the Colony, and will defer until my return to head-quarters the report upon the volume I now transmit.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) FREDERICK SEYMOUR.

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# VANCOUVER ISLAND.



No. 8.



COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor KENNEDY, C.B., to the Right Honourable EDWARD CARDWELL, M.P.

(No. 73.)

SIR, Government House, Victoria, August 24, 1865.

1. I HAVE the honour to transmit the Blue Book of the Colony of Vancouver Island for the year 1864, which is far from being as full as I could wish it to be.

2. *Taxes.*—The taxes by which the revenue of the Colony is chiefly raised are—

(1.) Real Estate Tax.
(2.) Port and Harbour Dues.
(3.) Land Sales.
(4.) Liquor Licences.
(5.) Trade Licences.

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3. Of these the Real Estate Tax is an impost of one per cent. on the assessed value of all real property, which yielded 9,787*l.* in 1864, as compared with 8,854*l.* in 1863.

4. The existing mode of assessing real property is faulty and imperfect, and the tax is levied upon an assessment much below the real or market value.

5. The Port and Harbour Dues include, in addition to customary charges for the entrance and clearance of shipping, fees leviable for permits for the landing of imported goods according to a scale, the rates of which are very unequal and disproportionate to each other, and also licence fees for coasting vessels.

6. The produce of the sale of public lands and the land revenue is not applicable to the general purposes of the Government pending their acceptance by the Local Legislature.

7. Liquor licences are issued for the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors. The amount obtained from this source was 5,898*l.* in 1864, as compared with 4,914*l.* in 1863; a remarkable sum when considered with reference to the population.

8. The remaining principal source of revenue is what are termed "Trade Licences," which are levied according to scale, the rates under which are most unequal, and bear no proportion to each other.

9. *Revenue.*—The total revenue received from all sources in 1864 amounted to 71,268*l.*, as compared with 73,776*l.* in 1863; nevertheless, under almost every head of revenue, there is an increase. A new source of revenue also appears in gold mining licences, 830*l.*

10. There has been a falling off of 1,697*l.* under the head of "Land Sales," owing to the unsettlement of the Crown Lands question and the partial suspense of the proclamation regulating the sale of public lands.

11. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure, 74,246*l.*, presents an increase, as compared with that of 1863, of 69,589*l.* A considerable increase occurs in the ordinary expenditure. Under the head of "Works and Buildings," the sum expended out of the "Road and Harbour Loan" is 18,452*l.*, as compared with 1,604*l.* in 1863.

12. *Legislation.*—The Acts passed during the year do not call for any special remarks.

13. *Political Franchise.*—The number of electors on the register for 1864 is 1,213. This number, however, represents the number of votes but not the number of voters, many persons being on the register for three, four, and some for even as many as five and six electoral districts. The actual number of persons who possess those 1,213 votes is 890, or less than three-fourths, and nearly all those are resident in Victoria, and possess votes in respect of lands which they have taken up in out-districts, and which they neither occupy nor improve.

14. The number of registered voters for the seven out-districts, which return eight members, is 367, but of those only 141 reside in the districts for which they have votes.

| | Registered Voters. | Resident. | Number of Members. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Esquimalt Town - - - | 67 | 20 | 1 |
| Esquimalt and Metchosin District - | 83 | 38 | 2 |
| Sooke District - - - | 25 | 9 | 1 |
| Saanich District - - - | 50 | 13 | 1 |
| Lake District - - - | 65 | 19 | 1 |
| Saltspring and Chemainis - - | 39 | 24 | 1 |
| Nanaimo - - - - | 38 | 18 | 1 |
| | 367 | 141 | 8 |

15. *Legislative Council and Assembly.*—The Legislative Council is composed of five *ex officio* and three non-official members nominated by the Crown.

16. The Legislative Assembly consists of 15 members, elected by constituencies before described. The *British* population of the island, women and children included, cannot much, if at all, exceed 3,000. No one connected with the Government has a seat in the Assembly, which is in my opinion a great misfortune, placing the Assembly and the Executive at a mutual disadvantage, and obstructing or neutralizing useful legislation.

17. *Civil Establishment.*—With more concentrated authority, I think a reduction in numbers might be effected, but the scale of salaries, having regard to the small value of

money and high cost of living in the Colony, is injudiciously low, furnishing, with few exceptions, a bare subsistence to those employed.

18. *Population.*—The estimate given is the best that can be furnished, and is substantially correct; the European, Negro, and Chinese together numbering about 8,000, and the aboriginal Indians about 10,000.

19. *Imports.*—These show a net decrease as compared with 1863. There is, however, an increase of imports from the United Kingdom of 24,367*l.*, and a decrease of imports from the United States and foreign countries of upwards of 80,000*l.*

20. *Exports.*—The general record of exports is too meagre to be of much value. The amount of gold, the produce of British Columbia and Vancover Island, exported through the banks alone, is 556,945*l.*

21. *Shipping.*—No point worthy of notice presents itself in the Shipping Returns.

22. *Agriculture.*—No means exist of obtaining agriculture statistics of any value. The agricultural resources of the Colony may be said to be almost wholly undeveloped. The manner in which public lands have been alienated has tended rather to speculation than occupation and improvement. The agricultural land, though limited in extent, is amazingly fertile, and sufficient in extent for ten times the present population.

23. *Manufactures and Mines.*—Under this head the coal mine at Nanaimo is the most remarkable as affording employment for a fixed population, which is the great want of the Colony.

24. During the year the discovery of profitable gold diggings within 20 miles of Victoria has pointed out a new source of prosperity. The low cost at which the miners can subsist, compared with the miners of British Columbia, will probably render these mines both profitable and attractive, though the yield of gold be comparatively small.

25. *General Remarks.*—The great want in this, as in all other new countries, is a fixed population, and this can scarcely be expected till the excitement attendant upon the first discovery of gold has subsided, and communication with the mother country is facilitated and cheapened. The want of direct mail communication with England is a serious discouragement and a great detriment to British interests in the Pacific.

26. The following simple statement, showing the amount of trade transactions for 1864, the revenue received therefrom, and the per-centage of revenue, will prove interesting:—

| | Transactions of 1864. | Revenue of 1864. | Per-centage. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Dollars. | Dollars. | |
| The assessed value of the transactions of the year amounted to - | 5,832,776 | — | — |
| The tax assessed according to the Schedule under the Act amounted to - - - - - - - - | — | 19,945 | 0·34 |
| To these amounts should be added— | | | |
| 1. Value of Wines and Spirits imported during the year, which is allowed to be deducted from Trade Returns - | 295,785 | — | — |
| 2. Amount of Liquor Licences collected during the year - | — | 29,638 | — |
| 3. Amount of Landing Permits charged on Merchandise - | — | 6,430 | — |
| Gross amount of Transactions - - - | 6,148,651 | — | — |
| Gross amount of Revenue - - - | — | 56,013 | — |
| Per-centage - - - - - | — | — | 0·91 |

27. In connexion with the foregoing, a statement showing the gross amount of imports for the year 1864, the taxes bearing upon imports, and the per-centage thereof will afford a generally correct view of the extent of mercantile transactions and the taxation they are subject to.

| | Imports for 1864. | Taxes bearing on Imports. | Per-centage. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Dollars. | Dollars. | |
| Gross amount of Imports for the year | 3,602,886 | — | — |
| Trade Assessments - - - | — | 19,945 | 0·55 |
| Liquor Licences - - - | — | 29,638 | — |
| Landing Permits - - - | — | 6,430 | — |
| | 3,602,886 | 56,013 | 0·55 |

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28. An inquiry into the drinking statistics in all, especially new, British Colonies presents very deplorable results. The following figures will show that this Colony is not exempt from the evils which exist elsewhere:—

| | Dollars. |
|---|---|
| The imported value of wines and spirits of every description during the year 1864 (Port of Victoria) | 395,785* |
| Add profits, say 40 per cent. | 118,314 |
| | 414,099 |
| Deduct value of wines and spirits of every description imported through Vancouver Island into the Colony of British Columbia during the same period | 149,184 |
| Estimated consumption of Vancouver Island during the year 1864 | 264,915 |
| (Which, assuming the male adult population to be 5,000, gives an annual expenditure per man of 52 dollars 98 cents.) | |
| Amount brought down as the transactions of wholesale dealers (importers) | 414,099 |
| Add for retail transactions | 264,915 |
| Annual transactions in liquor | 679,014 |
| (On this amount of transactions the annual licences for the sale of liquor, wholesale and retail (29,638 dollars), is equal to 4·36 per cent.) | |

29. There are 85 retail licences for public-houses granted in the city of Victoria alone, in addition to 23 wholesale licences, the quarterly fees for which amount to 6,880 dollars.

30. Outside the city there are 41 licensed retail public-houses, making a total of 149 licences to sell drink, for which the fees payable for the year amount to 29,909 dollars. This enormous drain upon the earnings of the small population of this Colony cannot fail to produce disastrous social results.

31. It cannot be expected that this Colony will continue to progress in the rapid manner it has hitherto done, but I entertain no apprehension for its future. Its fine climate, good harbours, natural resources, and favourable geographical position for all purposes of commerce cannot fail, under judicious laws, to secure for Vancouver Island a high station among prosperous British Colonies.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. E. KENNEDY.

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Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor KENNEDY, C.B., to the Right Honourable EDWARD CARDWELL, M.P.

(No.1.)

SIR, Government House, Victoria, September 22, 1865.

MISREPRESENTATIONS having been persistently put forth to prove that the people of this Colony labour under excessive taxation, I caused the accompanying statement to be published for general information.

The details of this statement will be found in the Annual Blue Book for 1864, already transmitted.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. E. KENNEDY.

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Enclosure.

Extract from the "Government Gazette" of September 19, 1865.

Colonial Secretary's Office, September 16, 1865.

THE following statistics, prepared by the auditor, from the Colonial accounts for the year 1864, containing matter of interest to the public, are hereby published for general information.

By his Excellency's command,
(Signed) WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG,
Colonial Secretary.

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1. STATEMENT showing in detail the Gross Receipts of the Colonial Treasury during the year 1864.

1.—*Taxes and Dues.*

| | Dols. c. | Dols. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Real Estate Tax | 47,469 99 | |
| Port and Harbour Dues | 16,425 80 | |
| Liquor Licences | 28,608 69 | |
| Trade Licences | 23,770 25 | |
| Victoria City Half per Cent. Tax | 4,485 82 | |
| Total Taxes and Dues | | 120,760 55 |

* This is equal to more than 8 per cent. of the total imports of Vancouver Island.

*2.—Receipts other than Taxes and Dues.*

| | Dols. c. | Dols. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Land sales | 15,528 45 | |
| Land revenue | 565 0 | |
| Rents | 1,140 0 | |
| Mining fees | 4,030 20 | |
| Postage | 3,510 0 | |
| Fines, forfeitures, and fees of Court | 9,010 23 | |
| Fees of office | 4,645 82 | |
| Sale of Government property | 341 5 | |
| Reimbursements in aid of expenses incurred :— | | |
| Government of British Columbia, for maintenance of light-houses | 4,384 64 | |
| Imperial Government, on account of Royal Marines at San Juan, &c. | 12,251 78 | |
| Miscellaneous reimbursements | 1,039 11 | |
| Miscellaneous receipts | 5,897 69 | |
| Interest | 4,732 80 | |
| Deposits | 1,210 9 | |
| Road and harbour loan | 24,250 0 | |
| Loan repaid by Government of British Columbia | 43,650 0 | |
| Total Receipts other than Taxes | | 136,186 80 |

*3.—Receipts, Nominal (matter of Account).*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Defalcations of G. T. Gordon written off | 3,435 72 | |
| Advances to heads of Departments, accounted for | 85,271 1 | |
| Total nominal Receipts | | 88,706 73 |
| 4.—*Balance in Treasury on January* 1, 1864 | | 23,525 68 |
| Total gross Receipts | | 369,179 82 |

II.—STATEMENT of the estimated Population of Vancouver Island, as entered in the Colonial Blue Book for 1864.

| | |
|---|---|
| Population, exclusive of aboriginal Indians | 8,000 |
| Aboriginal Indians | 10,000 |
| Total Population | 18,000 |

*Note.*—It is estimated that three-fourths of the population (exclusive of aborigines) consist of adult males.

III.—STATEMENT showing the Rate of Taxation (inclusive of Municipal Taxes) levied per Head of the Population (exclusive of Aborigines) in the Year 1864.

| | |
|---|---|
| Taxes | 120,760 dols. 55 c. |
| Population | 8,000 |
| Rate per head | 15 dols. 9 c. |

IV.—STATEMENT showing the Rate of Taxation (inclusive of Municipal Taxes) levied per Head of the Population (inclusive of Aborigines) in the Year 1864.

| | |
|---|---|
| Taxes | 120,760 dols. 55 c. |
| Population | 18,000 |
| Rate per head | 6 dols. 70 c. |

V.—STATEMENT showing the Value of Imports into Vancouver Island during the Year 1864, per Head of the Population (exclusive of Aborigines).

| | |
|---|---|
| Total imports | 3,602,786 dollars. |
| Population | 8,000 |
| Rate per head | 450 dollars. |

VI.—STATEMENT showing the Value of Imports into Vancouver Island during the Year 1864, per Head of the Population (inclusive of Aborigines).

| | |
|---|---|
| Total imports | 3,602,786 dollars. |
| Population | 18,000 |
| Rate per head | 200 dollars. |

(Signed) HENRY WAKEFORD, *Auditor.*

# AFRICAN SETTLEMENTS AND ST. HELENA.

Sierra Leone.

No. 9.

# SIERRA LEONE.

No. 9.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Acting Governor Chamberlayne to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.

(No. 53.) Government House, Sierra Leone,
Sir, May 19, 1865.

1. I have the honour to transmit herewith the annual Blue Book for this Colony for the year 1864.

2. Having only assumed the administration of the Government on the 1st instant, I am not in a position to offer any lengthy report on the state of the Colony, but as I have served here on two occasions in a military capacity, first in 1845, and again in 1863, I can bear testimony to the gradual but steady improvement of the Colony, and to the good conduct and growing intelligence of its inhabitants, who in this respect present a contrast to their own race inhabiting the adjacent countries, which is as creditable as it must be gratifying to those who have contributed to bring about such satisfactory results.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. S. CHAMBERLAYNE,
Acting Governor.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.

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Gambia.

No. 10.

# GAMBIA.

No. 10.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Acting Governor Primet to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.

(No. 4.) Government House, Bathurst, Gambia,
Right Honourable Sir, September 20, 1865.

Herewith I have the honour to transmit the Blue Book for the year 1864.

2. Colonel Ord, in his report to the Committee of the House of Commons, having commented upon the revenue and expenditure of the Colony for last year, I merely beg to point out the apparent cause of the increase and decrease in some of the items.

3. Under the head of imports there is an increase in the revenue received upon tobacco of 668*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*, and upon wine and spirits of 912*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* This increase is accounted for in his Excellency Colonel d'Arcy's report upon the Blue Book of 1863. Bonds payable in 12 months were given for the duty on tobacco imported in 1863, under Customs Ordinance of that year. Large quantities of rum were imported from Great Britain during the same year, the price in America having increased considerably, and there being every prospect of its continuing to do so; bonds were also given for the duty on this article.

4. Ground nuts show a decrease of 1,333*l.* The continuance of the Mohammedan Crusade has seriously affected the ground nut trade, particularly in the lower or that portion of the river below McCarthy's Island.

5. The Colah nut trade has also been affected by the disturbances in the river, and shows a decrease to the revenue of 175*l.*, although the nut is eagerly sought after by the Mohammedans, the traders, who are mostly Christians and natives of Sierra Leone, are afraid to trust themselves and their property amongst a set of fanatics so prone to "conversion" as the followers of Mabah.

6. The natives in the lower river are at present quiet, but rumours have reached me that the Soninkees are arming on the left bank of the river, under their leader "Sedjou," and intend crossing over to attack Mabah in Baddiboo.

7. I am also informed that there is every likelihood of a war between the Soninkees and Marabouts in the upper river next year.

8. Tonnage dues, quarantine fees, and pilotage also show a decrease of 725*l.* by the return of vessels entered inwards. It will be seen that there were 13 vessels, or 7,370 tons of shipping, less entered in 1864 than 1863.

9. The very large increase to the revenue derived from hides (say 489*l.*) during the past year has, I regret to say, been caused by a disease (pulmonary) which raged amongst the cattle all over the country, and extended into Salem and the French Colonies of Goree and Senegal, during last year. This disease, I am sorry to say, has shown itself again this year, and it is reported is carrying off the cattle in thousands; this, together with the continued disturbances amongst the natives, I am informed will prevent the (civil and military) contractors from fulfilling their contracts for beef. At the present time it is calculated that there are 120,000 hides in store here awaiting an improvement in the American and French markets. I beg to enclose a report from Dr. Sherwood, the colonial surgeon, upon the above disease.

10. The last cattle vessel belonging to the contractor to the military shipped 100 head of cattle at St. Louis, Senegal, and during a passage of eight days to this port lost 50 head by the disease alone.

11. Local improvements.—£871 was expended last year under this head, the town is now thoroughly drained, and consequently its sanitary condition is much improved.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. BERESFORD PRIMET,
Acting Governor.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.

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Enclosure in No. 10.

SIR, Colonial Hospital, Bathurst, September 22, 1865.

IN compliance with your wishes I beg to forward you the result of my examination of cattle who have died of the disease which has destroyed so many of them in Bathurst, and on both sides of the River Gambia for hundreds of miles.

In every case that I have examined, both those who have been found dead and those who have been slaughtered, I have found extensive lung disease, pleuro-pneumonia, total absence of fat, muscles much emaciated, and decomposition takes place more rapidly than in healthy bodies.

I think the epidemic may be accounted for when we bear in mind that Marba, who has for the last two or three years kept the different tribes on the banks of the river in constant warfare, driving them with their cattle from place to place, the tribes and cattle suffering great hardships for want of provision, hence causing the disease which has carried off so many; and I regret to say the natives have not escaped, many of the poor wanderers have applied too late at the Colonial Hospital for me to do more than give them an asylum to die in.

With respect to sanitary condition of Bathurst, I am happy to say it has never been in a more satisfactory state, and I attribute it entirely to the care bestowed by his Excellency Colonel d'Arcy upon the drainage, and his making the road to the Cape, which enables the European inhabitants in the cool of the evening to drive out instead of the fatigue of riding.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. H. SHERWOOD, M.D.,
Colonial Surgeon.

His Excellency Hon. C. B. Primet,
Acting Governor.

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# GOLD COAST.



No. 11.



[Not received.]

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# CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.



No. 12.



COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir P. E. WODEHOUSE, K.C.B., to the Right Honourable EDWARD CARDWELL, M.P.

(No. 111.) Government House, Cape Town,
SIR, November 6, 1865.

I HAVE the honour of transmitting for your information the Blue Book for the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope for the year 1864.

I have, &c.
(Signed) P. E. WODEHOUSE.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.

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NATAL.

No. 13.

# NATAL.

No. 13.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Acting Governor THOMAS, C.B., to the Right Honourable EDWARD CARDWELL, M.P.

(No. 12.)

SIR, Government House, Natal, August 18, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith two copies of the Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1864.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. W. THOMAS, Colonel,
Administrator of the Government.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.

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LAGOS.

No. 14.

# LAGOS.

No. 14.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor GLOVER to the Right Honourable EDWARD CARDWELL, M.P.

(No. 44.)

SIR, Government House, Lagos, May 2, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book for the year 1864, accompanied by such remarks as have appeared to me necessary for the explanation of any alterations in the revenue and expenditure of the year in question.

With regard to the taxes, duties, and other sources of revenue of this Settlement, the remarks made by his Excellency Governor Freeman in his report of last year are still applicable to the subject. A system of direct taxation, at all events to any extent, would be injudicious in the present undeveloped state of this Settlement. I had most certainly desired to institute a system of licences, similar to that carried on at Sierra Leone and elsewhere, on the sale of wines and spirits, &c. Circumstances have prevented me from carrying out my views in this respect; but I am still of opinion that such a tax would be a just and fair one, and would be beneficial in its effects. As matters stand, however, our principal and almost entire revenue is derived from our customs duties. It is upon these alone that we must rely; and had our tariff been raised to that of other Colonies a very sufficient revenue would have accrued to the Settlement, even under the unfavourable circumstances which have influenced the trade of the past year. I trust, however, that the brighter prospects of the present year, caused by the opening of the roads to the Yornba country, will do away with any necessity for increasing our duties. A very great and unfavourable influence is exercised upon the general duties of this port by the facilities afforded to merchants (principally foreign ones) of landing their goods on the beach near Porto Novo, and after paying a comparatively trifling duty to the King of Dahomey, who claims the sea beach as his territory, conveying the said goods through Cotenoo Creek to Porto Novo, and passing them thence into the interior, thus placing the Lagos merchants at a manifest disadvantage by under-selling them. The only drawback to this mode of proceeding was the inconvenience and oppression to which they might at any time be exposed, on account of occasional arbitrary measures on the part of the King of Dahomey, and these measures were more than once exercised. Perceiving this, an attempt was made by this Government, by granting peculiarly favourable terms to importers landing goods "in transit" for Porto Novo, to turn the Cotenoo trade into its natural channel through Lagos; and it was anticipated that after the passing of Ordinance No. 8, of the 6th April 1864, granting half duties, or a drawback of 50 per cent. on goods intended for Porto Novo, the additional sense of security afforded by this mode of importation would have counterbalanced the advantages which even under these very favourable circumstances were still presented by the discharge of goods at Cotenoo. Unfortunately the system has not worked well, and instead of resulting in a gain, has been the cause of considerable loss to this Government. I may here remark that a very extensive traffic in slaves is carried on from Abbeokuta

and the countries beyond, through the said creek of Cotenoo and others leading from Porto Novo towards Whydah; and could these passages be permanently blocked up, a severe blow would be inflicted upon the Port Novo slave dealers, while our revenue would, as above demonstrated, receive great benefits from the measure. I also intended to impose a licence tax upon all boats and canoes belonging to Lagos, and plying on the lagoons; but have judged it expedient to defer this measure for the present.

* * * * * * *

Taking a general view of the revenue and expenditure for the past year, it will be seen that the increase over the preceding year, if any, is inconsiderable. The only decrease of importance appears in the customs; this is owing to the continuance of the desolating and internecine war waged without intermission, and for selfish and ambitious purposes, by the Egba tribe against the Ibadans. This contest entirely closes up the trade from the great Yornba country and the Niger beyond; and until these native quarrels are put an end to, trade must remain in the depressed condition in which it has been for the last four years. The apparent increase in revenue over the year 1863, when the decrease is deducted therefrom, will therefore on examination prove comparatively illusory. The net increase, viz., 5,206*l.*, is more than accounted for by the "Parliamentary Grant" and "Loans."

The number of Ordinances passed during 1864 amounts to 13. Of these, the principal are No. 5, being "An Ordinance to regulate and establish the Duties in Lagos, &c.;" No. 6, "Establishing a Petty Debt Court," which is composed entirely of coloured men, and appears to work satisfactorily and fairly; No. 7, "An Ordinance to make Provision "for the Prevention of Smuggling within the Settlement of Lagos," based on the "Consolidated Customs' Act," and also adapted from a similar enactment at Sierra Leone, and No. 8, alluded to in paragraph 2 of this letter.

The very considerable increase in the cost of the Armed Houssa Police is caused principally by their having been left until my arrival very indifferently clothed, and the very large contingent expenses were caused by the calling out of an addition hundred in the middle of the year; the weakness of the military force at the station incapacitating the regular troops from supplying even the regular guards to the Colony.

In conclusion, I would beg to state that the past year has been as unfavourable a one as could possibly occur; and the depression of trade, amounting at times to an almost total suspension of business, brought the resources of the Settlement to their lowest ebb. Nevertheless the Colony has struggled through what I think I am justified in calling its most critical period, and the partial brightening of the horizon at the commencement of the present year gives me confidence in affirming that matters are improved, and are still rapidly improving. I sincerely believe that the Blue Book for the present year will bear a very advantageous comparison with the one which I have now the honour to enclose.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., &c. &c. &c. (Signed) JOHN W. GLOVER, Lieutenant-Governor.

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# ST. HELENA.



No. 15.



Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir Charles Elliot, K.C.B., to the Right Honourable Edward Cardwell, M.P.

(No. 49.)

Sir, St. Helena, July 24, 1865.

Herewith I have the honour to forward the Blue Book for the year 1864.

2. The disastrous situation of circumstances in this town, arising from the devastation by the white ant, has rendered it my duty to report fully and minutely in other places on the whole situation of the Island connected with that subject. Trusting that the loan which you have been pleased to authorize may shortly be raised, and that the work of reconstruction may then be vigorously prosecuted, I propose to defer any further observations until the next year.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., &c. &c. &c. (Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.

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# AUSTRALIAN COLONIES AND NEW ZEALAND.

New South Wales.

# NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 16.

No. 16.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor the Right Honourable Sir John Young, Bart., to the Right Honourable Edward Cardwell, M.P.

(No. 39.)

Sir, Government House, Sydney, May 19, 1865.

I have the honour to forward herewith copies of the New South Wales Blue Book for the year 1864.

2. It is prepared in the same form as last year, and the remark then made applies to the statistical tables, which will be forwarded separately.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., &c. &c. &c. (Signed) JOHN YOUNG.

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Registrar-General's Report on the Statistical Register for 1864.

To the Honourable the Colonial Secretary.

Sir, Registrar-General's Office, Sydney, September 1, 1865.

In presenting to you the annual Statistical Register for the year 1864, I avail myself of the opportunity of offering a few cursory remarks in elucidation of the returns, and of the progress of which they bear evidence.

## Part I.—Population, Immigration, Vital Statistics, &c.

Population.

2. The population table shows a net increase of 13,655 persons, or 3·60 per cent. on the numbers of the previous year, viz. :—

| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| On 31st December 1863 - - - | 209,636 | 169,298 | 378,934 |
| Increase - - - - | 6,721 | 6,934 | 13,655 |
| On 31st December 1864 - - - | 216,357 | 176,232 | 392,589 |

The natural increase of the population by the excess of births over deaths was 10,436, or at the rate of 2·75 per cent., and by the excess of arrivals over departures, 3,219, or 0·84 per cent.

### *Births, Marriages, and Deaths.*

3. As these are the subject of a special report, but little notice need here be taken.

The following table shows the number of marriages, births, and deaths registered in the Colony during the years 1863 and 1864 :—

| Year. | Marriages. | Births. | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1863 - - - - | 3,314 | 15,679 | 6,653 |
| 1864 - - - - | 3,480 | 16,881 | 6,445 |
| Increase - - - | 166 | 1,202 | — |
| Decrease - - - | — | — | 208 |

Marriages.

The increase in marriages in 1864 was 166. The largest number recorded in one year was that of 1864, 3,480. To every 112 of the population a marriage was celebrated.

Births.

The increase in births in 1864 over 1863 was 1,202. The births were in the ratio of 100 males to each 92 females.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

It is satisfactory to know that the deaths decreased in 1864, compared with 1863, by 208 in number. To every 100 males dying there were 66 females. The climate was particularly favourable, and no virulent epidemic prevailed among the community. Scarlatina was the disease most fatal, and that principally amongst the infantile population.

Deaths.

*Immigration.*

4. The figures in the immigration table indicate the arrivals from the United Kingdom only. Previous to the year 1863 the immigration agent has been in the habit of furnishing, by means of information obtained from the custom-house, intercolonial as well as foreign arrivals; but as that officer has only to do with arrivals from the United Kingdom, he has confined the table to the immigration coming within his own cognizance.

This explanation will account for the apparent falling off in the numbers who arrived in the Colony in 1863 and 1864, compared with previous years.

Immigration.

The total arrivals in 1864 were as follows:—

| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| From the United Kingdom - - - - | 1,990 | 1,987 | 3,977 |
| Intercolonial and foreign - - - - | 13,394 | 3,296 | 16,690 |
| Totals - - - - | 15,384 | 5,283 | 20,667 |
| Deduct departures - - - - - - | 13,582 | 3,866 | 17,448 |
| Net increase by immigration over emigration - | 1,802 | 1,417 | 3,219 |

Emigration.

Religion.

The religions of the immigrants at the public expense were—

| Protestants. | Roman Catholics. | Other Religion. |
|---|---|---|
| 1,616 | 2,354 | 7 |

Native countries.

and their native countries were—

| England and Wales. | Scotland. | Ireland. | Other Countries. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 732 | 275 | 2,951 | 19 |

*Charitable Institutions.*

5. The following table shows the number of inmates in the various establishments during the year 1864, as well as the receipts and disbursements for the same period.

| Institutions. | In the Establishment during the Year. | Paupers receiving Out-door Relief. | Total. | Receipts. | Disbursements. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Hospitals - - | 3,642 | 3,357 | 6,999 | 25,077 11 2 | 24,666 19 6 |
| Benevolent Asylums - | 2,433 | 1,717 | 4,150 | 13,665 10 10 | 15,154 4 11 |
| Orphan Schools, &c. - | 1,159 | — | 1,159 | 7,113 8 1 | 7,103 12 6 |
| Invalid and Lunatic - | 1,186 | — | 1,186 | 19,764 13 9 | 19,764 13 9 |
| Miscellaneous - - | 464 | — | 464 | 2,535 0 0½ | 2,987 19 8½ |
| Totals - - | 8,884 | 5,074 | 13,958 | 68,156 3 10½ | 69,677 10 4½ |

Receipts per head.

Disbursements per head.

It appears that the total number receiving relief during the year 1864 amounted to 13,958 persons, and the receipts in aid of these amounted to 68,156*l.* 3*s.* 10½*d.*, or at the rate of 4*l.* 17*s.* 7¾*d.* per head; and the disbursements to 69,677*l.* 10*s.* 4½*d.*, or at the rate of 4*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*

Incompleteness of return.

The return is incomplete for the want of a few returns from some of the institutions;* and I very much regret that, although repeated applications were made for them, I have been unable to succeed in my requirements.

* Hospital, Yass; Benevolent Asylum, Cooma; Asylum for Destitute Children, and the Sydney House of Refuge.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

*Rates of Wages.*

6. The average rates of wages ruling since the year 1855 will be seen by the following table :—

| | Town. Wages per Diem, without Board and Lodging. | | | | Country. Wages per Annum, with Board and Lodging. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1855. | 1858. | 1861. | 1864. | 1855. | 1858. | 1861. | 1864. |
| MALES— | *s. d.* | *s. d.* | *s. d.* | *s. s.* | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Carpenters | 15 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 to 9 | — | 85 | — | 50 to 80 |
| Smiths | 15 0 | 10 6 | 10 0 | 9 to 10 | — | 83 | — | 50 to 80 |
| Wheelwrights | 15 0 | 10 0 | 10 6 | 9 to 10 | — | 77 | — | 50 to 80 |
| Bricklayers | 17 0 | 10 6 | 11 0 | 9 to 10 | — | 87 | — | 80 to 100 |
| Masons | 17 0 | 10 6 | 11 6 | 10 | — | 90 | — | 80 to 100 |
| Farm Labourers | — | 5 6 | — | — | 30 to 40 | 40 | 30 to 40 | 28 to 30 |
| Shepherds | — | 4 0 | — | — | 30 to 35 | 30 | 30 to 35 | 30 to 35 |

The daily wages reduced from 15*s.* in 1855 to 10*s.* 6*d.* in 1858, and 10*s.* in 1864. In the country, in 1858, the wages ranged from 30*l.* to 85*l.* per annum, and in 1864 from 30*l.* to 100*l.* In the years 1855 to 1857 tradesmen and others were unwilling to enter into any engagements of a permanent character, owing to the great excitement caused by our gold fields.

| | Wages per Annum with Board and Lodging. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1855. | 1858. | 1861. | 1864. |
| FEMALES— | | | | |
| Cooks | 25 to 30 | 26 | 25 to 30 | 26 to 30 |
| Housemaids | 18 to 25 | 23 | 20 to 25 | 20 to 26 |
| Laundresses | 25 to 30 | 26 | 25 to 30 | 26 to 30 |
| Nursemaids | 15 to 20 | 19 | 15 to 20 | 15 to 26 |
| General House Servants | 20 to 26 | 25 | 20 to 25 | 20 to 30 |
| Farm House Servants, and Dairy Women, &c. | 20 to 24 | 25 | 20 to 25 | 18 to 26 |

The wages of these domestics have altered but a trifle for the better, and would indicate that the supply has been equal to the demand. The year 1858 seems to have commanded the lowest rate of wages.

*Provisions and Clothing.*

7. The charges upon articles of consumption in the return under this heading may be of interest; I therefore append a table of some of the principal items, showing the rates ruling between 1855 and 1864 :—

| | Year. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1855. | 1858. | 1861. | 1864. |
| | *s. d.* | *s. d.* | *s. d.* | *s. d.* |
| Wheat per bushel | 16 5 | 10 3 | 6 6 | 12 0 |
| Bread (1st quality) per pound | 0 6 | 0 4½ | 0 4 | 0 3 |
| Flour do. | 0 7 | 0 4½ | 0 3 | 0 3 |
| Rice do. | 0 6 | 0 6 | 0 4 | 0 3 |
| Oatmeal do. | 0 9 | 0 7 | 0 6 | 0 4 |
| Tea do. | 2 5 | 2 6 | 2 4 | 2 0 |
| Sugar do. | 0 7 | 0 7 | 0 5½ | 0 4½ |
| Coffee do. | 1 8 | 1 8 | 1 6 | 1 4 |
| Meat, fresh do. | 0 6 | 0 4 | 0 3 | 0 4 |
| Butter, do. do. | 2 4 | 2 0 | 1 8 | 1 6 |
| Cheese, English do. | 1 10 | 1 8 | 1 7 | 1 6 |
| Potatoes per cwt. | 21 4 | 15 6 | 7 3 | 5 0 |

PART II.—RELIGION, EDUCATION, AND CRIME.

NEW SOUTH WALES

Ministers. Places of worship, &c.

8. The number of registered ministers is stated to be 411, being an increase of 72 on the numbers of the previous year.

The number of places of worship of the different denominations, and accommodation, with the average attendance, will be found as follows:—

| DENOMINATION. | Number of Places of Worship. | Accommodation. | Average Attendance. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Church of England | 490 | 44,555 | 34,754 |
| Roman Catholic | 181 | 27,751 | 23,057 |
| Presbyterian | 176 | 17,574 | 10,414 |
| Wesleyan Methodist | 331 | 29,000 | 26,260 |
| Independent Wesleyan Methodist | 3 | 500 | 390 |
| Primitive Methodist | 38 | 4,062 | 1,780 |
| Congregational | 47 | 8,086 | 6,201 |
| Baptist | 8 | 1,734 | 920 |
| Unitarian | 1 | 230 | 85 |
| Mariners* | — | — | — |
| Jewish | 2 | 700 | 325 |
| Christian Israelites | 13 | 732 | 272 |
| Totals | 1,290 | 134,924 | 104,458 |

* No return could be obtained from the minister officiating at the Mariners' Church.

The proportionate attendance of the various denominations was as follows:—

Per-centages.

| | |
|---|---|
| Church of England | 33·30 per cent. |
| Roman Catholic | 22·07 ,, |
| Presbyterian | 9·97 ,, |
| Wesleyan Methodist | 25·13 ,, |
| Independent Wesleyan Methodist | 0·37 ,, |
| Primitive Methodist | 1·70 ,, |
| Congregational | 5·93 ,, |
| Baptist | 0·88 ,, |
| Unitarian | 0·08 ,, |
| Mariners | — |
| Jewish | 0·31 ,, |
| Christian Israelites | 0·26 ,, |

The Church of England had the largest attendance, being 33·30 per cent., or nearly one-third; the Wesleyans came next, with 25·13 per cent., or a little better than a fourth; and then the Roman Catholic Church, with 22·07 per cent., being a little more than one-fifth of the church-going community.

*Sunday Schools.*

9. The number of Sunday schools in 1864 is 539, against 478 the year previous, being an increase of 61.

Increase and decrease.

Whilst the schools have increased, the teachers have diminished from 3,482 in 1863, to 3,431 in 1864; the apparent decrease amounting to 51.

The number of children frequenting these schools was—

| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| In 1863* | * | * | 27,313 |
| In 1864 | 14,529 | 15,573 | 30,102 |
| Increase | | | 2,789 |

or 10 per cent.

49· per cent were males, and 51· per cent. females.

* The incompleteness of some of the returns does not admit of the sexes being given.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The children of the different denominations were—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Church of England - - | 9,510 or | 31·59 per cent. |
| Roman Catholic - - | 4,580 „ | 15·21 „ |
| Presbyterian - - - | 2,593 „ | 8·61 „ |
| Wesleyan - - - | 8,964 „ | 29·78 „ |
| Congregational - - | 2,954 „ | 9.81 „ |
| Other - - - | 1,501 „ | 4·99 „ |

On an average, each teacher in 1864 had the religious instruction of nine children, and in the year previous eight children.

Great difficulty was experienced in obtaining returns from some of the denominations, and in some cases when the returns came to hand they were of little use.

*Daily Schools.*

10. The summary table of daily schools has been made more complete than hitherto. Formerly the number of schools was only given, but this year I have succeeded in obtaining the schools of both sexes, distinguishing the boys from the girls, and those where the pupils were miscellaneous.

The following table will show at a glance the improvement in our scholastic institutions in 1864, compared with 1863.

| | Number of Schools. | | | | Number of Scholars. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1863. | 1864. | Increase. | Decrease. | 1863. | 1864. | Increase. | Decrease. |
| Orphan Schools - - | 2 | 2 | — | — | 436 | 460 | 24 | — |
| Destitute Children's Asylum - | 1 | 1 | — | — | 365 | — | — | — |
| Denominational Schools - | 333 | 336 | 3 | — | 20,575 | 21,841 | 1,266 | — |
| National Schools - - | 214 | 228 | 14 | — | 15,725 | 16,255 | 530 | — |
| University of Sydney - | 1 | 1 | — | — | 32 | 33 | 1 | — |
| St. Paul's College - - | 1 | 1 | — | — | 9 | 8 | — | 1 |
| St. John's College - - | 1 | 1 | — | — | 2 | 8 | 6 | — |
| Sydney Grammar School - | 1 | 1 | — | — | 111 | 138 | 27 | — |
| Private Schools - - | 422 | 452 | 30 | — | 9,555 | 9,684 | 129 | — |
| Totals - - | 976 | 1,023 | 47 | — | 46,810 | 48,427 | 1,983 | 1 |

A marked increase is to be observed in all the institutions, with the exception of St. Paul's College, which exhibits a decrease of one.

I am unable to make any comparison with the Asylum for destitute Children, not having received any return of the working of that institution.

Under the Denominational system each school averaged 65 scholars.

Under the National system each school averaged 71 scholars.

The amount contributed by the State towards the support of Denominational schools was 49,093*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.*, or at the rate of 2*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* per head; and from voluntary contributions, 16,663*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*, or at the rate of 15*s.* 3*d.* per head.

The State contributed towards the support of National schools 35,901*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.*, or at the rate of 2*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* per head; and from voluntary contributions, 12,331*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.*, or 15*s.* 2*d.* per head was received.

The total sum paid in the year 1864 for the support of educational establishments was 105,220*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.*, or at the rate of 5*s.* 4¼*d.* per head of the population.

Increase in schools and scholars in 10 years.

In the year 1854 there were 413 schools, and 25,953 scholars. The increase during the last ten years has been 609 schools, or over 151· per cent.; and 22,474 scholars, or over 86· per cent.

*Crime.*

Commitments for trial.

11. Compared with 1863, the returns show a decrease in the number of commitments for trial to the higher Courts of Justice of 2, whilst the Courts of Quarter Sessions exhibit an increase of 90, making a total increase of 88, as shown in the following table :—

Convictions.

| Year. | Supreme Court. | | | Courts of Quarter Sessions. | | | General Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Felonies. | Misdemeanors. | Total. | Felonies. | Misdemeanors. | Total. | |
| 1864 - - - | 199 | 43 | 242 | 558 | 175 | 733 | 975 |
| 1863 - - - | 196 | 48 | 244 | 475 | 168 | 643 | 887 |
| Increase - - | 3 | — | — | 83 | 7 | 90 | 88 |
| Decrease - - | — | 5 | 2 | — | — | — | — |

The convictions in the Supreme Court show an increase over the previous year of 32 and the Courts of Quarter Sessions an increase of 61, viz. :—

| Year. | Supreme Court. | | | Courts of Quarter Sessions. | | | General Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Felonies. | Misdemeanors. | Total. | Felonies. | Misdemeanors. | Total. | |
| 1864 - - - | 134 | 31 | 165 | 319 | 106 | 425 | 590 |
| 1863 - - - | 114 | 19 | 133 | 280 | 84 | 364 | 497 |
| Increase - - | 20 | 12 | 32 | 39 | 22 | 61 | 93 |

Commitments and convictions.

The following table gives the proportion of commitments, as well as the convictions, to the population, and also the per-centage of convictions to commitments since 1861 :—

| Year. | Population. | Commitments. | Convictions. | Proportion to Population. | | Per-centage of Convictions to Commitments. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Commitments. | Convictions. | |
| 1861 - - - | 353,332 | 820 | 437 | 1 in 430 | 1 in 808 | 53·29 |
| 1862 - - - | 365,741 | 879 | 514 | 1 in 416 | 1 in 711 | 58·47 |
| 1863 - - - | 371,160 | 887 | 497 | 1 in 418 | 1 in 746 | 56·03 |
| Mean of three years - | — | 862 | 483 | 1 in 421 | 1 in 755 | 55·93 |
| 1864 - - - | 385,893 | 975 | 590 | 1 in 395 | 1 in 654 | 60·51 |
| Increase on average - | — | 113 | 107 | 1 in 30 | 1 in 101 | 4·58 |
| Mean of four years - | — | 890 | 509 | 1 in 415 | 1 in 730 | 57·07 |

From this table we perceive—

*Commitments.*

Firstly. The commitments rose from 820, or a proportion of 1 in every 430 of the population, in 1861, to 879, or 1 in 416 of the population, in 1862. That the commitments in 1863, although larger in number than either of the two previous years, bore a better ratio to the population than in 1862, but not so good as 1861. That 1864 bore a worse ratio than either of the three preceding years, the commitments being 975, or 1 in every 395 of the population. That the average of the four years was 890, or 1 in every 415 of the population.

*Convictions.*

Secondly. The convictions increased from 437, or 1 in every 808 of the population, in 1861, to 514, or 1 in every 711 of the population, in 1862. That in 1863 the convictions were 497, or 1 in 746 of the population, being much better than 1862, but not so good as 1861. That the year 1864 was far worse than either of the preceding years, the number being 590, or 1 in every 654 of the population. That the year 1864 was far above the average. That the four years' average was 509, or 1 in 730 of the population.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Thirdly. We find that of the committals 53· per cent in 1861, 58· per cent. in 1862 56·per cent. in 1863, and 60· per cent. in 1864 were brought home to conviction.

The average of the four years was 57·per cent.

Taking the mean of the three years 1859 to 1861, and 1862 to 1864, the following results are elicited:—

| | Proportion to Population. | |
|---|---|---|
| | Commitments. | Convictions. |
| 1859 to 1861 | 1 in 451 | 1 in 813 |
| 1862 to 1864 | 1 in 413 | 1 in 703 |
| Difference | 38, or 9·20 per cent. | 1120, or 15 per cent. |

*Summary Jurisdiction.*

The numbers taken into custody by the police were 12,826 males and 4,032 females, disposed of in the several Courts of Petty Sessions in the following way:—

| Offences. | *Taken into Custody. | | Convicted. | | Committed for Trial. | | Discharged. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Against the Person | 5,520 | 2,273 | 3,347 | 1,586 | 281 | 37 | 1,892 | 650 |
| „ Property | †3,319 | 702 | 1,237 | 354 | 732 | 82 | 1,349 | 266 |
| Seamen's / Prisoners of the Crown | 537 | — | 283 | — | 2 | — | 252 | — |
| Drunkards' | 3,450 | 1,057 | 1,071 | 179 | — | 1 | 2,379 | 877 |
| Total | 12,826 | 4,032 | 5,938 | 2,119 | 1,015 | 120 | 5,872 | 1,793 |

* The return refers to cases, not to individuals. † One escaped from custody.

In the Metropolitan district the numbers brought before the two courts were 2,937, males and 1,861 females for offences against the person; 1,248 males and 514 females for offences against property; and 921 males and 576 females for drunkenness; together, 8,057, or nearly 48·per cent. of the total apprehensions in the Colony.

The males numbered 5,106; of which 1,420, or nearly 28· per cent., can read and write; 2,852, or nearly 55·per cent. can read only, and 834, or 16· per cent., can neither read nor write. Of the 2,951 females, 263, or 8· per cent., can read and write; 1,564, or 53·per cent., can read only; and 1,124, or 38 per cent., can neither read nor write.

The apprehensions in the whole Colony during the last six years, and the proportion they bore to the population, will be found as follows:—

| Year. | Population at the Middle of the Year. | Apprehensions. | Ratio to Population. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Per 1,000. | Or |
| 1859 | 330,860 | 18,018 | 54·458 | 1 in 18 |
| 1860 | 330,840 | 19,193 | 58·013 | 1 in 17 |
| 1861 | 353,332 | 16,737 | 47·368 | 1 in 21 |
| 1862 | 365,741 | 15,410 | 42·133 | 1 in 23 |
| 1863 | 371,160 | 15,855 | 42·717 | 1 in 23 |
| 1864 | 385,893 | 16,858 | 43·685 | 1 in 22 |
| Mean of Six Years | | | 46·930 | 1 in 21 |

The years 1862 and 1863 were the most favourable, the apprehensions being 1 to every 23 of the population; the year 1860, the most unfavourable, being 1 to 17. The mean of six years was 1 to every 21 of the population.

## Part III.—Trade and Commerce.

12. The customs returns, numbered 40 to 95 inclusive, manifest a large increase in trade, and tend to show in a great way the wealth and industry of the people.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The total value of imports, as declared at the Custom House, shows an increase over the previous year of more than a million and a half sterling, and the exports an increase of more than a million sterling, as shown in the following table :—

Imports and exports.

| | Imports. | Exports. | Excess of | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Imports. | Exports. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| United Kingdom - - | 3,856,161 | 2,559,380 | 1,296,781 | — |
| British Colonies - - | 4,906,304 | 5,379,062 | — | 472,758 |
| Foreign States - - | 1,073,577 | 178,775 | 894,802 | — |
| 1864 - - | 9,836,042 | 8,117,217 | 1,718,825 | — |
| 1863 - - | 8,319,576 | 6,936,839 | 1,382,737 | — |
| Increase - | 1,516,466 | 1,180,378 | 336,088 | — |

Taking the decennial tables of imports and exports, and dividing them into quinquennial periods, we find that the average value of imports, from 1855 to 1859, was 5,903,063*l.*; from 1860 to 1864, 8,280,220*l.*, or an increase of 2,377,157*l.* The exports, from 1855 to 1859, averaged 3,856,257*l.*, against 6,564,695*l.* in 1860 to 1864, showing an increase of 2,708,438*l.*

Imports.

The imports were at the rate of 25*l.* 9*s.* 9¼*d.* per head of the population at the middle of the year,* and the exports at the rate of 21*l.* 0*s.* 8¼*d.* per head.

The articles of import exhibiting the greatest increase, compared with 1863, were,—

| | 1863. | 1864. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| Coffee - - - | 18,924 | 50,140 | 31,216 |
| Flour and bread - - | 192,923 | 522,553 | 329,630 |
| Gold and coin - - | 499,324 | 1,757,378 | 1,258,054 |
| Grain - - - | 278,448 | 457,354 | 178,906 |
| Tobacco - - - | 113,933 | 231,692 | 117,759 |
| Wool - - - | 647,426 | 835,949 | 188,523 |
| Leather - - - | 261,597 | 365,121 | 103,524 |

Those showing a decrease were beer, hardware, linen, and drapery, and spirits.

Dutiable goods.

The amount collected at the Custom House upon dutiable and warehoused goods, imported during the year and previous years, was—

| | |
|---|---|
| In 1864 - | 538,445*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, against |
| | 616,008*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* the year before. |
| Showing a decrease of - - | 77,562*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.* |

The extensive trade carried on between the Colonies is somewhat remarkable.

The value of goods imported from Victoria was close upon two millions, and the exports thereto nearly a million of pounds sterling.

Queensland ranks next. The imports from this Colony amounted in value to over a million sterling, whilst the exports thereto was nearly a million and a quarter. The imports consist principally of wool sent here for shipment to the mother country.

Then comes New Zealand. The value of imports from this Colony was 715,278*l.*, and the exports thereto over a million of pounds sterling.

*Colonial Produce.*

Exports, produce of the Colony.

Of the total value of exports seaward (8,117,217*l.*), 5,746,678*l.* was the produce of our own industry.

* 385,893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The following are some of the principal items of export, and show a large increase on the previous year :—

| —— | 1863. | 1864. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Butter and cheese | 22,550 | 43,261 | 20,711 | — |
| Carts, drays, and waggons | 21,576 | 24,499 | 2,923 | — |
| Coals | 220,181 | 212,488 | — | 7,693 |
| Gold | 2,361,949 | 2,952,471 | 590,522 | — |
| Flour and bread | 39,616 | 69,300 | 29,684 | — |
| Fruit | 39,073 | 38,946 | — | 127 |
| Grain | 136,934 | 118,885 | — | 18,049 |
| Hay | 6,682 | 10,709 | 4,027 | — |
| Leather | 33,875 | 35,041 | 1,166 | — |
| Live stock | 109,821 | 166,552 | 56,731 | — |
| Machinery | 1,528 | 8,617 | 7,089 | — |
| Provisions | 25,754 | 28,270 | 2,516 | — |
| Skins | 94,072 | 105,747 | 11,675 | — |
| Soap | 8,717 | 11,522 | 2,805 | — |
| Tallow | 31,221 | 100,654 | 69,433 | — |
| Wool | 1,262,274 | 1,628,493 | 366,219 | — |
| Timber | 42,190 | 37,772 | — | 4,418 |

During the last five years the value of *New South Wales products* amounted to nearly twenty-three millions of pounds sterling.

### *Wool.*

Export overland.

With regard to our great staple commodity, wool, we find, upon reference to the border customs returns, which are compiled from the 17th September to the 31st December inclusive only (the time of the establishment of border customs stations by the Government along the River Murray), that the quantity that crossed the Murray *en route* to Victoria was :—

| | lbs. |
|---|---|
| *Viâ* Albury | 306,662 |
| „ Corowa | 725,725 |
| „ Moama* | 3,956,050 |
| „ Swan Hill Crossing | 1,122,240 |
| „ Euston† | 48,650 |
| Making a total of | 6,159,327 |
| To which should be added an export to South Australia of | 1,254,060 |
| Making an export overland of | 7,413,387 |
| Then add export seaward | 18,414,530 |
| Which will show a grand export for New South Wales of | 25,827,917 |

The border customs returns, although only for a little better than a quarter of the year, will augment considerably the import and export returns seaward.

Imports and exports overland.

The imports and exports overland were as follows :—

| | Imports. £ | Exports. £ |
|---|---|---|
| *Viâ* Albury | 114,265 | 73,110 |
| „ Corowa | 23,381 | 57,785 |
| „ Moama | 46,841 | 573,297 |
| „ Swan Hill Crossing | 10,930 | 95,549 |
| „ Euston | 8,109 | 15,690 |
| „ Wentworth | 96,140 | 105,184 |
| Totals overland | 299,666 | 920,615 |
| Add seaward | 9,836,042 | 8,117,217 |
| General total | 10,135,708 | 9,037,832 |

* 11,303 bales, calculated at 350 lbs. per bale.
† 139 bales, do. do.

*Shipping.*

NEW SOUTH WALES.

13. The shipping returns will confirm the flourishing state of trade.

The inward and outward shipping to and from the several ports, compared with 1863, show a large increase, viz.:— Inwards and outwards.

| | Vessels Inwards. | | Vessels Outwards. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. |
| Sydney - - | 1,119 | 397,004 | 987 | 365,907 |
| Newcastle - - | 664 | 196,961 | 795 | 266,528 |
| Eden - - | 23 | 9,007 | 26 | 10,832 |
| Grafton and Richmond River - | 43 | 4,196 | 34 | 3,790 |
| Totals - | 1,849 | 607,168 | 1,842 | 647,057 |
| Totals 1863 - | 1,494 | 479,827 | 1,603 | 511,373 |
| Increase - | 355 | 127,341 | 239 | 135,684 |

The nationality of these was— Nationality.

| | 1864. | | 1863. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. |
| British - | 1,716 | 546,478 | 1,372 | 422,842 |
| Foreign - | 133 | 60,690 | 122 | 56,985 |

The arrivals from Great Britain have decreased from 112 vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of 86,755 tons, in 1863, to 102 vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of 80,166 tons, in the year 1864. Arrivals from Great Britain.

It is quite the reverse with departures; for 37 vessels, of a tonnage of 33,066 tons, were homeward bound in 1864, against 33 vessels, of a tonnage of 30,060 tons, the year before. Departures to Great Britain.

Forty new vessels were built, of the aggregate tonnage of 3,814 tons.

## PART IV.—MILLS AND MANUFACTURES.

14. I have but little to notice in the tables under this heading.

In the return of mills for grinding and dressing grain, it appears those worked by water, wind, and horse are being gradually superseded by steam mills. The number of mills in 1864 was 174: this is a decrease on the previous year of 6. Mills.

The number of manufactories, works, &c. was 2,084, against 1,768 the year before, showing an increase of 316.

The operations of some of our manufactories, compared with 1863, will be found as follows:— Manufactures.

| | 1864. | | 1863. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of Manufactories. | Quantity produced. | No. of Manufactories. | Quantity produced. |
| Woollens - | 5 | 91,800 yards. | 5 | 64,650 yards. |
| Soap - | 26 | 74,900 cwt. | 33 | 60,947 cwt. |
| Tobacco - | 39 | 8,619½ „ | 31 | 4,808 „ |
| Refined sugar | 5 | 118,480 „ | 5 | 169,280 „ |

Of woollens manufactured there is an increase of 27,150 yards. The two last years show a falling off of 117,663 yards compared with the two previous years. This may be attributed to the large quantity of stock in hand from the two previous years' manufacture.

The tobacco manufactories show an increase of 8, whilst the quantity manufactured has nearly doubled that of the previous year.

The boiling-down establishments have increased from 39 in 1863 to 57 in 1864; the sheep slaughtered have increased from 7,574 in 1863 to the number of 39,927 in 1864; the slaughter of cattle has likewise increased from 30,335 head in 1863 to 60,090 in 1864, having nearly doubled the number of the previous year. The produce was 57,594 cwt. of tallow in 1863, and 75,241 cwt. in 1864. 4,569 pigs produced 19,736 lbs. of lard. Boiling-down establishments.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

*Mining.*

Gold.

15. The quantity and value of gold brought to the mint by escort from the several gold fields exhibit a considerable decrease on the returns of the previous year, as shown in the following table:—

| | Western District. | | Southern District. | | Northern District. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| | Ozs. | £ | Ozs. | £ | Ozs. | £ |
| 1863 - - - | 215,443 | 818,741 | 170,766 | 669,700 | 37,198 | 140,607 |
| 1864 - - - | 149,709 | 562,425 | 139,270 | 544,253 | 27,450 | 104,491 |
| Decrease - - | 65,734 | 256,316 | 31,496 | 125,447 | 9,748 | 36,116 |

The total quantity of gold received in 1864 was 316,429 ozs., against 423,407 ozs. in 1863, showing a decrease of 106,978 ozs., or 25 per cent.

The values of the gold as tested in the mint ranged from 3*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* to 3*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.* in the western district; 3*l.* 15*s.* to 4*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* in the southern district; and 3*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* to 3*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* in the northern district.

Although the foregoing table indicates pretty clearly a falling off in the yield of the precious ore at the gold fields, to arrive at their true state we must take the quantity of gold received into the mint for coinage, and that passed through the Customs for export, in its natural state, since 1862; by doing this we find a falling off in 1863 of 180,910 ozs. of the value of 691,573*l.*; and in 1864, compared with 1863, a decrease of 107,623 ozs., of the value of 423,301*l.*, shown as follows:—

| | 1862. | | 1863. | | 1864. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Ozs. | £ | Ozs. | £ | Ozs. | £ |
| Mint - - - | 587,895 | 2,262,471 | 401,713 | 1,545,419 | 308,670 | 1,181,898 |
| Customs - - | 26,363 | 93,391 | 31,635 | 118,870 | 17,055 | 59,090 |
| Total - - | 614,258 | 2,355,862 | 433,348 | 1,664,289 | 325,725 | 1,240,988 |

Coal, copper, and iron mines.

Not only the coal, but the copper and iron mines appear to have been worked with unwonted energy.

Coal.

The quantity of coal raised at the mines in 1864 was 549,012 tons, of the stated value of 270,171*l.*, against 433,889 tons, of the value of 236,230*l.*, the year previous.

Export of coal.

We exported to—

| | | | £ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Victoria - - - | 133,484 | tons, valued at | 69,192 |
| New Zealand - - | 74,644 | „ „ | 40,700 |
| South Australia - - | 60,750 | „ „ | 29,183 |
| Shanghai - - - | 35,852 | „ „ | 26,142 |
| United States - - | 17,619 | „ „ | 11,828 |
| Hong Kong - - - | 10,370 | „ „ | 9,543 |
| Other places - - - | 39,747 | „ „ | 25,900 |
| Making a total quantity exported of | 372,466 | | 212,488 |

Number of mines.

The number of mines in 1864 was 25, four of which were not worked, against 20 mines the year before, two of which were not worked, showing an increase of five.

Copper.

The Cadiangullong copper mine, near Orange, yielded 1,800 tons of ore, of the value of 14,600*l.*

The Quedong copper mine, near Bombala, yielded 300 tons of ore, valued at 7,500*l.*

The two mines at Broulee, consisting of gold, silver, lead, sulphur, and arsenic, were in active operation, but the particulars could not be ascertained.

Iron.

The Fitz Roy iron mine, at Berrima, produced 2,000 tons of ore, valued at 500*l.*

There are other mines, consisting of copper and lead, but are not at work.

PART V.—AGRICULTURE.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

16. The number of occupiers of land (exclusive of those for pastoral purposes) has increased from 19,361 in 1863, to 21,540 in 1864; of these, 13,166 were freeholders, and 8,374 leaseholders. Occupiers of land.

The extent of their holdings increased from 7,310,343 acres in 1863, to 7,545,117 acres in 1864, of which 3,975,148 acres were freeholds, and 3,569,969 acres leaseholds. Holdings.

The extent of land in cultivation was 321,526 acres, against 308,260 acres the year before; the increase being 13,266 acres, or 4 per cent. Land in cultivation.

The enclosed lands not in cultivation decreased from 1,817,218 acres in 1863, to 1,742,128 acres in 1864; the decrease being 75,090 acres, or 4 per cent. Enclosed lands.

The lands unenclosed increased from 5,184,864 acres in 1863, to 5,481,463 acres in 1864; the increase being 296,599 acres, or 5 per cent. Lands unenclosed.

There were 318,854 acres in crop, against 307,035 acres the year before, showing an increase of 11,819 acres, or 3·70 per cent. Acres in crop.

The wheat crop for grain amounted to 104,568 acres in 1864, showing a small increase of 626 acres over the crop of the previous year. The produce of the first year was 1,246,458 bushels, or an average of nearly 12 bushels to the acre, whilst the year 1863 produced 808,919 bushels, or a trifle better than 7¾ bushels to the acre. Wheat for grain.

It must be borne in mind, however, that the year 1863 was one of particular misfortune to the farmers. The disastrous floods which visited the Colony in this year not only swept whole fields of wheat and other crops away, but destroyed also the homesteads of many happy families and left them completely destitute; so much so, indeed, that the Government as well as the public took the matter in hand. The former distributed large quantities of seed wheat to the needy, to enable them again to enter into their farming pursuits, and the latter rendered valuable assistance in supplying such necessary articles as was requisite for the time. Cause of destruction of crops.

The year under review was not without its mishaps. The disease known as "rust," as well as floods in some districts, have helped to keep the average yield below its usual standard.

The wheat grown was at the rate of 3 bushels 10 lbs. per head of the population, and the year before, 2 bushels 8 lbs. per head. Wheat per head of population.

The extent of land sown with maize for grain was 101,584½ acres against 95,688¾ acres the year previous. Maize for grain.

The produce amounted to 3,114,211¾ bushels, or 30 bushels 39 lbs. per acre, being in excess 188,262 bushels, or 5 lbs. per acre of the year 1863.

The barley crop for grain was 4,723¾ acres, against 4,092¾ acres in 1863. Barley for grain.

The produce was 60,355 bushels, showing a falling off of 6,654 bushels compared with the former year.

The breadth of land sown with oats for grain amounted to 14,098 acres, against 13,022¼ acres in 1863; the increase being 1,075¾ acres. Oats for grain.

The produce amounted to 189,524 bushels, being 24,400 bushels less than the previous year.

The average to the acre was only 13 bushels 17 lbs. In 1863 it was 16 bushels 17 lbs. to the acre.

The potato crop covered 14,397½ acres of land, against 11,618½ acres the year before. The increase was 2,779 acres. Potato crop.

The yield was 52,060¾ tons, or 19,920 tons in excess of 1863. The average was better than 3 tons 12 cwt. to the acre. In 1863 the average was 2¾ tons to the acre.

The quantity of land sown with seed for hay was 52,307 ½ a es—an increase of 4,016¼ acres over the previous year. Hay crop.

The produce was 69,405 tons, showing a decrease of 1,143 tons compared with the former year.

The average to the acre was 1 ton 6 cwt. in 1864, and 1 ton 9 cwt. to the acre in 1863.

The cultivation of cotton is steadily increasing. In 1862, the first year it was introduced amongst the returns, 54¾ acres were under crop, and yielded 7,743 lbs. In 1863 the crop fell to 18¾ acres, with a produce of 1,600 lbs.; this year the crop reached 175½ acres, producing 29,012 lbs. The Clarence appears to be the principal growing district, having 170 acres, with a produce of 28,900 lbs. Cotton crop.

Notwithstanding the heavy duty upon imported tobacco, and the large price ruling for this article, it appears to make but slow progress. There were 806¾ acres planted, and produced 4,036 cwt. of the weed. In 1863, 534¼ acres were sown, and yielded Tobacco crop.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

4,851 cwt. The year 1862 was the most satisfactory, having 895¾ acres planted, and produced 15,315½ cwt.

Sugar cane crop.

The cultivation of the sugar cane is now finding its way amongst the returns; 22½ acres were under crop, and produced 4,478 lbs. In 1863, 2 acres only were planted and produced 280 lbs.

Green food for cattle.

The acreage for green food for cattle was 12,341¼ acres. In 1863 it was 17,653 acres.

Gardens and orchards.

Gardens and orchards, and all other in crop, amounted to 10,910¼ acres, against 9,755 acres in 1863.

*Vineyards.*

The cultivation of the vine is largely on the increase. The following table will give the results of this branch of industry for the last three years:—

| Year ended | Wine Making. | | | Table Use. | | Unproductive. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres. | Wine Produced. | Brandy Manufactured. | Acres. | Quantity Obtained. | |
| | | Gallons. | Gallons. | | Tons. cwts. | Acres. |
| 31st March 1863 - | 794¾ | 144,888 | 2,749 | 307½ | 420 15½ | 357¼ |
| 31st March 1864 - | 880¼ | 136,976 | 2,033 | 381½ | 393 15 | 379 |
| 31st March 1865 - | 945¼ | 161,298¾ | 3,077 | 332¾ | 344 17 | 571 |

*Pastoral.*

17. The live stock returns show an increase over the previous year of 22,013 horses, 480,551 sheep, and 28,255 pigs; whilst the cattle show a decrease of 108,403 in number, as follows:—

| —— | Horses. | Horned Cattle. | Sheep. | Pigs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 31st March 1865— | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Counties - - | 193,844 | 659,929 | 2,364,374 | 127,309 |
| Pastoral Districts - - | 90,723 | 1,264,190 | 5,907,146 | 36,845 |
| Total - - | 284,567 | 1,924,119 | 8,271,520 | 164,154 |
| 31st March 1864 - - | 262,554 | 2,032,522 | 7,790,969 | 135,899 |
| Increase - - | 22,013 | — | 480,551 | 28,255 |
| Decrease - - | — | 108,403 | — | — |

Cause of decrease in cattle.

The decrease in cattle is partly attributable to the start that boiling-down establishments have taken during the year under review, there being 57, against 39 establishments in operation the previous year; the cattle slaughtered for tallow numbering 60,090. The export of 18,500 head of cattle also partly accounts for the decrease; of this number, over 17,000 head went to supply the New Zealand market, and upwards of 1,000 were shipped to the French settlement known as New Caledonia.

The disease known as "Pleuro pneumonia" has also done its work of destruction.

## PART VI.—MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

18. The returns that first present themselves under this heading have reference to the working of our banking institutions and the Sydney branch of the Royal mint.

Banks.

The rate of discount on local bills ranged from 7 to 10 per cent. per annum.

The maximum purchased rate of exchange on bills on London ranged from ½ to 1½ per cent. discount, and par, against ½ to 1¼ premium the year before. The minimum purchase rate ranged from 1 to 1½ per cent. discount, and par. The maximum selling rate was from par to 1½ per cent. premium; and the minimum selling rate from par to 1 per cent. discount.

Rates of interest.

The rates of interest allowed to depositors ranged from 3 to 6 per cent. per annum.

Coin and bullion.

The amount of coin and bullion in the mint and the banks on 31st December shows an increase on the previous year of 185,259*l.*, viz.:—

| | Mint. | Banks. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In Bullion. | In Coin. | In Bullion. | Total. |
| 1864 - | 44,230 | 1,144,117 | 25,560 | 1,213,907 |
| 1863 - | 49,653 | 962,426 | 16,569 | 1,028,648 |
| Increase - - | | | | 185,259 |

The amount of paper currency in circulation by the several banks was 793,846*l.*, against 824,347*l.*, in 1863, showing a decrease of 30,501*l.* The circulation averaged, in 1864, 753,690*l.*, and the year previous, 827,199*l.* Whilst their liabilities have diminished, their assets have increased, compared with 1863, viz.:— Paper currency.

| | Liabilities. | Assets. |
|---|---|---|
| 31st December 1863 - | 7,026,513 | 9,889,816 |
| 31st December 1864 - | 6,858,631 | 10,552,092 |
| | 167,882 Decrease. | 662,276 Increase. |

Their deposits show a falling off of a little better than 1 per cent. Deposits.

| | 31st December. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1863. | 1864. | Decrease. |
| Deposits - - | 5,631,097*l.* | 5,562,884*l.* | 68,213*l.* |
| Their discounts, &c. were on 31st December | | 1863 | 6,968,275*l.* |
| ,, ,, ,, ,, | | 1864 | 7,299,108*l.* |
| Increase - - | | | 330,833*l.* |

The number of depositors in the savings bank increased from 16,332 in 1863, to 16,959 in 1864, whilst the amounts deposited have decreased from 767,947*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.* in 1863, to 766,746*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* in 1864. Savings bank.

As this institution is the chief depository for the savings of the working classes, I have attached a table showing the number of depositors, amounts deposited, the average amount to each depositor, as well as the proportion of deposits to each depositor, since 1856:—

| Year. | Population. | Number of Depositors. | Amount of Deposits. | Average Sum deposited to each Depositor. | Proportion of Depositors to Population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | |
| 1856 | 286,873 | 10,424 | 623,489 3 7 | 59 16 3 | 1 in 27 |
| 1857 | 305,847 | 11,269 | 638,480 11 0 | 56 13 2 | 1 „ 27 |
| 1858 | 342,062 | 11,321 | 579,931 17 6 | 51 4 6 | 1 „ 30 |
| 1859 | 336,572 | 11,918 | 568,187 19 3 | 47 13 4 | 1 „ 28 |
| 1860 | 348,546 | 12,027 | 557,196 14 0 | 46 6 6 | 1 „ 29 |
| 1861 | 358,278 | 13,282 | 615,408 17 1 | 46 6 8 | 1 „ 26 |
| 1862 | 367,495 | 14,956 | 716,381 16 6 | 47 17 11 | 1 „ 24 |
| 1863 | 378,934 | 16,332 | 767,947 13 1 | 47 0 5 | 1 „ 23 |
| 1864 | 392,589 | 16,959 | 766,746 12 10 | 45 4 2 | 1 „ 23 |

By this it appears that, whilst the proportion of depositors to population in 1864 was the same as in 1863 (1 in 23), the average amount per head decreased from 47*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* in 1863, to 45*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* in 1864.

Five per cent. was the rate of interest paid to depositors up to 100*l.*; beyond this amount no interest is allowed.

Seven per cent. was the amount charged on loans on mortgage.

The next return that presents itself is the one relative to the working of the Sydney branch of the Royal mint, from its opening on the 14th May 1855 to the 31st December 1864. Mint.

The amount of gold dust or bullion received for coinage during the year 1864 shows a considerable increase upon the previous year, viz.:—

| | Quantity. Ozs. | Value.* £ |
|---|---|---|
| 1863 - - - | 493,332 | 1,908,526 |
| 1864 - - - | 728,019 | 2,878,398 |
| Increase | 234,687 | 969,872 |

* At 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* per oz.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The increase is caused by large importations ftom Victoria, New Zealand, and Queensland.

Our own produce has fallen from 401,713 ozs. in 1863, to 308,670 in 1864, showing a decrease of 93,043 ozs.

The Colonies from which the gold came, and the quantities and values, will be found as follows :—

| | Quantity. Ozs. | Value. £ |
|---|---|---|
| New South Wales - - | 308,670·64 | 1,181,898 |
| Victoria - - - | 207,165·51 | 848,677 |
| New Zealand - - | 183,403·76 | 737,466 |
| Queensland - - - | 26,837·92 | 102,945 |
| Coin - - - - | 1,941·52 | 7,412 |
| Total - - | 728,019·35 | 2,878,398 |

There was issued—

In coin—

| | Sovereigns. | Half-Sovereigns. | Total Value. £ |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1863 - | 1,255,500 | 558,500 | 1,534,750 |
| 1864 - | 2,698,500 | - | 2,698,500 |
| | 1,443,000 increase. | 558,500 decrease. | 1,163,750 increase. |

In bullion—

| | Weight. Ozs. | Value. £ |
|---|---|---|
| 1863 - - | 84,549 | 342,212 |
| 1864 - - | 44,897 | 182,168 |
| Decrease - - | 39,652 | 160,044 |

showing a total increase in coin and bullion of 1,003,706.

The revenue of the mint was—

| | 1863. £ | 1864. £ |
|---|---|---|
| From New South Wales Gold - - | 18,555 | 14,399 |
| Victoria ,, - - | 1,033 | 4,871 |
| New Zealand, &c. &c. - - | 4,014 | 7,625 |
| Total - - | 23,602 | 26,895 |
| Increase in 1864 - - - | | £3,293 |

Since the opening of the mint there has been received for coinage 4,246,699 ozs. of gold, of the value of 16,577,343*l.* ; and there has been issued—

| | £ |
|---|---|
| In coin - - - | 15,145,500 |
| In bullion - - - | 1,395,779 |
| Grand total - - | 16,541,279 |

The revenue derived for the same period was 193,418*l.*

*Public Accounts.*

19. The following statement of receipts on account of the consolidated revenue fund, in the years 1863 and 1864, has been taken from the Auditor-General's printed abstracts :—

| —— | 1863. | 1864. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Customs - - - | 616,008 12 1 | 538,445 13 6 | — | 77,562 18 7 |
| Duty on Refined Sugar and Molasses - - - | 14,586 13 4 | 15,900 0 0 | 1,313 6 8 | — |
| Duty on Spirits distilled in the Colony - - - | 35,650 13 7 | 10,085 8 6 | — | 25,565 5 1 |
| Gold Revenue - - - | 44,370 0 3 | 35,823 2 0 | — | 8,546 18 3 |
| Mint Receipts - - - | 23,602 12 11 | 26,895 15 1 | 3,293 2 2 | — |
| Land Revenue - - - | 371,270 8 9 | 297,866 3 10 | — | 73,404 4 11 |
| Postage - - - | 57,742 6 5 | 67,722 0 0 | 9,979 13 7 | — |
| Licences - - - | 74,696 12 0 | 74,866 0 7 | 169 8 7 | — |
| Fees of Office - - - | 25,662 6 3 | 24,698 18 3 | — | 963 8 0 |
| Fines and Forfeitures - - | 5,270 5 8 | 5,008 5 7 | — | 262 0 1 |
| Rents—exclusive of Land - | 22,860 10 0 | 26,756 12 1 | 3,896 2 1 | — |
| Railways - - - | 129,468 18 5 | 145,812 19 1 | 16,344 0 8 | — |
| Electric Telegraph Receipts - | 31,904 15 2 | 30,753 4 4 | — | 1,151 10 10 |
| Pilotage - - - | 12,901 4 0 | 14,991 12 9 | 2,090 8 9 | — |
| Harbour Dues - - - | 1,459 3 4 | 1,544 7 2 | 85 3 10 | — |
| Fees on Certificates of Competency to Masters of Vessels | 442 6 0 | 625 10 0 | 183 4 0 | — |
| Tonnage Dues, Newcastle - | 3,539 2 0 | 4,686 6 9 | 1,347 4 9 | — |
| Ditto Wollongong - | — | 73 12 0 | 73 12 0 | — |
| Ditto Kiama - - | — | 32 3 0 | 32 3 0 | — |
| Interest on City Debentures - | 5,000 0 0 | 15,000 0 0 | 10,000 0 0 | — |
| Rates under the Chinese Immigrants' Regulation and Restriction Act of 1861 - | 260 0 0 | 250 0 0 | — | 10 0 0 |
| Commission on Money Orders - | 567 4 0 | 1,201 6 6 | 634 2 6 | — |
| Miscellaneous Receipts - - | 56,323 6 7 | 39,728 10 11 | — | 16,594 15 8 |
| Schedule C.—Revenue derived from Bishopthorpe Estate - | 600 0 0 | 726 17 7 | 126 17 7 | — |
| Proceeds of Treasury Bills, inclusive of 100,000*l.* received under a contract made with the Bank of New South Wales, pursuant to Clause 12 of the Treasury Bills Act, 27 Vict. No. 8. - - | — | 270,543 4 5 | 270,543 4 5 | — |
| Interest accrued on Treasury Bills at date of Sale - - | — | 2,137 6 4 | 2,137 6 4 | — |
| Collections under Scab in Sheep Act of 1863, 27 Vict. No. 6. - | — | 9,630 16 6 | 9,630 16 6 | — |
| Total - - - | 1,534,187 0 9 | 1,661,805 16 9 | 331,679 17 5 | 204,061 1 5 |

The disbursements were—

| —— | 1863. | 1864. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Schedules to Imperial Act 18 & 19 Vict. cap. 54. - | 61,071 19 11 | 55,950 12 10 | — | 5,121 7 1 |
| Supplements to Schedules A. and B. - - - | 4,580 14 6 | 3,694 16 1 | — | 885 18 5 |
| Executive and Legislative - | 18,305 11 8 | 16,719 7 4 | — | 1,586 4 4 |
| The Principal Secretary - | 521,032 3 11 | 521,307 7 11 | 275 4 0 | — |
| Administration of Justice - | 59,478 2 1 | 68,034 12 0 | 8,556 9 11 | — |
| Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade - - | 360,394 2 6 | 294,290 7 5 | — | 66,103 15 1 |
| Secretary for Lands - - | 292,313 14 9 | 238,150 19 10 | — | 54,162 14 11 |
| Secretary for Public Works - | 423,666 9 4 | 341,667 18 4 | — | 81,998 11 0 |
| Unclassified Expenditure - | 302,621 13 2 | 305,661 16 8 | 3,040 3 6 | — |
| Total - - - | 2,043,464 11 10* | 1,845,477 18 5 | 11,861 17 5 | 209,858 10 10 |

* Includes 280,003*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.* for the service of the years 1857 to 1863, for which parliamentary authority was not obtained till after 31st December 1863.

The receipts were at the rate of 4*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* per head, and the disbursements 4*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* per head of the population at the middle of the year.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

*Loans.*

The "loans" account (secured principal and interest upon the consolidated revenue fund,) on the 31st December 1863 was 5,802,980*l.*, which amount has been augmented by the sum of 270,200*l.*, borrowed under the Act 27 Vict., No. 8 (treasury bills account), making, in all, a debt, on 31st December 1864, of 6,073,180*l.*;* this is at the rate of 15*l.* 9*s.* 4½*d.* per head of the population.

The annual amount of interest payable upon loans is 306,158*l.* 19*s.* 4½*d.*, or at the rate of 15*s.* 7*d.* per head of the population.

## PART VII.—RAILWAYS.

Coaching traffic.

20. The Great Northern and Southern lines of railway show an increase in the coaching traffic compared with the previous year. The former, in passenger (single and return), an increase of 23· per cent., and in receipts (inclusive of rents, &c.), of 27· per cent.; the latter, in passenger traffic, 6· per cent., and receipts, 5· per cent.: whilst the Great Western Railway exhibits a falling off in the number of passengers of 8· per cent., and in receipts, 3· per cent., as follows :—

| RAILWAYS. | COACHING TRAFFIC. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Passengers. | | Rents, &c. | Total Receipts. |
| | Single and Return. | Amount. | | |
| | | £ | £ | £ |
| Great Northern Line :— | | | | |
| 1864 - - | 247,377 | 21,288 | 6,138 | 27,426 |
| 1863 - - | 200,385 | 18,549 | 2,995 | 21,544 |
| Increase | 46,992 | 2,739 | 3,343 | 5,882 |
| | 23· per cent. | | | 27· per cent. |
| Great Southern Line :— | | | | |
| 1864 - - | 360,808 | 38,759 | 1,364 | 40,123 |
| 1863 - - | 337,675 | 36,248 | 1,953 | 38,201 |
| Increase | 23,133 | 2,511 | - - | 1,922 |
| | 6· per cent. | | | 5· per cent. |
| Decrease - | - - - | - - | 589 | — |
| Great Western Line :— | | | | |
| 1864 - - | 82,040 | 13,267 | 199 | 13,466 |
| 1863 - - | 89,250 | 13,695 | 191 | 13,886 |
| Increase - | - - - | - - | 8 | — |
| Decrease | 7,210 | 428 | - - | 420 |
| | 8· per cent. | | | 3· per cent. |

The three lines of railway together show an increase of 62,915 passengers, and 7,383*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* in the total receipts, over the returns of the previous year.

Goods traffic.

The receipts from the goods traffic have increased 22· per cent. on the Northern line, and 7· per cent. on the Southern line, over the year 1863; but on the Western line of railway they decreased 4· per cent. as follows :—

| —— | Great Northern Line. | Great Southern Line. | Great Western Line. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 1863 - - - | 24,239 4 3 | 24,920 13 6 | 9,893 12 1 |
| 1864 - - - | 29,784 16 7 | 26,732 7 2 | 9,473 8 8 |
| Increase - - | 5,545 12 4 | 1,811 13 8 | Decrease 420 3 5 |
| | 22· per cent. | 7· per cent. | 4· per cent. |
| Total Increase - | £6,937 2 7 | | |

The total receipts were 65,990*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.*, against 59,053*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* in 1863, being an increase of 6,937*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*, or nearly 12· per cent.

* Includes 761,550*l.* worth of debentures, the sale of which had not reached the Colony at the close of the year.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The total receipts from the coaching and goods traffic were 147,007*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*, against 132,686*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* the year before; the increase being 14,321*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.*, or 10· per cent. Coaching and goods traffic.

The expenditure for railways during the years 1863 and 1864 will be found as follows:— Working expenses and construction of extensions, &c.

| | Working Expenses. | | | | Construction of Extensions, &c. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1863. | | 1864. | |
| | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | |
| Great Northern Railway - | 32,980 0 6 | | 37,275 11 8 | | 98,074 3 1 | | 70,822 19 7 | |
| Great Southern Railway - | 53,471 13 1 | | 56,494 13 10 | | 158,993 6 7 | | 147,569 16 3 | |
| Great Western Railway - | 10,119 0 3 | | 9,358 14 11 | | 109,888 0 2 | | 185,091 15 7 | |
| Total - - | 96,570 13 10 | | 103,129 0 5 | | 366,955 9 10 | | 403,484 11 5 | |

Having now pointed out the business done by our railways during the two years 1863 and 1864, we arrive at the following results:— Comparative view.

That the receipts from the Great Northern line of railway have increased 11,428*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*, or 25· per cent.; and the working expenses have increased 4,295*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*, or 13 per cent.

That the receipts from the Great Southern line of railway have increased 3,733*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.*, or 5 per cent.; and the working expenses have increased 3,023*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*, or 5 per cent.

That whilst the receipts from the Great Western line of railway have diminished 840*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*, or 3 per cent., there has been a saving in the working expenses of 760*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*, or 7 per cent.

### *Electric Telegraph.*

21. The electric telegraph receipts show a falling off of 185*l.* 17*s.* 6½*d.* compared with the former year, whilst the telegrams have increased 5,862 in number, shown as follows:—

| | Telegrams. No. | Receipts. £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| 1863 - - | 124,638 - - | 29,215 18 4½ |
| 1864 - - | 130,500 - - | 29,030 0 10 |
| Increase | 5,862 Decrease | 185 17 6½ |

### *Money Orders.*

22. This is a new feature amongst the returns; and judging from the number of money orders issued and paid the system has been very beneficial to the public.

The number of money orders issued was 21,905, to the amount of 105,680*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* There was paid 16,691 orders, of the amount of 84,040*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*

### *Post Offices, Letters, &c.*

23. As this forms the subject of a special report by the Postmaster-General, it needs but little notice.

The number of post offices has increased from 397 in 1863 to 419 in 1864, the increase being 22. Post offices.

The number of letters passing through the General Post Office shows an increase of 300,723, as follows:— Letters.

| | Foreign. No. | Inland. No. | Town. No. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1863 - - | 1,029,227 - | 4,224,015 - | - 409,597 |
| 1864 - - | 1,069,387 - | 4,433,411 - | - 460,764 |
| Increase - | 40,160 - | 209,396 - | - 51,167 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Increase - - - | 300,723 |
| Total, 1863 - - - | 5,662,839 |
| Total, 1864 - - - | 5,963,562 |

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Newspapers. Packet and book parcels.

The number of newspapers posted in 1864 was 4,600,077, against 4,554,739 the year before.

The inland packet and book parcels show the following increase upon the previous year:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1863 - - - | 276,814 |
| 1864 - - - | 287,540 |
| Increase - | 10,726 |

Revenue.

Cause of increase.

The revenue has increased from 57,742*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* in 1863 to 67,722*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.* in 1864. The increase is caused by the additional number of letters, and by the imposition of a postage charge during last nine months of the year on newspapers, previously conveyed free.

The expenditure in 1864 for inland postage was 88,695*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*, and for steam postal communication *viâ* Suez, 20,912*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*

## PART VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

### *Public Works.*

24. The expenditure on public works and buildings during the year 1864, including loans, exceeded half a million of pounds sterling, tabulated as follows:—

| | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Railways - - - - - | 348,707 | 11 | 8 |
| Electric Telegraphs and Stations - - | 7,841 | 16 | 2 |
| Roads and Bridges - - - - | 145,834 | 4 | 4 |
| Harbours and River Navigation, &c. - | 80,830 | 9 | 5 |
| Buildings—General - - - | 10,528 | 19 | 2 |
| Judicial, Police, &c. - - - | 25,098 | 17 | 5 |
| Batteries and Military - - - | 1,617 | 6 | 1 |
| Orphan School - - - - | 38 | 15 | 10 |
| Almshouses - - - - - | 1,161 | 3 | 2 |
| Medical - - - - - | 1,914 | 12 | 7 |
| Miscellaneous - - - - | 6,920 | 13 | 0 |
| | 630,494 | 8 | 10 |
| Minor Roads under Public Works Department - | 23,459 | 16 | 3 |
| Total - | 653,954 | 5 | 1 |

The expenditure from loans was 446,708*l.*, viz., 348,707*l.* for railways, 7,800*l.* for electric telegraphs and stations, 7,272*l.* for bridges, 59,321*l.* for harbours and river navigation, and 23,158*l.* for buildings.

The expenditure under the Lands Department, for minor roads and bridges, could not be obtained.

The expenditure for furniture was 2,784*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*

### *Meteorology.*

25. The following table will afford a view of the year's observations taken at stations in their assumed positions:—

| | Newcastle. | Windsor. | Sydney. | Denilliquin. | Albury. | Goulburn. | Bathurst. | Cooma. | Armidale. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Height above the mean sea level (feet). | 18 | 58 | 155 | 410 | 572 | 2,129 | 2,333 | 2,637 | 3,278 |
| Distance from the coast (miles) | 1 | 21 | 5 | 280 | 170 | 58 | 98 | 53 | 80 |
| Temparature (in the shade, at 9 a.m.). | 63·4 | 61·9 | 61·9 | 59·0 | 58·9 | 55·4 | 55·3 | 51·4 | 56·7 |
| Highest temperature in the shade (for 24th, previous to 9 a.m.). | 85·0 | 88·3 | 69·2 | 88·3 | — | 78·7 | 80·1 | 76·6 | — |
| Lowest ditto (ditto) | 48·0 | 37·9 | 55·1 | — | 34·4 | 29·2 | 27·0 | 29·6 | — |
| Mean diurnal range of temperature (ditto). | 17·7 | 23·7 | 14·1 | — | — | 23·2 | 29·9 | 23·7 | — |
| Mean of maximum and minimum temperatures (ditto). | 65·0 | 62·4 | 62·6 | — | — | 54·3 | 54·0 | 52·8 | — |
| Mean height of barometer at 9 a.m. | 30·089 | 30·045 | 30·044 | 30·040 | 30·054 | 30·028 | 30·008 | 30·117 | 29·972 |

| | Newcastle. | Windsor. | Sydney. | Denilliquin. | Albury. | Goulburn. | Bathurst. | Cooma. | Armidale |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mean amount of humidity (0·100) at 9 a.m. | 71·8 | 77·5 | 73·8 | 69·7 | 75·2 | 72·9 | 77·4 | 75·7 | 79·6 |
| Rain fall (inches) - - | 74·49 | 55·04 | 69·02 | 13·02 | 31·27 | 26·42 | 22·96 | 21·45 | 42·85 |
| Ditto (days) - - | 119 | 197 | 175 | 56 | 76 | 116 | 88 | 114 | 80 |
| Prevailing direction of the wind at 9 a.m. | W. | S.W. | W. | S. | S.W. & N.N.E. | W. | W. | N. | E. |
| Mean amount of cloudy sky (0·10) at 9 a.m. | 4·9 | 6·3 | 5·6 | 4·2 | 5·5 | 5·4 | 5·4 | 6·1 | 5·3 |
| Mean maximum temperature in the sun (for 24th, previous to 9 a.m.). | — | 107·1 | 110·5 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Mean minimum temperature on the grass (ditto). | — | 45·1 | 51·5 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Amount of evaporation in inches. | — | 62·115 | 50·564 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Mean amount of ozone (0·10), for 24th, previous to 9 a.m. | — | — | 4·8 | — | — | — | — | — | — |

*Real Estate.*

26. In no year during the last decade has the amount of capital invested in real estate been so small, nor have the discharges of mortgages been so large, as in the year 1864.

The registrations during the last quinquennial period are appended.

| Year. | Mortgages. | | Discharges. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. |
| | | £ | | £ |
| 1860 - - - | 1,240 | 994,230 | 462 | 310,751 |
| 1861 - - - | 1,150 | 691,233 | 483 | 315,282 |
| 1862 - - - | 1,103 | 682,693 | 495 | 371,983 |
| 1863 - - - | 1,009 | 714,501 | 486 | 391,279 |
| 1864 - - - | 964 | 628,426 | 581 | 418,527 |

*Pastoral.*

27. The amount of liens on wool in 1864 is in excess of any year during the last decennial period; whilst the mortgages on live stock are less than either of the five previous years. The amount of capital lent on pastoral securities during the period 1860 to 1864 will be seen by the following statement:—

| Year. | Liens on Wool. | Live Stock. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Mortgages. | Discharges of Mortgages. |
| | £ | £ | £ |
| 1860 - - - | 112,752 | 1,614,890 | 652,280 |
| 1861 - - - | 178,797 | 1,120,384 | 533,126 |
| 1862 - - - | 87,487 | 1,312,245 | 709,238 |
| 1863 - - - | 220,450 | 1,503,413 | 881,222 |
| 1864 - - - | 250,218 | 1,116,709 | 857,006 |

The mortgages on live stock during the five years were 6,667,641, and the discharges for the same period amounted 3,632,872, leaving an undischarged balance of 3,034,769 remaining on the register.

The number of deeds registered, exclusive of the registrations under the Real Property Act, was 4,923, being 12 less than the number in 1863.

*Growing Crops.*

28. There were 72 liens on growing crops in 1863, to the amount of 6,398*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*, and in 1864, 105 liens, to the amount of 8,057*l.* 3*s.* 9½*d.*

NEW SOUTH WALES.

*Real Property Act.*

The following table will show the working of the Real Property Act (26 Vict., No. 9), from the date of its commencement, viz., 1 January 1863 :—

| Year. | Number of Applications. | Area. | | | Total Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Town and Suburban. | Country. | Total. | |
| | | a. r. p. | a. r. p. | a. r. p. | £ |
| 1863 - - - | 340 | 729 2 23 | 67,183 2 32 | 67,913 1 15 | 439,278 |
| 1864 - - - | 362 | 250 1 11½ | 31,588 3 27 | 31,839 0 38½ | 310,165 |
| Increase - | 22 | — | — | — | — |
| Decrease - | — | 479 1 12½ | 35,594 3 5 | 36,074 0 17½ | 129,113 |

Crown grants.

Of Crown grants registered under the Act there is a large increase upon the return of 1863, viz.,—

| Year. | No. of Grants. | Area. | Value. | Assurance. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1863 - - - | 268 | 31,752 2 9 | 36,406 9 2 | 75 2 1 |
| 1864 - - - | 1,500 | 71,929 3 26¼ | 95,007 18 10 | 198 12 0 |
| Increase - | 1,232 | 40,177 1 17¼ | 58,601 9 8 | 123 9 11 |

Taking together the area applied to be brought under the Act and the area of Crown grants registered, we arrive at the following results :—

That whilst there is an increase of 4,097 1 0¾ acres, there is a falling off in the value to the amount of 70,511*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*, as follows :—

| | 1863. | | 1864. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres. | Value. | Acres. | Value. |
| | | s. d. | | £ s. d. |
| Real Property - - | 67,913 1 15 | 439,278 0 0 | 31,839 0 38½ | 310,165 0 0 |
| Crown Grants registered - - | 31,752 2 9 | 36,406 9 2 | 71,923 3 26¼ | 95,007 18 10 |
| Total - - - | 99,665 3 24 | 475,684 9 2 | 103,763 0 24¾ | 405,172 18 10 |
| Increase - - | 4,097 1 0¾ | — | Decrease | 70,511 10 4 |

*Insolvencies.*

29. The numbers of insolvents' schedules filed was 485; 464 voluntary, and 21 compulsory. This is an increase of 77 on the previous year.

On an average, 1 in every 809 of the population surrendered his estate; and in the former year, 1 in every 929 of the population.

The amount of liabilities, as also the amount of assets and the deficiency for the years 1863 and 1864, will be found as follows :—

| Year. | Liabilities. | Assets. | Deficiency. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 1863 - - - | 463,164 3 11 | 369,080 1 0 | 94,084 2 11 |
| 1864 - - - | 475,454 11 8 | 297,787 8 1 | 177,667 3 7 |

The fees in insolvency, and paid at the Treasury, amounted to 1,761*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*, an increase over the year 1863 of 199*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*

*Publicans' Licences.*

There were 2,088 licences issued to publicans, against 2,104 the year before, showing a decrease of 16.

*Volunteer Corps.*

30. The number of volunteers on the roll of the several companies on 31st December was 1,730, a falling off, compared with 1863, of 371 names.

The only companies that have kept up their strength were No. 5 Company, Paddington and Surry Hills Company, and the Hawkesbury Corps.

Naval brigade.

The Volunteer Naval Brigade (included in the above number) mustered 219 in 1863, and 201 in 1864. The decrease, instead of a large anticipated increase, is accounted for by many resigning their post on account of the stoppage on the 1st April of the pay of all the members, with the exception of the clerk and accountant.

*Political.*

31. The number of registered electors in 57 electorates (exclusive of the three gold fields) was 98,621, that is, about 45· per cent. of the male population at the end of the year.

At the general election in the months of November and December 1864 and January the following year, the seats for 44 electorates were contested, returning 56 representatives, and having 80,415 registered voters. Only 43,371 exercised the franchise.

The remaining 13 electorates* uncontested numbered 18,206 registered voters.

The electors on the three gold fields vote upon the production of their mining or business licences, consequently they could not be classified with the "registered electors." The estimated number so qualified to vote was returned as 11,230; of this number only 940 availed themselves of the privilege. The western gold fields electorate was not contested.

*Land Sales.*

32. The extent of land sold otherwise than conditionally shows a falling off of 33,801 acres, of the value of 43,917*l.*, on the returns of the year 1863, viz.:—

| Districts. | 1863. | | 1864. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres. | Amount. | Acres. | Amount. |
| | | £ | | £ |
| Settled - - - | 16,164 | 31,026 | 12,904 | 17,538 |
| Pastoral - - | 75,852 | 81,852 | 45,311 | 51,423 |
| Totals - | 92,016 | 112,878 | 58,215 | 68,961 |

The land sales during the year produced an average of 1*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* per acre, being 10*d.* per acre short of the average of the previous year.

The total amount actually received during the year on account of lands sold was 112,719*l.*, which is 15,501*l.*, or 12· per cent., below the receipts of 1863.

* Balranald, the Bogan, Carcoar, Eden, the Hawkesbury, the Hunter, Liverpool Plains, West Macquarie, East Maitland, the Murray, the Murrumbridgee, Newtown, Orange.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The following table will show the dealings in land for the year under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861.

| Description. | Area sold. | Average Price per Acre. | Total Amount of Sales. | Amount received. | Balance remaining unpaid. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | a. r. p. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Sold at Auction—Town - - | 402 0 37½ | 10 3 6 | 4,091 16 10 | } 35,747 1 11 | 7,263 0 0 |
| ,, Suburban - | 904 2 30½ | 3 14 6 | 3,368 18 1 | | |
| ,, Country - | 31,392 3 13 | 1 2 0 | 35,549 7 0 | | |
| Unconditionally sold by selection | 12,388 1 34 | 0 19 11 | 12,379 15 6 | 12,379 15 6 | — |
| Improved lots sold to owners of improvements. | 9,670 1 20 | 1 5 6 | *12,336 4 5 | 2,539 0 2 | 9,797 4 3 |
| Proceeds of sales of unnecessary roads. | 158 0 15 | 2 2 7 | 336 5 2 | 146 1 11 | 190 3 3 |
| Sold under return of water reservation. | 4 0 11 | 35 14 1 | 145 5 5 | 20 1 3 | 125 4 2 |
| Specially sold at appraised price - | 142 2 15 | 2 11 6 | 367 10 5 | 119 2 0 | 248 8 5 |
| Proclaimed land sold at appraised price. | 7 3 19 | 180 8 7 | 1,419 15 6 | 705 0 0 | 714 15 6 |
| Sold by pre-emption - - | 13,127 3 0 | 1 0 8 | 13,571 6 6 | 13,571 6 6 | — |
| Sold conditionally - - | 165,616 3 0 | 1 0 0 | 165,616 15 0 | 41,404 3 9 | †124,212 11 3 |
| General Total - | 233,815 2 35 | — | 249,182 19 10 | 106,631 13 0 | 142,551 6 10 |

* Total amount of appraised sales. † Payable in 1867.

33. From a pressure of business I am unable to enter more fully upon this work, and inquirers seeking further information are invited to the statistical tables themselves.

34. The usual statistical view of the progress of the Colony from the earliest periods precedes the volume.

I have, &c.
(Signed) THEO. JAS. JAQUES,
Registrar General.

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STATISTICAL VIEW of the PROGRESS of NEW SOUTH WALES for the YEARS 1855 to 1864 inclusive.

| Year. | Population. | Births. | Marriages. | Deaths. | Schools. | Schools. Number of Scholars. | Commitments for Trial. | Convictions. | Mills. | Manufactories, Works, &c. | Number of Acres under Crop. | Live Stock. Horses. | Horned Cattle. | Sheep. | Pigs. | Coal raised. Quantity. | Coal raised. Value. | Land Sales. Quantity. | Land Sales. Amount realized. | Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | tons. | £ | acres. | £ | |
| 1855 | 277,579 | 10,344 | 2,765 | 4,022 | 476 | 27,243 | — | 526 | 147 | 255 | 171,100¼ | 158,159 | 1,858,407 | 8,602,499 | 68,091 | 137,076 | 89,082 | 127,952 | 270,636 | 1855 |
| 1856 | [a]286,873 | 10,097 | 2,778 | 4,203 | 565 | 29,426 | — | 461 | 154 | 314 | 186,033½ | 168,929 | 2,023,418 | 7,736,323 | 105,998 | 189,960 | 117,906 | 167,753 | 245,555 | 1856 |
| 1857 | 305,487 | 12,501 | 2,902 | 4,846 | 550 | 29,236 | — | 395 | 157 | 284 | 184,513½ | 180,053 | 2,148,664 | 8,139,162 | 109,166 | 210,434 | 148,158 | 145,102 | 210,333 | 1857 |
| 1858 | 342,062 | 13,802 | 2,992 | 5,883 | 653 | 33,236 | 780 | 415 | 169 | 295 | 223,295½ | 200,713 | 2,110,604 | 7,581,762 | 92,843 | 216,397 | 162,162 | 169,214 | 240,633 | 1858 |
| 1859 | [b]336,572 | 14,415 | 3,295 | 5,642 | 739 | 32,840 | 753 | 406 | 177 | 549 | 247,542¼ | 214,684 | 2,190,976 | 5,162,671 | 119,701 | 308,213 | 204,371 | 135,167 | 252,627 | 1859 |
| 1860 | 348,546 | 14,233 | 2,945 | 6,562 | 798 | 34,767 | 685 | 405 | 193 | 745 | 260,798 | 251,497 | 2,408,586 | 6,119,163 | 180,662 | 368,862 | 226,493 | 109,216 | 155,316 | 1860 |
| 1861 | [a]358,278 | 14,681 | 3,222 | 5,343 | 849 | 37,874 | 820 | 437 | 184 | 788 | 297,575 | 233,220 | 2,271,923 | 5,615,054 | 146,091 | 342,067 | 218,820 | 189,936 | 222,594 | 1861 |
| 1862 | 367,495 | 15,434 | 3,326 | 6,524 | 925 | 42,211 | 879 | 514 | 181 | 859 | 302,138½ | 273,389 | 2,620,383 | 6,145,651 | 125,541 | 476,522 | 305,234 | [c]67,292 | 216,988 | 1862 |
| 1863 | 378,934 | 15,679 | 3,314 | 6,653 | 976 | 46,810 | 887 | 497 | 180 | 1,768 | 307,035 | 262,554 | 2,032,522 | 7,790,969 | 135,899 | 433,889 | 236,230 | [c]92,016 | 128,211 | 1863 |
| 1864 | 392,589 | 16,881 | 3,480 | 6,445 | 1,022 | 48,427 | 975 | 590 | 174 | 2,084 | 318,854 | 284,567 | 1,924,119 | 8,271,520 | 164,154 | 549,012 | 270,171 | [c]58,216 | 68,961 | 1864 |

[a] The Census was taken in 1821, 2, 3, 5, 8, 33, 6: population as above.
2nd March, 1841, population 130,856
2nd March, 1846, ,, 189,609
1st March, 1851, ,, 187,243
1st March, 1856, ,, 266,189
1st March, 1861, ,, 350,860
The population from the year 1836 is estimated up to the end of each year.

[b] The reduction in the year 1859 was caused by the separation of Queensland from New South Wales.

[c] Exclusive of lands conditionally sold under the "Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861."

Price of land in 1825, 7*s.* 6*d.* to 10*s.* per acre.

The minimum price of land was 5*s.* per acre from 1832 to 1840; 12*s.* per acre 1840–42. (20*s.* in Port Philip, in 1841.) 20*s.* per acre from 1843 to present time.

Number of acres alienated to the end of 1864, (exclusive of land conditionally selected in the Old Settled Districts)—7,822,701 acres.

Number of acres unalienated, about - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 93 929,623 acres.

In 1822, 3, 4, 5, the accounts were kept in Spanish dollars and British money; generally in Spanish dollars.

Transportation ceased in 1840.

The Return of the Revenue and Expenditure previous to 1850 cannot be accurately ascertained. In addition to the above Expenditure, the Imperial Government paid large sums for the maintenance of convicts and military.

Gold discovered in May 1851.

The Loans Expenditure previous to 1853 cannot be shown.

STATISTICAL VIEW of the PROGRESS of NEW SOUTH WALES—*continued*.

| Year. | Shipping. Inwards. Number of Vessels. | Shipping. Inwards. Tonnage. | Shipping. Outwards. Number of Vessels. | Shipping. Outwards. Tonnage. | Exports, the Produce of the Colony.[a] Wool. Quantity. | Wool. Value. | Tallow. Quantity. | Tallow. Value. | Oil, &c., Value. | Gold. Quantity. | Gold. Value. | Coal. Quantity. | Coal. Value. | Value of Total Imports.[a] | Value of Total Exports.[a] | Revenue. General. | Revenue. Loans. | Expenditure. Ordinary. | Expenditure. Loans. | Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | lbs. | £ | cwt. | £ | £ | ozs. | £ | tons. | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | |
| 1855 | 1,152 | 353,323 | 1,185 | 362,482 | 17,671,684 | 1,078,017 | 57,325 | 123,255 | 20,770 | 64,384 | 209,250 | 61,484 | 58,893 | 4,668,519 | 2,884,130 | 800,989 | 859,721 | 886,724 | 788,300 | 1855 |
| 1856 | 1,143 | 321,679 | 1,219 | 336,113 | 19,200,341 | 1,303,070 | 77,314 | 137,202 | 25,355 | 42,463 | 138,007 | 84,086 | 65,730 | 5,460,971 | 3,430,880 | 1,130,014 | 856,539 | 1,146,468 | 688,666 | 1856 |
| 1857 | 1,100 | 351,413 | 1,204 | 377,147 | 17,044,201 | 1,275,067 | 37,574 | 82,134 | 32,306 | 253,564 | 983,850 | 96,457 | 45,960 | 6,729,408 | 4,011,952 | 1,185,562 | 345,575 | 1,104,995 | 438,333 | 1857 |
| 1858 | 1,141 | 348,984 | 1,254 | 366,825 | 13,553,835 | 1,126,486 | 29,085 | 53,186 | 1,450 | 254,907 | 994,960 | 113,649 | 89,200 | 6,059,366 | 4,186,277 | 1,379,675 | 76,776 | 1,209,796 | 360,770 | 1858 |
| 1859 | 1,250 | 363,121 | 1,299 | 387,015 | 16,988,016 | 1,458,005 | 17,376 | 37,275 | 532 | 435,995 | 1,698,078 | 173,935 | 132,984 | 6,597,053 | 4,768,049 | 1,522,668 | 816,822 | 1,425,028 | 433,138 | 1859 |
| 1860 | 1,424 | 427,835 | 1,438 | 431,484 | 12,809,362 | 1,123,699 | 13,647 | 28,794 | 136 | 483,012 | 1,876,049 | 233,877 | 183,761 | 7,519,285 | 5,072,020 | 1,319,779 | 560,729 | 1,321,724 | 736,231 | 1860 |
| 1861 | 1,327 | 366,236 | 1,391 | 379,460 | 12,745,891 | 1,396,426 | 60,638 | 60,816 | — | 488,293 | 1,890,908 | 207,780 | 160,965 | 6,391,555 | 5,594,839 | 1,448,610 | 394,457 | 1,540,005 | 433,224 | 1861 |
| 1862 | 1,493 | 454,837 | 1,568 | 467,356 | 13,482,139 | 1,283,818 | 71,281 | 104,030 | — | 699,566 | 2,715,037 | 308,782 | 245,422 | 9,334,645 | 7,102,562 | 1,628,885 | 644,285 | 1,608,810 | 526,708 | 1862 |
| 1863 | 1,494 | 479,827 | 1,603 | 511,373 | 14,791,849 | 1,262,274 | 17,709 | 31,221 | — | 605,722 | 2,361,949 | 298,038 | 220,181 | 8,319,576 | 6,936,839 | 1,550,047 | 649,116 | 2,064,299 | 537,795 | 1863 |
| 1864 | 1,849 | 607,168 | 1,842 | 647,057 | 18,414,530 | 1,628,493 | 61,056 | 100,654 | — | 758,109 | 2,952,471 | 372,466 | 212,488 | 9,836,042 | 8,117,217 | [b]1,693,792 | 290,983 | 1,862,245[c] | 464,656 | 1864 |

[a] Exclusive of the Overland traffic.
[b] Includes 270,543*l.* proceeds of Treasury Bills, issued under the Act of Council, 27th Vict., No. 8, to cover deficit of 1863 and previous years.
[c] The Revenue and Expenditure columns include "Church and School Lands Revenue," "Police Reward Fund," "Police Superannuation Fund," and Superannuation Fund, 27th Vict., No. 11.

# QUEENSLAND.

QUEENSLAND.

No. 17.

No. 17.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir GEORGE F. BOWEN, G.C.M.G., to the Right Honourable EDWARD CARDWELL, M.P.

(No. 36.) Government House, Brisbane, Queensland,
SIR, 18 June 1865.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith six copies of the Statistical Register or "Blue Book" of the Colony of Queensland for the year 1864.

2. The annual report of the Registrar-General prefixed to the statistical tables is so full and yet so concise, that it appears necessary for me only to solicit attention to a few of the more important and salient points.

3. The tabulated statements of the report will be found to exhibit at one view a synopsis of the statistics of Queensland during the first five years (1860 to 1864, both inclusive) of the political existence of this Colony, also the annual centesimal increases in population, agriculture, live stock, trade, revenue, and expenditure.

4. It will be seen that, during the period referred to, the centesimal increase has been as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| In our population - - - - | 156·30 |
| „ shipping (inwards and outwards) - | 110·43 |
| „ trade (including exports and imports) - | 177·76 |
| „ revenue - - - - | 193·52 |

The other chief elements of material prosperity have advanced in similar proportions. In other words, they have nearly doubled in the last three years, and nearly trebled in the last five years.

5. Moreover it will be seen that the number of schools has increased by 108·06, and of scholars by 129·09 per cent. It is very satisfactory to observe that the provision for the education of the people keeps better pace with its rapid increase in numbers than could well have been anticipated under the present social condition of Queensland, *i. e.* with so small an European population thinly scattered over a territory more than five times larger than the area of the United Kingdom.

6. The Registrar-General remarks, that "Gold dust, the produce of Queensland "gold-fields, appears for the first time in the exports of the year 1864 in sufficient "quantity to attract attention. The quantity exported was 22,037 ozs. 5 dwts. 22 grs., "and its estimated value is 83,292*l.*" Three gold-fields have already been proclaimed

QUEENSLAND.

in Queensland; viz. one near Clermont, on the Peak Downs, another at Talgai, on the Darling Downs, and a third near Gladstone, in the district of Port Curtis. In addition to the alluvial "diggings," quartz reefs have been discovered on all these fields, and promise to afford a rich profit to the increasing number, enterprise, and capital of the miners.

7. During 1864, the export of cotton from the recently formed plantations in Queensland amounted to 38,730 lbs., valued at 4,186*l*. It will be recollected that during the first sixty years of the present century, the export trade in cotton from America grew up from even a smaller beginning to an amount valued at forty millions of pounds sterling, and that so eminently competent a judge as Mr. Bazley (M.P. for Manchester) has declared that, with a sufficient supply of labour, "Queensland can grow the best quality "of cotton in the whole world, and in quantity beyond the present consumption of all "countries." In fact, it has been ascertained that the cotton plantations in North America before 1861 covered, in the aggregate, an area of not more than four millions of acres, that is, an area about equivalent to that of Yorkshire. Now along the sea-board and the banks of the navigable rivers in Queensland, there is a territory exceeding twenty Yorkshires, and well suited for the cultivation of cotton. However, as I have already pointed out in a long series of despatches on this subject, the capital of the colonists is chiefly invested in the growth, not of cotton but of wool, and the manufacturers of England must apply some portion of their own money, skill, and enterprise if they wish to see developed on an extensive scale the proved capabilities of the soil and climate of Queensland for the production of their raw material.

8. It is further to be observed that during 1864, sugar plantations were, for the first time, formed in Queensland. The sugar-cane had, however, been previously grown in gardens with great success, as I reported so far back as in my despatch of January 6, 1860, No. 12. Experienced planters from the Mauritius and elsewhere have recently arrived here, and are sanguine that Queensland will ere long take the place of the last-named Colony in supplying the Australian sugar market.

9. The trade of Queensland for 1864 (including imports and exports) is valued at 3,515,008*l*. The imports were at the rate of 33*l*. 8*s*. 8½*d*. per head of the mean population of the year. It is calculated that about two-thirds of these imports came directly or indirectly (*i. e.* through Sydney and other ports in the Australian Colonies) from the United Kingdom. In other words, the people of Queensland take at present British manufactures and other produce of Great Britain to the amount of about 22*l*. sterling per head; a far larger proportion than that taken by any other community in the world. It should always be remembered, moreover, in considering this point, that Queensland is the only British Dependancy which was ever founded and organized without any expense to the mother country. Queensland also provides, at a heavy cost to the Colonial Treasury, for the protection of the inland settlers against the aborigines, a service which has always been performed chiefly at the cost of the Imperial Treasury in the two other Colonies (the Cape and New Zealand) where the aborigines are numerous and hostile. This fact is a matter of honest pride to myself, to my constitutional advisers, and to the Colonial Parliament.

10. The revenue for 1864 (inclusive of the territorial revenue, but exclusive of a further sum of 21,742*l*. 8*s*. 4*d*. placed to the credit of the Police Superannuation and Reserve funds, and other "Special Receipts,") was 502,456*l*. 9*s*. 7*d*. In 1863, it was 390,823*l*. 0*s*. 10*d*. The increase of the revenue in 1864, as compared with the previous year, is therefore 111,633*l*. 8*s*. 9*d*., or, if calculated centesimally, is at the rate of 28·56 per cent. Compared with the mean population of the year, the revenue is at the rate of 7*l*. 8*s*. 1¾*d*. per head.

11. The eighty-two tables of the Statistical Register, and the remarks upon them in the Registrar-General's report, contain much valuable information on other points, which combine to prove the rapidly increasing but solid prosperity of Queensland.

12. My space will permit me to refer further only to the progress of colonization. The year 1864 is remarkable for the successful establishment of the new settlements of Cardwell in the important and central position and on the good harbour of Rockingham Bay, and of Somerset, at Port Albany, near Cape York, which later township is expected to become one day the Singapore of Australia, as commanding the navigation of so great a highway of commerce as Torres Straits. Five years ago there was no settlement on the sea-board of Queensland to the north of Rockhampton and Keppel Bay. Since that period, a line of seaports has been surveyed, settled, opened for trade, and provided with police magistrates, harbour masters, and the other necessary public officers, from Keppel Bay to Cape York, a distance of above 1,000 miles, viz., at Waverley, in Broad Sound; at Mackay, on the river Pioneer; at Bowen, in Port Denison; at the mouth of the river

Burdekin, in Upstart Bay; at Cleveland Bay; at Cardwell, in Rockingham Bay, and at Somerset, near Cape York. More recently still, a township has been founded near the mouth of the river Albert, at the head of the Gulf of Carpentaria, and named Burketown, in honour of the gallant but unfortunate explorer Burke, who was the first to cross the Australian continent from south to north.

13. Again, on the first erection of Queensland into a separate Colony, inland colonization had scarcely advanced beyond the Darling Downs to the west, and beyond Rockhampton to the north of Brisbane. *Now*, after the lapse of little more than five years, there are already pastoral stations beyond the river Paroo (in about the 144th meridian of eastern longitude,) more than 700 miles to the west of Brisbane, and on the "Plains of Promise" (so named by Captain Stokes, R.N., of H.M.S. surveying ship "Beagle,") and on the banks of the rivers Flinders, Albert, and Nicholson, flowing into the Gulf of Carpentaria, more than 800 miles to the north-west of Rockhampton. All the vast intervening area, equal to more than double the area of the United Kingdom, has been thoroughly explored and occupied during the last five years, and is already dotted with pastoral stations, while flourishing townships are springing up (as we have just seen) at the best harbours on the sea-board, and along the lines of the principal roads in the interior.

14. An examination of the latest edition of a good map of Australia (such as that published in 1864 by Stanford, of Charing Cross) would facilitate the realization of the facts and distances referred to in this despatch.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. F. BOWEN.

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REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S REPORT ON THE STATISTICAL REGISTER FOR 1864.

To the Honourable ROBERT GEORGE WYNDHAM HERBERT, Esq., Colonial Secretary, &c., &c.

SIR, Registrar-General's Office, Brisbane, 1st June 1865.

I HAVE the honour to forward to you, for presentation to Parliament, "the Statistical Register of the Colony of Queensland," and my report thereon, for the year ending 31st December 1864.

*Parliamentary Business.*

The Second Session of the Second Parliament of Queensland was opened by his Excellency the Governor on the 26th April 1864, and was prorogued by his Excellency on the 13th September following. During this session, seven Public Bills were originated in the Legislative Council, of which two received his Excellency the Governor's assent, and one was by him reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure; the remaining four Bills were dropped, or otherwise disposed of. In the Legislative Assembly, 44 Bills were originated, of which 26 received his Excellency's assent, the remaining 18 being variously disposed of. At page 20 of the Register will be found an alphabetical register of the above Bills, showing in detail, in which House, and by whom each was originated, and in what manner it was disposed of. The Legislative Assembly met on 44 days, and sat for a daily average of nearly five hours and four minutes. For a detailed statement of the sessional business of this House, *vide* page 21 of the Register.

*Population.*

ESTIMATED POPULATION of QUEENSLAND on 31st December 1864.

| Males. | Females. | Persons. |
|---|---|---|
| 45,516 | 28,520 | 74,036 |

Only one year having passed since a census of the population was taken, on the 1st January 1864, the above estimate, founded on the arrivals and departures by sea, and on the registered births and deaths, may be considered as pretty near the truth; the real number of the population is probably from one half to one per cent. greater. I draw this conclusion, from the knowledge that many persons have entered the Colony by land, of whom no account can be taken, and also from believing that births take place in out of the way localities which are not registered; some deaths, also, doubtless escape regis-

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tration, but not so frequently as in the case of births. I think that, in round numbers the population on the last day of 1864 may be stated at 75,000.

QUARTERLY RETURN of ADDITIONS to the POPULATION, made during the Year 1864.

| | Males. | Females. | Persons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *First Quarter.* | | | |
| Excess of births over deaths | 30 | 156 | 186 |
| Increase from excess of immigration over emigration | 1,696 | 905 | 2,601 |
| Increase during first quarter | 1,726 | 1,061 | 2,787 |
| *Second Quarter.* | | | |
| Excess of births over deaths | 142 | 233 | 375 |
| Increase from excess of immigration over emigration | 1,682 | 700 | 2,382 |
| Increase during second quarter | 1,824 | 933 | 2,757 |
| Increase during six months | 3,550 | 1,994 | 5,544 |
| *Third Quarter.* | | | |
| Excess of births over deaths | 224 | 291 | 515 |
| Increase from excess of immigration over emigration | 2,691 | 1,288 | 3,979 |
| Increase during third quarter | 2,915 | 1,579 | 4,494 |
| Increase during nine months | 6,465 | 3,573 | 10,038 |
| *Fourth Quarter.* | | | |
| Excess of births over deaths | 176 | 185 | 361 |
| Increase from excess of immigration over emigration | 1,296 | 701 | 1,997 |
| Increase during fourth quarter | 1,472 | 886 | 2,358 |
| Total increase during 1864 | 7,937 | 4,459 | 12,396 |
| Population on 31st December 1863, as per census | 37,579 | 24,061 | 61,640 |
| Estimated population on 31st December 1864 | 45,516 | 28,520 | 74,036 |

From the above table, it appears that the population on the 31st December 1864 is greater than the population on the 31st December 1863 by the addition of 12,396 persons, this increase being at the rate of 20·11 per cent. On examination, it appears that the addition of 1,437 persons is attributable to the excess of births over deaths; of 7,180 persons, to European immigration; and of 3,779 persons, to other arrivals and departures by sea, principally from the other Australian Colonies.

The following table affords perhaps the best data from which to estimate the distribution of the annual additions to our population; the calculation is founded on the supposition that the total number of names annually enrolled in the register books bears each year nearly the same proportion to the population of that year, and that therefore the centesimal increase of the one, in any district, affords the means of estimating the centesimal increase of the other in that district. This supposition, particularly when the estimated increase in population in each district has been corrected to suit the different rates of increase in the year's registrations and the year's population, is not far from the truth. The population, estimated in the usual manner, is 74,039, and by this method is 75,049, the latter agreeing almost exactly with my remarks.

| Registration District. | Population on 31st December 1863, as per Census. | Increase in the number of names registered in 1864. | Centesimal increase of names registered in 1864. | Centesimal increase of population assumed at 3·44 under that of names registered in 1864. | Approximate estimate of population on 31st Dec. 1864. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brisbane | 20,357 | 380 | 19·01 | 15·57 | 23,557 | Giving a population of 75,049 |
| Ipswich | 9,560 | 204 | 28·33 | 24·89 | 11,939 | |
| Rockhampton | 5,052 | 53 | 7·81 | 4·37 | 5,273 | |
| Drayton | 4,281 | 99 | 28·86 | 25·42 | 5,369 | |
| Warwick | 3,981 | 92 | 32·97 | 29·53 | 5,157 | |
| Maryborough | 2,964 | 82 | 28·18 | 25 74 | 3,727 | |
| Kennedy* | 1,851 | 115 | 182·53 | 179·09 | 5,166 | |
| All other districts | 13,594 | 162 | 12·76 | 9·32 | 14,861 | |
| Total | 61,640 | 1,187 | 23·55 | 20·11 | 74,036 | |

* Including Bowen, Cardwell, and Mackay.

TABLE showing the NUMBER of BIRTHS in the Years 1863 and 1864; also the PROPORTION of FEMALES to MALES born in each Year.

| District. | 1863. | | | 1864. | | | Total Increase in the latter Year. | Increase per cent. in the latter Year. | Females born to every 100 Males born in 1863. | Females born to every 100 Males born in 1864. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | | | | |
| Banana | 4 | 6 | 10 | 9 | 12 | 21 | 11 | 110·00 | 150·00 | 133·33 |
| Brisbane | 383 | 409 | 792 | 569 | 538 | 1,107 | 315 | 39·77 | 106·79 | 94·55 |
| Broad Sound | 3 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 60·00 | 66·67 | 100·00 |
| Condamine | 17 | 17 | 34 | 7 | 5 | 12 | –22 | –64·71 | 100·00 | 71·43 |
| Dalby | 51 | 39 | 90 | 46 | 39 | 85 | –5 | –5·56 | 76·47 | 84·78 |
| Drayton | 93 | 92 | 185 | 118 | 124 | 242 | 57 | 30·81 | 98·92 | 105·08 |
| Gayndah | 36 | 44 | 80 | 46 | 43 | 89 | 9 | 11·25 | 122·22 | 93·48 |
| Goondiwindi | 5 | 7 | 12 | 11 | 6 | 17 | 5 | 41·67 | 140·00 | 54·55 |
| Ipswich | 205 | 191 | 396 | 229 | 201 | 430 | 34 | 8·59 | 93·17 | 87·77 |
| Kennedy * | 11 | 7 | 18 | 21 | 29 | 50 | 32 | 177·78 | 63·64 | 138·10 |
| Mount Abundance | 4 | 9 | 13 | 11 | 7 | 18 | 5 | 38·46 | 225·00 | 63·64 |
| Nanango | 8 | 6 | 14 | 7 | 9 | 16 | 2 | 14·29 | 75·00 | 128·57 |
| Peak Downs | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 11 | 7 | 175·00 | 100·00 | 175·00 |
| Port Curtis | 9 | 12 | 21 | 19 | 15 | 34 | 13 | 61·90 | 133·33 | 78·95 |
| Princhester | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 100·00 | Nil. | 100·00 |
| Rockhampton | 102 | 117 | 219 | 145 | 145 | 290 | 71 | 32·42 | 114·71 | 100·00 |
| Springsure | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 5 | 125·00 | 100·00 | 350·00 |
| Surat † | 5 | 7 | 12 | 13 | 11 | 24 | 12 | 100·00 | 140·00 | 84·62 |
| Taroom | 16 | 13 | 29 | 23 | 16 | 39 | 10 | 34·48 | 81·25 | 69·57 |
| Warwick | 80 | 75 | 155 | 93 | 110 | 203 | 48 | 30·97 | 93·75 | 118·28 |
| Wide Bay | 57 | 70 | 127 | 94 | 82 | 176 | 49 | 38·58 | 122·81 | 87·23 |
| Total | 1,094 | 1,127 | 2,221 | 1,472 | 1,411 | 2,883 | 662 | 29·81 | 103·02 | 95·86 |

TABLE showing the NUMBER of DEATHS in the Years 1863 and 1864; also the PROPORTION of FEMALES to Males who died in each Year.

| District. | 1863. | | | 1864. | | | Total Increase in the latter Year. | Increase per cent. in the latter Year. | Number of Deaths of Females to every 100 Deaths of Males in 1863. | Number of Deaths of Females to every 100 Deaths of Males in 1864. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | | | | |
| Banana | 6 | 3 | 9 | 5 | 2 | 7 | –2 | –22·22 | 50·00 | 40·00 |
| Brisbane | 273 | 230 | 503 | 319 | 245 | 564 | 61 | 12·13 | 84·25 | 76·80 |
| Broad Sound | 4 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 10 | 5 | 100·00 | 25·00 | 25·00 |
| Condamine | 7 | 4 | 11 | 10 | 7 | 17 | 6 | 54·55 | 57·14 | 70·00 |
| Dalby | 26 | 16 | 42 | 22 | 6 | 28 | –14 | –33·33 | 61·54 | 27·27 |
| Drayton | 53 | 29 | 82 | 50 | 28 | 78 | –4 | –4·88 | 54·72 | 56·00 |
| Gayndah | 30 | 7 | 37 | 46 | 9 | 55 | 18 | 48·65 | 23·33 | 19·57 |
| Goondiwindi | 7 | 4 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 4 | –7 | –63·64 | 57·14 | 33·33 |
| Ipswich | 86 | 60 | 146 | 120 | 98 | 218 | 72 | 49·32 | 69·77 | 81·67 |
| Kennedy * | 16 | 3 | 19 | 29 | 9 | 38 | 19 | 100·00 | 18·75 | 31·03 |
| Mount Abundance | 7 | — | 7 | 19 | 3 | 22 | 15 | 214·29 | — | 15·79 |
| Nanango | 3 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 20·00 | 66·67 | 50·00 |
| Peak Downs | 6 | 1 | 7 | 24 | 4 | 28 | 21 | 300·00 | 16·67 | 16·67 |
| Port Curtis | 9 | 2 | 11 | 7 | 8 | 15 | 4 | 36·36 | 22·22 | 114·29 |
| Princhester | 2 | — | 2 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 200·00 | — | 20·00 |
| Rockhampton | 145 | 69 | 214 | 102 | 56 | 158 | –56 | –26·17 | 47·59 | 54·90 |
| Springsure | 7 | 2 | 9 | 9 | 4 | 13 | 41 | 44·44 | 28·57 | 44·44 |
| Surat † | 9 | 2 | 11 | 7 | 4 | 11 | Nil. | Nil. | 22·22 | 57·14 |
| Taroom | 18 | 8 | 26 | 11 | 2 | 13 | –13 | –50·00 | 44·44 | 18·18 |
| Warwick | 48 | 14 | 62 | 50 | 26 | 76 | 14 | 22·58 | 29·17 | 52·00 |
| Wide Bay | 36 | 20 | 56 | 50 | 29 | 79 | 23 | 41·07 | 44·12 | 58·00 |
| Total | 798 | 477 | 1,275 | 900 | 546 | 1,446 | 171 | 13·41 | 59·77 | 60·67 |

* Including also the new registration districts of Cardwell and Mackay.
† Including also the new registration district of St. George.

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TABLE comparing the DEATHS of the Year 1864 with the BIRTHS of the same Year.

| District. | Deaths in 1864. | Births in 1864. | Excess of Births over Deaths. | Centisimal Increase of Births in 1864 over those in 1863. | Centesimal Increase of Deaths in 1864 over those in 1863. | Deaths have centesimally increased faster than Births. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Banana - - - | 7 | 21 | 14 | 110·00 | 22·22 | –87·78 |
| Brisbane - - - - | 564 | 1,107 | 543 | 39·77 | 12·13 | –27·64 |
| Broad Sound - - - | 10 | 8 | –2 | 60·00 | 100·00 | 40·00 |
| Condamine - - - - | 17 | 12 | –5 | –64·71 | 54·55 | 119·26 |
| Dalby - - - - - | 28 | 85 | 57 | –5·56 | –33·33 | –27·77 |
| Drayton - - - - | 78 | 242 | 164 | 30·81 | –4·88 | –35·69 |
| Gayndah - - - - | 55 | 89 | 34 | 11·25 | 48·65 | 37·40 |
| Goondiwindi - - - | 4 | 17 | 13 | 41·67 | –63·64 | –105·31 |
| Ipswich - - - - | 218 | 430 | 212 | 8·59 | 49·32 | 40·73 |
| Kennedy * - - - | 38 | 50 | 12 | 177·78 | 100·00 | –77·78 |
| Mount Abundance - - - | 22 | 18 | –4 | 38·46 | 214·29 | 175·83 |
| Nanango - - - - | 6 | 16 | 10 | 14·29 | 20·00 | 5·71 |
| Peak Downs - - - | 28 | 11 | –17 | 175·00 | 300·00 | 125·00 |
| Port Curtis - - - | 15 | 34 | 19 | 61·90 | 36·36 | –25·54 |
| Princhester - - - | 6 | 2 | –4 | 100·00 | 200·00 | 100·00 |
| Rockhampton - - - | 158 | 290 | 132 | 32·42 | –26·17 | –58·59 |
| Springsure - - - | 13 | 9 | –4 | 125·00 | 44·44 | –80·56 |
| Surat † - - - | 11 | 24 | 13 | 100·00 | Nil. | — |
| Taroom - - - - | 13 | 39 | 26 | 34·48 | –50·00 | –84·48 |
| Warwick - - - - | 76 | 203 | 127 | 30·97 | 22·58 | –8·39 |
| Wide Bay - - - - | 79 | 176 | 97 | 38·58 | 41·07 | 2·49 |
| Total - - - - | 1,446 | 2,883 | 1,437 | 29·81 | 13·41 | –16·40 |

* Including also the new registration districts of Cardwell and Mackay.
† Including also the new registration district of St. George.

TABLE showing the NUMBER of DEATHS of CHILDREN under Five years of age, registered in the Years 1863 and 1864.

| District. | 1863. | | | 1864. | | | Increase in the Deaths of Children below Two Years of age. | Increase in the Deaths of Children Two and under Five Years of age. | Total Increase in the Deaths of Children below Five Years of age. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Below Two Years. | Two and under Five Years. | Total below Five Years. | Below Two Years. | Two and under Five Years. | Total below Five Years. | | | |
| Bowen, Cardwell, and Mackay | 4 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 2 | — | 2 |
| Brisbane - - - | 232 | 51 | 283 | 230 | 55 | 285 | –2 | 4 | 2 |
| Dalby - - - | 17 | 2 | 19 | 7 | 2 | 9 | –10 | — | –10 |
| Drayton and Toowoomba - | 26 | 13 | 39 | 29 | 2 | 31 | 3 | –11 | –8 |
| Ipswich - - - | 62 | 18 | 80 | 89 | 20 | 109 | 27 | 2 | 29 |
| Port Curtis - - - | 2 | 2 | 4 | 5 | — | 5 | 3 | –2 | 1 |
| Rockhampton - - - | 71 | 30 | 101 | 57 | 10 | 67 | –14 | –20 | –34 |
| Warwick - - - | 18 | 7 | 25 | 24 | 9 | 33 | 6 | 2 | 8 |
| Wide Bay - - - | 20 | 8 | 28 | 32 | 6 | 38 | 12 | –2 | 10 |
| Condamine, Goondiwindi, Mount Abundance, St. George, Surat - - | 6 | 3 | 9 | 9 | 4 | 13 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Banana, Broad Sound, Peak Downs, Princhester, Springsure, and Taroom | 18 | 2 | 20 | 16 | 4 | 20 | –2 | 2 | — |
| Gayndah and Nanango - | 12 | 2 | 14 | 16 | 5 | 21 | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| Total - - - | 488 | 140 | 628 | 520 | 119 | 639 | 32 | –21 | 11 |

TABLE showing the NUMBER of MARRIAGES celebrated in each of the Years 1863 and 1864.

| District and Year. | Church of England. | Church of Rome. | Presbyterian. | Wesleyan Methodist. | Primitive Methodist. | United Methodist Free Churches. | Congregational. | Baptist. | Lutheran. | Registration Act. | Total, 1863. | Total, 1864. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Banana - 1863 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Banana - 1864 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 3 | — | 4 |
| Brisbane - 1863 | 70 | 70 | 82 | 22 | 5 | 7 | 23 | 20 | 22 | 31 | 352 | — |
| Brisbane - 1864 | 71 | 79 | 83 | 24 | 13 | 12 | 9 | 9 | 28 | 26 | — | 354 |
| Broad Sound - 1863 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Broad Sound - 1864 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| Condamine - 1863 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 5 | — |
| Condamine - 1864 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | — | 6 |
| Dalby - 1863 | 16 | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 26 | — |
| Dalby - 1864 | 10 | 7 | — | — | — | — | 5 | — | — | 4 | — | 26 |
| Drayton and Toowoomba - 1863 | 7 | 9 | — | 4 | — | — | 12 | — | 6 | — | 38 | — |
| Drayton and Toowoomba - 1864 | 6 | 16 | 3 | 8 | — | — | 15 | — | 9 | 4 | — | 61 |
| Gayndah - 1863 | 3 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 13 | — | 2 | 19 | — |
| Gayndah - 1864 | — | 4 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 17 | — | 6 | — | 28 |
| Goondiwindi - 1863 | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 3 | — |
| Goondiwindi - 1864 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | 4 |
| Ipswich - 1863 | 20 | 33 | 4 | 17 | — | — | 1 | — | 3 | 11 | 89 | — |
| Ipswich - 1864 | 18 | 50 | 20 | 23 | — | — | 5 | 7 | 1 | 14 | — | 128 |
| Kennedy * - 1863 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 13 | 13 | — |
| Kennedy * - 1864 | 2 | 6 | 14 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 23 | — | 45 |
| Maryborough - 1863 | 7 | 15 | 14 | — | — | — | — | 7 | — | 11 | 54 | — |
| Maryborough - 1864 | 8 | 15 | 10 | 10 | — | — | — | 13 | 1 | 2 | — | 59 |
| Mount Abundance - 1863 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 4 | — |
| Mount Abundance - 1864 | — | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 6 | — | 11 |
| Nanango - 1863 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Nanango - 1864 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 2 |
| Peak Downs - 1863 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Peak Downs - 1864 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 2 |
| Port Curtis - 1863 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 4 | — |
| Port Curtis - 1864 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 9 | — | 9 |
| Princhester - 1863 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Princhester - 1864 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| Rockhampton - 1863 | 18 | 24 | 59 | — | — | — | 16 | — | — | 6 | 123 | — |
| Rockhampton - 1864 | 14 | 43 | 51 | — | 15 | — | 14 | 1 | 1 | 3 | — | 142 |
| Springsure - 1863 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | — |
| Springsure - 1864 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Surat † - 1863 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 4 | — |
| Surat † - 1864 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | — | 6 |
| Taroom - 1863 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | 7 | — |
| Taroom - 1864 | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 6 |
| Warwick - 1863 | 10 | 8 | 9 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 31 | — |
| Warwick - 1864 | 18 | 11 | 11 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | 46 |
| Total - 1863 | 153 | 166 | 171 | 43 | 5 | 7 | 52 | 40 | 31 | 106 | 774 | — |
| Total - 1864 | 154 | 237 | 194 | 67 | 28 | 12 | 48 | 48 | 40 | 123 | — | 951 |

* Including also the new registration districts of Cardwell and Mackay.
† Including also the new registration district of St. George.

It has been already shown that 12,396 persons have been added to the population during the year 1864, the centesimal rate of increase during that year being 20·11 per cent.; it further appears from the foregoing tables that during the same period of time the centesimal rate of increase in births has been 29·81, and in deaths 13·41. While, therefore, births have increased nearly 10 per cent. faster than the population, deaths are, in proportion to the population, less numerous by nearly 7 per cent. Analyzing the deaths, it is with pleasure that I have to draw attention to the diminution which has taken place in the infantine mortality; it appears that while deaths of all ages have increased 13·41 per cent., the deaths of children under two years of age have increased at the rate of only 6·56 per cent.; a considerable reduction is also observable in the deaths of children between the ages of two and five years. Comparing the deaths of children with the total number of deaths in the Colony, it will be found that in 1863 the deaths of children under two years of age were in the proportion of 38·27 per cent. to the total deaths; and in 1864, were in the proportion of 35·96 to the total deaths of the Colony. The result of the above calculation is, that the total deaths have diminished considerably in proportion to the population, and that the proportional rate of infantine mortality has diminished still more, while, on the other hand, births have increased more rapidly than the population.

The last point to which my space will let me draw attention, is the proportion that the sexes bear to each other. On the 31st December 1863, there were in the Colony 64·03 females to each 100 males; on the 31st December 1864, there were only 62·66 females to each 100 males;—this increase in the disproportion of the sexes appears to arise from the small proportionate number of females who come to Queensland from the other Australian Colonies, and also to the small number who are introduced under the land

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order system of immigration. The following is the actual proportion of females who have, in different ways, been added to the population during the last year :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Intercolonial arrivals and departures - - - | 25·76 | females to each | 100 males. |
| Private immigrant ships - - - | 58·36 | ditto | 100 ditto. |
| Ships chartered by Emigration Commissioners - | 80·11 | ditto | 100 ditto. |
| Excess of births over deaths - - - | 151·40 | ditto | 100 ditto. |

The two last items form such a small portion of the total additions to the population, that the larger proportion of females exercises very little influence on the general proportion of the sexes.

## *Immigration.*

A RETURN of the NUMBER and SEX of IMMIGRANTS from the UNITED KINGDOM or from EUROPE landed in QUEENSLAND in the Year 1864.

| — | Males. | Females. | Total. | Equal to Statute Adults. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Landed from ships chartered by Her Majesty's Emigration Comimssioners - - - - - | 1,267 | 1,015 | 2,282 | 1,947 |
| Landed from private merchant ships - - - | 3,093 | 1,805 | 4,898 | — |
| Total immigrants landed - - - | 4,360 | 2,820 | 7,180 | — |

The European immigration during the past year has not been on so extensive a scale as in the year 1863, in which year the total arrivals from Europe were 10,116. This falling off is attributable most likely to the temporary absence from the United Kingdom of the Immigration Agent, sent there by this Colony, and the result is that a great scarcity of labour exists in many of the country districts.

There appears, moreover, to be a considerable falling off in the amount received by the several immigration agents throughout the Colony, for the introduction of immigrants under the remittance regulations; in 1863 the net receipts amounted to 10,351*l.* 15*s.*; in 1864 it fell to 4,911*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*

The following table of arrivals and departures by sea from all parts beyond the Colony distinguishes the sexes, and divides the ages into those above or below fourteen years, and also gives the particular port in Queensland of arrival or departure :—

TABLE of ARRIVALS and DEPARTURES.

| 1864. | Arrivals. | | | | | | | | | | Departures. | | | | | | | | | | Excess of Arrivals over Departures. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| — | Brisbane. | Broad Sound. | Cardwell. | Mackay. | Maryborough. | Port Albany. | Port Curtis. | Port Denison. | Rockhampton. | Total Arrivals. | Brisbane. | Broad Sound. | Cardwell. | Mackay. | Maryborough. | Port Albany. | Port Curtis. | Port Denison. | Rockhampton. | Total Departures. | |
| Males above 14 - - | 7,873 | — | — | — | 503 | — | 90 | 177 | 2,650 | 11,293 | 3,933 | — | — | — | 23 | — | 17 | 47 | 795 | 4,815 | 6,478 |
| Males under 14 - - | 808 | — | — | — | 59 | — | 5 | 27 | 99 | 998 | 80 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | 27 | 111 | 887 |
| Total males - - | 8,681 | — | — | — | 562 | — | 95 | 204 | 2,749 | 12,291 | 4,013 | — | — | — | 24 | — | 18 | 49 | 822 | 4,926 | 7,365 |
| Females above 14 - - | 2,874 | — | — | — | 257 | — | 21 | 191 | 496 | 3,839 | 812 | — | — | — | 3 | — | 4 | 8 | 145 | 972 | 2,867 |
| Females under 14 - - | 691 | — | — | — | 55 | — | 13 | 22 | 98 | 879 | 118 | — | — | — | 2 | — | 2 | 3 | 27 | 152 | 727 |
| Total Females - - | 3,565 | — | — | — | 312 | — | 34 | 213 | 594 | 4,718 | 930 | — | — | — | 5 | — | 6 | 11 | 172 | 1,124 | 3,594 |
| Total Persons - - | 12,246 | — | — | — | 874 | — | 129 | 417 | 3,343 | 17,009 | 4,943 | — | — | — | 29 | — | 24 | 60 | 994 | 6,050 | 10,959 |

The disparity in the sexes, shown in the above tables, has been already alluded to under the head "Population."

The total number of ships expressly employed to convey emigrants to Queensland, which arrived during the past year, was 21,—seven of these having been despatched by the Emigration Commissioners, and chartered at an average rate of 14*l.* 4*s.* 2½*d.* per head per statute adult, and the remaining 14 being ships employed by private firms to carry immigrants under the Assisted Immigration Regulations, as well as under the Land Order System. The per-centage of deaths on board the ships chartered by Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners was 1·56 to each 100 emigrants who went on board ship. Omissions in the returns furnished from the Immigration Department prevent a similar calculation from being made touching the private emigrant ships.

*Education.*

Comparing the returns furnished by the Board of General Education of the primary schools under its supervision, for the two years 1863 and 1864, it appears that the number of its schools has risen from 17 in the former, to 24 in the latter year; that the total daily average of the attendance of pupils has increased from 1,593·2 in the former, to 2,171·5 in the latter year, the centesimal increase, 36·29 per cent., being greater than the increase in the population; and that the total expenditure for rent and salaries has risen from 3,787*l.* 16*s.* in 1863, to 4,673*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* in 1864, the centesimal increase being 20·75 per cent.; the expenditure has therefore diminished in proportion to the number of average attendances of scholars.

The return of private schools also shows a satisfactory increase, the number of schools having increased from 55 in 1863, to 65 in 1864, and the number of scholars from 2,248 in the former, to 2,408 in the latter year. The above schools, both private and general educational, are principally situated in or near to the larger towns of the Colony; and many parts of the country, including 12 entire police districts, are quite unprovided with means of education. It is, unfortunately, in those more remote portions of the Colony, where the difficulty and expense of maintaining schools is the greatest, that means of education are more especially required to counteract in some measure the freedom from all restraint, social or moral, and the utter neglect and ignorance of any religion, in which the children of the labouring classes are allowed to grow up to man's estate.

*Crime.*

RETURN OF PERSONS TRIED, ACQUITTED, or CONVICTED before the CENTRAL CRIMINAL or CIRCUIT COURTS, in the Year 1864.

| | Tried. | Acquitted. | Convicted. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Murder - - - - - | 8 | 4 | 4 | The Central Criminal Court holds four sittings in the year at Brisbane. The Circuit Courts sit at Ipswich four times in the year; at Toowoomba twice in the year; at Maryborough twice in the year; at Rockhampton twice in the year. |
| Other offences against the person - - | 20 | 8 | 12 | |
| All other offences - - - - | 66 | 21 | 45 | |
| Total, 1864 - - - | 94 | 33 | 61 | |
| Total, 1863 - - - - | 91 | 35 | 56 | |

RETURN of PERSONS taken into CUSTODY, COMMITTED for TRIAL, CONVICTED SUMMARILY, DISCHARGED by the Courts of Petty Sessions throughout theCo lony, in the Year 1864.

| — | Taken into Custody. | Committed for Trial. | Convicted Summarily. | Discharged. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| For offences against person - - | 789 | 35 | 574 | 180 | There are 28 courts of Petty Sessions in the Colony, exclusive of four courts presided over by the Water Police Magistrates. |
| For offences against property - | 611 | 142 | 248 | 221 | |
| For drunkenness - - - | 2,104 | — | 1,735 | 369 | |
| For vagrancy - - - | 374 | — | 267 | 107 | |
| Total, 1864 - - - | 3,878 | 177 | 2,824 | 877 | |
| Total, 1863 - - - | 2,938 | 131 | 1,940 | 867 | |

If a comparison be made between the crime tables of the two years 1863 and 1864, it will be found that the number of persons dealt with by the Central Criminal or Circuit Courts, in each of these years, is nearly the same, and that, therefore, having regard to the increased population of the latter year, there is a decided decrease in the proportion of persons tried for crimes of a serious nature. This decrease does not appear to arise from any diminution in the number of persons committed for trial by the Courts of Petty Sessions, but to be occasioned by the small proportion of those committed who are finally required to stand their trial, the latter being in the proportion of 53·16 to 100 of the former, only a little more than one-half, and even of this small proportion of persons tried, only 64·89 per cent. were convicted. The proportion which the number of persons finally convicted bears to the number committed to take their trials is 34·46 of the former to each 100 of the latter, a little more than one-third.

QUEENSLAND.

A RETURN of the NUMBER of CRIMINAL TRIALS in each Year from the Foundation of the Colony.

| YEAR. | Acquitted. | Guilty. | Total Tried. | Per-centage of Population Tried. | Per-centage of Population Guilty. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1859 - - - - | 22 | 35 | 57 | 0·23 | 0·14 |
| 1860 - - - - | 11 | 30 | 41 | 0·14 | 0·10 |
| 1861 - - - - | 19 | 24 | 43 | 0·13 | 0·07 |
| 1862 - - - - | 32 | 23 | 55 | 0·12 | 0·05 |
| 1863 - - - - | 35 | 56 | 91 | 0·17 | 0·11 |
| 1864 - - - - | 33 | 61 | 94 | 0·14 | 0·05 |

The number of persons taken into custody by the police, and dealt with by the Courts of Petty Sessions, seems to have increased faster in proportion than the average population of the year. In 1863, the former were in the proportion of 5·44 to each 100 of the latter; in 1864, the proportion was 5·73. This may probably be explained to a certain extent by greater efficiency in the police, but unquestionably is in a far greater degree attributable to the number of undesirable visitors who are seeking in Queensland, either a refuge from the penalties hanging over them for former misdeeds, or a new field in which to exercise their nefarious avocations.

TABLE comparing the NUMBER of PERSONS taken into CUSTODY and SUMMARILY CONVICTED or DISCHARGED by the several Courts of Petty Sessions, in the Years 1863 and 1864.

| YEAR. | TAKEN INTO CUSTODY. | | | | | CONVICTED. | | | | | Committed for Trial. | Discharged. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Offences against Person. | Offences against Property. | Drunkards. | Vagrants. | Total taken into Custody. | Offences against Person. | Offences against Property. | Drunkards. | Vagrants. | Total Convicted. | | |
| 1863 - - - | 432 | 530 | 1,669 | 307 | 2,938 | 268 | 256 | 1,206 | 210 | 1,940 | 131 | 867 |
| 1864 - - - | 789 | 611 | 2,104 | 374 | 3,878 | 574 | 248 | 1,735 | 267 | 2,824 | 177 | 877 |
| Increase - | 357 | 81 | 435 | 67 | 940 | 306 | — | 529 | 57 | 884 | 46 | 10 |
| Decrease - | — | — | — | — | — | — | 8 | — | — | — | — | — |

A great increase appears by the above table to have taken place in drunkenness and vagrancy, and I fear that this is in some measure attributable to the large number of public houses. After making the most liberal allowance for the wants of our increasing population, the number of licensed houses still appears to be quite disproportioned to its reasonable or honest necessities. In the year 1862, 193 public houses were licensed; in 1863, the number was increased to 253; and in 1864, it is further increased to 347, of which 90 are in the police district of Brisbane, with a population on the 30th June 1864 estimated at less than 22,500 persons; and 86 are in the police district of Rockhampton, with a population estimated on the same day at less than 5,500 persons. How many of these are adult males may be tolerably well estimated by reference to the last census, taken on the 1st January 1864, at which date the adult males in the former district numbered 7,324, and in the latter 2,382.

*Banks.*

The following table shows that the increase in population has been more than equalled by the banking business of the Colony, for while the former has in the year 1864 increased 20·11 per cent., bank notes in circulation have, during the same period, increased 28·02 per cent., bills in circulation 56·07 per cent., deposits 60·15 per cent., coin 38·77 per cent., bullion 978·21 per cent., and discounts 48·78 per cent. In making the above calculations, I have taken the last quarter in each of the years 1863 and 1864; if the average of each of the years was taken as the basis of calculation, the centesimal increase would, in the items notes, coin, and bullion, be larger than stated, and smaller in the items bills, deposits, and discounts.

TABLE comparing the aggregate LIABILITIES and ASSETS of the COLONIAL BANKING ESTABLISHMENTS at the TERMINATION of each QUARTER of the Years 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864.

| | | LIABILITIES. | | | | | ASSETS. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Quarters of the Year. | Year. | Notes in Circulation. | Bills in Circulation. | Balances due to other Banks. | Deposits. | Total Liabilities. | Coin. | Bullion. | Landed Property. | Notes and Bills of other Banks. | Balances due from other Banks and Branches. | Notes and Bills discounted and all other Debts due to the Banks. | Total Assets. |
| | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| First Quarter | 1860 | 32,734 16 6 | 2,419 7 7 | 57,161 1 5 | 166,574 10 6 | 258,889 16 0 | 52,677 3 1 | Nil. | 7,172 5 2 | 4,804 18 8 | 1,166 11 5 | 390,250 8 9 | 456,071 7 1 |
| | 1861 | 46,975 11 8 | 2,889 5 2 | 52 18 1 | 310,842 6 3 | 360,760 1 2 | 66,225 3 4 | 51 8 6 | 14,235 17 7 | 1,290 15 10 | 5,374 10 8 | 558,895 5 5 | 596,073 1 4 |
| | 1862 | 78,110 10 1 | 5,710 7 5 | 726 13 2 | 310,843 1 1 | 395,390 11 9 | 86,015 14 5 | 113 15 3 | 19,491 5 1 | 1,860 1 2 | 5,965 10 8 | 630,686 12 11 | 744,132 19 6 |
| | 1863 | 89,165 12 10 | 9,971 0 0 | 102,634 19 3 | 368,348 19 11 | 570,120 12 0 | 108,455 19 4 | Nil. | 27,283 12 4 | 3,917 3 1 | 2,226 7 11 | 789,239 8 3 | 931,122 10 11 |
| | 1864 | 122,916 3 4 | 16,126 13 3 | 180,371 18 10 | 568,318 9 7 | 887,733 14 5 | 160,162 3 4 | 553 18 1 | 36,007 8 10 | 8,579 12 1 | 7,694 16 1 | 1,234,653 16 10 | 1,447,651 15 3 |
| Second Quarter | 1860 | 35,744 19 11 | 2,596 7 10 | 47 17 1 | 182,435 4 5 | 220,824 9 3 | 58,385 2 11 | 39 11 5 | 7,946 19 0 | 1,694 19 11 | 2,844 16 1 | 420,138 16 4 | 491,050 5 8 |
| | 1861 | 52,143 9 2 | 3,451 3 7 | 778 10 0 | 267,351 16 8 | 323,724 19 5 | 71,292 1 7 | 43 12 6 | 16,363 6 10 | 1,672 9 8 | 6,901 19 2 | 504,818 1 4 | 611,091 11 1 |
| | 1862 | 80,773 11 5 | 7,284 14 11 | 595 11 5 | 314,769 17 11 | 403,423 15 8 | 90,691 5 3 | Nil. | 21,415 9 10 | 2,477 7 8 | 4,149 1 11 | 652,029 8 4 | 770,762 13 0 |
| | 1863 | 93,078 5 5 | 12,983 12 9 | 1,880 15 7 | 412,591 16 7 | 520,534 10 4 | 114,641 6 6 | Nil. | 29,197 6 9 | 4,248 13 11 | 2,334 8 8 | 891,873 7 11 | 1,042,295 3 9 |
| | 1864 | 129,518 19 5 | 20,398 15 6 | 16,436 18 0 | 675,020 15 1 | 841,375 8 0 | 206,064 15 1 | 1,372 14 7 | 35,820 17 11 | 7,881 2 7 | 11,849 3 4 | 1,286,689 3 2 | 1,549,677 16 8 |
| Third Quarter | 1860 | 39,963 3 5 | 7,920 3 3 | 18 7 8 | 236,337 5 0 | 284,238 19 4 | 61,289 13 10 | 86 8 1 | 11,996 18 3 | 1,289 11 11 | 4,730 17 11 | 472,537 11 4 | 551,931 1 4 |
| | 1861 | 56,773 6 3 | 3,617 13 0 | 5,024 9 1 | 266,700 10 9 | 332,115 19 1 | 78,869 2 2 | 46 1 4 | 16,475 6 1 | 1,548 4 1 | 4,325 4 6 | 590,308 7 10 | 691,572 6 0 |
| | 1862 | 79,599 11 5 | 18,468 15 7 | 941 17 11 | 344,542 14 3 | 443,552 19 2 | 96,166 2 4 | Nil. | 21,709 0 11 | 2,337 18 6 | 5,813 6 1 | 683,862 15 9 | 809,889 3 7 |
| | 1863 | 98,201 7 10 | 20,382 3 9 | 7,007 9 1 | 435,877 1 2 | 561,468 1 10 | 117,332 16 5 | 8 7 4 | 32,118 7 4 | 3,913 12 5 | 5,425 18 3 | 998,726 19 5 | 1,157,526 1 2 |
| | 1864 | 141,629 16 3 | 28,180 0 7 | 25,433 4 3 | 672,435 19 11 | 867,679 1 0 | 201,904 19 10 | 6,256 4 7 | 36,022 1 8 | 8,615 15 6 | 13,592 16 3 | 1,427,928 7 2 | 1,694,320 5 0 |
| Fourth Quarter | 1860 | 42,765 11 8 | 2,473 18 11 | 17 2 10 | 286,917 1 4 | 332,173 14 9 | 63,843 6 7 | 43 14 11 | 13,749 18 8 | 1,293 14 9 | 4,870 4 4 | 490,860 2 5 | 574,661 1 8 |
| | 1861 | 63,104 12 4 | 4,499 17 5 | 323 5 3 | 322,310 5 5 | 390,238 0 5 | 84,916 8 6 | 40 8 6 | 18,016 0 7 | 1,527 7 3 | 8,101 16 1 | 618,315 18 1 | 730,917 19 0 |
| | 1862 | 87,103 4 10 | 11,903 6 0 | 2,083 17 4 | 341,155 8 8 | 442,245 16 10 | 105,268 11 6 | Nil. | 25,538 9 8 | 2,286 14 1 | 4,107 1 10 | 751,678 5 10 | 888,879 2 11 |
| | 1863 | 107,634 1 10 | 14,351 5 10 | 4,189 16 5 | 472,765 16 0 | 598,941 0 1 | 128,632 4 1 | 1,253 7 6 | 34,542 6 1 | 8,649 0 2 | 6,894 18 1 | 1,055,989 5 3 | 1,235,961 1 2 |
| | 1864 | 137,799 3 5 | 22,398 11 11 | 11,057 8 4 | 757,153 19 4 | 928,409 3 0 | 178,503 11 0 | 13,510 0 3 | 38,874 19 11 | 17,201 16 11 | 6,504 0 8 | 1,571,188 5 9 | 1,825,782 14 6 |

QUEENSLAND.

## *Crown Lands.*

A return of Crown lands, sold, granted, or leased in the year 1864:—

| | a. | r. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sold in the year 1864 - - - - | 139,814 | 1 | 20¾ |
| Granted in the year 1864 - - - | 2,311 | 1 | 6 |
| Total land alienated in fee - - | 142,125 | 2 | 26¾ |
| Leased during the year 1864 - | 6,629 | 2 | 6 |

The occupied portion of the territory comprised within the boundaries of this Colony is divided into divisions called Commissioners' Districts, and as fresh country becomes occupied the boundaries of the adjoining districts are either altered, so as to include it, or a fresh district is proclaimed. At the time of the separation of Queensland from the Colony of New South Wales, the occupied territory of the former was considered as all included in the Commissioners' districts of Moreton, Port Curtis, Wide Bay, Darling Downs, Maranoa, and Leichhardt; to these have been subsequently added South Kennedy, North Kennedy, Mitchell, Warrego, and Cook, the latter situated at the extreme northern end of York Peninsula, and including the newly formed township of Somerset at Cape York.

The quantity of Crown land sold by public auction in each of the years 1863 and 1864 is compared in the following table:—

| Years. | Commissioners' Districts. | | | | | | | | | | | | Total. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Moreton. | | | Darling Downs. | | | Port Curtis. | | | Wide Bay. | | | Kennnedy, South. | | | Maranoa. | | | Leichhardt. | | | | | |
| | a. | r. | p. | a. | r. | p. | a. | r. | p. | a. | r. | p. | a. | r. | p. | a. | r. | p. | a. | r. | p. | a. | r. | p. |
| 1863 | 24,479 | 1 | 29¼ | 7,614 | 1 | 7½ | 4,845 | 0 | 16 | 2,790 | 1 | 36 | 1,813 | 2 | 15 | 22 | 2 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 41,590 | 1 | 23¾ |
| 1864 | 25,508 | 1 | 23½ | 5,652 | 2 | 22½ | 4,809 | 0 | 13½ | 1,518 | 0 | 21 | 3,676 | 0 | 33 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 41,194 | 1 | 33¼ |

It appears from the above table that a rather smaller quantity of Crown land was sold by auction in the latter than in the former year. The price at which it sold is, however, proved by the returns to have been considerably larger in the year 1864 than in the preceding year. In 1863 the gross amount realized was 87,227*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*; in 1864, it was 110,996*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*

In addition to the above sales effected by auction, a large quantity of Crown land has been sold without being submitted to public competition; the quantity thus disposed of and the price it realized in each of the two years 1863 and 1864, are as follows:—

| — | Extent. | | | Value. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | a | r. | p. | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
| 1863 | 21,358 | 0 | 14½ | 21,600 | 8 | 10 |
| 1864 | 98,619 | 3 | 27½ | 99,729 | 7 | 2 |

The centesimal increase that has taken place in the non-competitive sales of the latter year is, in the quantity sold, at the rate of 461·74 per cent., and in the money realized at the rate of 461·71 per cent. on the quantity and value of the year 1863.

The total quantity of Crown land alienated in fee within the boundaries of Queensland since the formation of the Colony, and up to the 31st December 1863, was 213,123 acres 2 roods 14 perches; the addition of the alienations of last year, which, including free grants, amount to 142,125 acres 2 roods 26¾ perches, increases the quantity alienated since separation by more than 50 per cent., making it 355,249 acres 1 rood 0¾ perches. The total quantity of land alienated by the Crown before and since Separation, up to the 31st December 1864, is 433,301 acres 1 rood 5½ perches. All land alienated in fee by the Crown since the 1st January 1862, has been granted under the provisions of the Real Property Act of 1861, and as one of the effects of that Act has been, by its inexpensive system of conveyancing, to add value to all real property, more especially to land so situated as to be susceptible of subdivision and of sale in small portions, it may not be deemed out of place to supply a few tables showing the extent to which the public of Queensland have availed themselves of the provisions of the said Act. The Real Property Act passed by the Parliament of Queensland in the year 1861, introducing into this Colony

the system of transferring and dealing with real property, so successfully established by Mr. Torrens in the Colony of South Australia, came into force on the 1st January 1862. The returns for three years are therefore available.

A RETURN of the NUMBER of APPLICATIONS to bring Land under the provisions of the Real Property Act, and of the Number of Transfers, Mortgages, or of other dealings with Land previously brought under the provisions of the Real Property Act, for three years ending on the 31st December 1864.

| | 1862. | 1863. | 1864. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Number of applications to bring land under the Act - - | 485 | 530 | 650 |
| Number of transfers of land already under the Act - - | 376 | 1,317 | 2,397 |
| Number of mortgages of land already under the Act - - | 36 | 107 | 306 |
| †Number of other dealings of land already under the Act - | 6 | 32 | 62 |
| Total - - - - - - | 903 | 1,986 | 3,415 |

* One application often contains many portions of land.
† Other dealings consist of leases, transmissions, appointments of trustees, &c.

A RETURN of the QUANTITY of LAND under the Provisions of the Real Property Act on the 31st December 1864.

| | A. | R. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Land brought under the Act by application - - - | 15,032 | 2 | 26¾ |
| Land brought under the Act by deed of grant - - - | 258,733 | 0 | 9¾ |
| Total quantity of land under the Act - - | 273,765 | 2 | 36½ |

NOTE.—More than 63 per cent. of all the land in Queensland alienated in fee by the Crown is under the provisions of this Act.

A RETURN of the FEES of OFFICE and CONTRIBUTIONS to the ASSURANCE FUND, collected in the Real Property Office.

| | 1862. | | | 1863. | | | 1864. | | | Total. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Fees of office - - - - | 1,031 | 1 | 1 | 2,031 | 10 | 10 | 3,378 | 5 | 4 | 6,440 | 17 | 3 |
| Assurance Fund - - - - | 286 | 9 | 4 | 377 | 7 | 8 | 716 | 1 | 0 | 1,379 | 18 | 0 |
| Total - - - | 1,317 | 10 | 5 | 2,408 | 18 | 6 | 4,094 | 6 | 4 | 7,820 | 15 | 3 |

NOTE.—No claim for compensation from the Assurance Fund has yet been made.

RETURN of PAYMENTS made on account of SALARIES and CONTINGENCIES.

| | 1862. | | | 1863. | | | 1864. | | | Total. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Payments made on account of salaries - - | 926 | 15 | 4 | 1,264 | 8 | 10 | 1,579 | 1 | 5 | 3,750 | 3 | 4 |
| Payments made on account of contingencies - | 136 | 10 | 3 | 342 | 9 | 1 | 392 | 0 | 9 | 871 | 0 | 1 |
| Total payments - - - | 1,063 | 5 | 7 | 1,606 | 17 | 11 | 1,950 | 19 | 11 | 4,621 | 3 | 5 |

I have not attempted in the above tables to affix any value to the land dealt with; such an attempt could only be a guess, probably very wide of the truth. The amount paid into the Assurance Fund is no guide, as the upset price paid to Government for the majority of the land on which the subscription paid to the Assurance Fund is calculated, is very far below the real value; the same land having in many instances been subdivided by the original purchaser from the Crown, and sold for as many pounds sterling as he paid shillings for it.

QUEENSLAND.

## *Shipping.*

A RETURN of all VESSELS, their AGGREGATE TONNAGE and CREWS, trading to the COLONY of QUEENSLAND, during the Year 1864.

| ENTERED INWARDS. | | | CLEARED OUTWARDS. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ships. | Tonnage. | Crews. | Ships. | Tonnage. | Crews. |
| 431 | 129,687 | 9,265 | 396 | 116,702 | 8,352 |

Of the above 431 ships entered inwards, 427, of 127,118 tons burden, and manned by crews numbering 9,181, were British. 34 ships, of 30,255 tons burden, arrived during the year direct from the United Kingdom, and three of 2,155 tons burden, from Germany. Compared with the year 1863, the increase in the number of ships entered inwards is 42, of 25,266 tons burden, and of ships cleared outwards is 43, of 17,858 tons burden; calculated centesimally, the number of ships in and out has increased at the rate of 11·45 and their aggregate tonnage at the rate 21·21 per cent., the latter being an increase 1·10 per cent. greater than the increase in the population. In addition to the above foreign trade, many fine steamers and numerous sailing ships are employed in the coasting and river trade of the Colony, which trade, although quite in its infancy, already extends from Moreton Bay on the south, to the extreme northern end of York Peninsula in the 11th parallel of south latitude, a distance of more than 1,000 miles. Full particulars of the foreign shipping for the last five years are contained in the following table:—

STATEMENT of the NUMBER, TONNAGE, and CREWS of VESSELS entered Inwards in the Colony of QUEENSLAND, during the Years 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864.

| COUNTRIES WHENCE ARRIVED. | Year. | BRITISH. | | | | | | | | | FOREIGN. | | | | | | | | | TOTAL. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | With Cargoes. | | | In Ballast. | | | Total. | | | With Cargoes. | | | In Ballast. | | | Total. | | | With Cargoes. | | | In Ballast. | | | Total. | | |
| | | Vessels. | Tons. | Crews. | Vessels. | Tons. | Crews. | Vessels. | Tons. | Crews. | Vessels. | Tons. | Crews. | Vessels. | Tons. | Crews. | Vessels. | Tons. | Crews. | Vessels. | Tons. | Crews. | Vessels. | Tons. | Crews. | Vessels. | Tons. | Crews. |
| Great Britain | 1860 | 3 | 1,085 | 48 | — | — | — | 3 | 1,085 | 48 | 1 | 315 | 11 | — | — | — | 1 | 315 | 11 | 4 | 1,400 | 59 | — | — | — | 4 | 1,400 | 59 |
| | 1861 | 7 | 6,105 | 213 | — | — | — | 7 | 6,105 | 213 | 1 | 281 | 11 | — | — | — | 1 | 281 | 11 | 8 | 6,386 | 224 | — | — | — | 8 | 6,386 | 224 |
| | 1862 | 22 | 19,723 | 762 | 1 | 32 | 8 | 23 | 19,755 | 770 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 22 | 19,723 | 762 | 1 | 32 | 8 | 23 | 19,755 | 770 |
| | 1863 | 29 | 32,157 | 1,217 | — | — | — | 29 | 32,157 | 1,217 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 29 | 32,157 | 1,217 | — | — | — | 29 | 32,157 | 1,217 |
| | 1864 | 34 | 30,255 | 1,157 | — | — | — | 34 | 30,255 | 1,151 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 34 | 30,255 | 1,151 | — | — | — | 34 | 30,255 | 1,151 |
| New South Wales | 1860 | 196 | 42,950 | 3,603 | 2 | 210 | 18 | 198 | 43,160 | 3,621 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 196 | 42,950 | 3,603 | 2 | 210 | 18 | 198 | 43,160 | 3,621 |
| | 1861 | 221 | 47,588 | 4,283 | 1 | 147 | 19 | 222 | 47,735 | 4,302 | — | — | — | 1 | 47 | 4 | 1 | 47 | 4 | 221 | 47,588 | 4,283 | 2 | 194 | 23 | 223 | 47,782 | 4,606 |
| | 1862 | 262 | 48,247 | 4,946 | 4 | 319 | 28 | 266 | 48,566 | 4,974 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 262 | 48,247 | 4,946 | 4 | 319 | 28 | 266 | 48,566 | 4,974 |
| | 1863 | 304 | 61,414 | 6,186 | 7 | 965 | 46 | 311 | 62,379 | 6,232 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 304 | 61,414 | 6,186 | 7 | 965 | 46 | 311 | 62,379 | 6,232 |
| | 1864 | 324 | 85,589 | 7,482 | 2 | 40 | 8 | 326 | 85,629 | 7,490 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 324 | 85,589 | 7,482 | 2 | 40 | 8 | 326 | 85,629 | 7,490 |
| Victoria | 1860 | 3 | 568 | 29 | — | — | — | 3 | 568 | 29 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 568 | 29 | — | — | — | 3 | 568 | 29 |
| | 1861 | 9 | 1,369 | 130 | — | — | — | 9 | 1,396 | 130 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 9 | 1,396 | 130 | — | — | — | 9 | 1,396 | 130 |
| | 1862 | 19 | 2,611 | 99 | — | — | — | 19 | 2,611 | 99 | 1 | 1,436 | 33 | — | — | — | 1 | 1,436 | 33 | 20 | 4,047 | 132 | — | — | — | 20 | 4,047 | 132 |
| | 1863 | 17 | 2,386 | 167 | — | — | — | 17 | 2,387 | 167 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 17 | 2,387 | 167 | — | — | — | 17 | 2,387 | 167 |
| | 1864 | 21 | 3,232 | 163 | — | — | — | 21 | 3,232 | 163 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 21 | 3,232 | 163 | — | — | — | 21 | 3,232 | 163 |
| South Australia | 1860 | 1 | 130 | 7 | — | — | — | 1 | 130 | 7 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 130 | 7 | — | — | — | 1 | 130 | 7 |
| | 1861 | 4 | 867 | 37 | — | — | — | 4 | 867 | 37 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 867 | 37 | — | — | — | 4 | 867 | 37 |
| | 1862 | 6 | 1,049 | 52 | — | — | — | 6 | 1,049 | 52 | 1 | 316 | 9 | — | — | — | 1 | 316 | 9 | 7 | 1,365 | 61 | — | — | — | 7 | 1,365 | 61 |
| | 1863 | 12 | 2,129 | 99 | — | — | — | 12 | 2,129 | 99 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 12 | 2,129 | 99 | — | — | — | 12 | 2,129 | 99 |
| | 1864 | 19 | 3,488 | 157 | — | — | — | 19 | 3,488 | 157 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 19 | 3,488 | 157 | — | — | — | 19 | 3,488 | 157 |
| Tasmania | 1860 | 3 | 431 | 24 | — | — | — | 3 | 431 | 24 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 431 | 24 | — | — | — | 3 | 431 | 24 |
| | 1861 | 4 | 533 | 28 | — | — | — | 4 | 533 | 28 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 533 | 28 | — | — | — | 4 | 533 | 28 |
| | 1862 | 7 | 1,020 | 50 | — | — | — | 7 | 1,020 | 50 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 7 | 1,020 | 50 | — | — | — | 7 | 1,020 | 50 |
| | 1863 | 12 | 1,963 | 111 | — | — | — | 12 | 1,963 | 111 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 12 | 1,963 | 111 | — | — | — | 12 | 1,963 | 111 |
| | 1864 | 18 | 2,542 | 127 | — | — | — | 18 | 2,542 | 127 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 18 | 2,542 | 127 | — | — | — | 18 | 2,542 | 127 |
| New Zealand | 1860 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1861 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1862 | 2 | 416 | 22 | — | — | — | 2 | 416 | 22 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 416 | 22 | — | — | — | 2 | 416 | 22 |
| | 1863 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1864 | 2 | 722 | 32 | 3 | 200 | 20 | 5 | 922 | 52 | 1 | 414 | 18 | — | — | — | 1 | 414 | 18 | 3 | 1,136 | 50 | 3 | 200 | 20 | 6 | 1,336 | 70 |
| Other Ports not European | 1860 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 47 | 5 | 1 | 47 | 5 | — | — | — | 1 | 47 | 5 | 1 | 47 | 5 |
| | 1861 | 1 | 101 | 7 | 1 | 72 | 6 | 2 | 173 | 13 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 101 | 7 | 1 | 72 | 6 | 2 | 173 | 13 |
| | 1862 | 3 | 888 | 104 | — | — | — | 3 | 888 | 104 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 888 | 104 | — | — | — | 3 | 888 | 104 |
| | 1863 | 1 | 166 | 7 | 1 | 124 | 6 | 2 | 290 | 13 | — | — | — | 1 | 179 | 10 | 1 | 179 | 10 | 1 | 166 | 7 | 2 | 303 | 16 | 3 | 469 | 23 |
| | 1864 | 4 | 1,050 | 41 | — | — | — | 4 | 1,050 | 41 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 1,050 | 41 | — | — | — | 4 | 1,050 | 41 |
| Other European Ports | 1860 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 240 | 12 | — | — | — | 1 | 240 | 12 | 1 | 240 | 12 | — | — | — | 1 | 240 | 12 |
| | 1861 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1862 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1,255 | 43 | — | — | — | 2 | 1,255 | 43 | 2 | 1,255 | 43 | — | — | — | 2 | 1,255 | 43 |
| | 1863 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | 2,937 | 99 | — | — | — | 5 | 2,937 | 99 | 5 | 2,937 | 99 | — | — | — | 5 | 2,937 | 99 |
| | 1864 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 2,155 | 66 | — | — | — | 3 | 2,155 | 66 | 3 | 2,155 | 66 | — | — | — | 3 | 2,155 | 66 |
| Totals | 1860 | 206 | 45,164 | 3,711 | 2 | 210 | 18 | 208 | 45,374 | 3,729 | 1 | 315 | 11 | 1 | 47 | 5 | 2 | 362 | 16 | 207 | 45,479 | 3,727 | 3 | 257 | 23 | 210 | 45,736 | 3,745 |
| | 1861 | 246 | 56,590 | 4,698 | 2 | 219 | 25 | 248 | 56,809 | 4,723 | 2 | 521 | 23 | 1 | 47 | 4 | 3 | 568 | 27 | 248 | 57,111 | 4,721 | 3 | 266 | 29 | 251 | 57,377 | 4,750 |
| | 1862 | 321 | 73,954 | 6,033 | 5 | 351 | 36 | 326 | 74,305 | 6,069 | 4 | 3,007 | 85 | — | — | — | 4 | 3,007 | 85 | 325 | 76,961 | 6,118 | 5 | 351 | 36 | 330 | 77,312 | 6,154 |
| | 1863 | 375 | 100,216 | 7,787 | 8 | 1,089 | 52 | 383 | 101 305 | 7,839 | 5 | 2,937 | 99 | 1 | 179 | 10 | 6 | 3,116 | 109 | 380 | 103,153 | 7,886 | 9 | 1,268 | 62 | 389 | 104,421 | 7,948 |
| | 1864 | 422 | 126,878 | 9,153 | 5 | 240 | 28 | 427 | 127,118 | 9,181 | 4 | 2,569 | 84 | — | — | — | 4 | 2,569 | 84 | 426 | 129,447 | 9,237 | 5 | 240 | 28 | 431 | 129,687 | 9,265 |

QUEENSLAND.

*Trade.*

A return of the estimated value of the total imports and exports of the Colony of Queensland, for the year 1864:—

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Imports | 2,267,954 |
| Exports | 1,247,054 |
| Total Trade | £3,515,008 |

*Imports.*

The imports of the year 1863 were valued at 1,713,263*l.*; there is, therefore, an increase under this head of 554,691*l.*, being at the rate of 32·37 per cent. Compared with the mean population of each year, an increase per head is also shown. In 1863, they were at the rate of 31*l.* 14*s.* 10½*d.* per head of the population; in 1864, they were at the rate of 33*l.* 8*s.* 8½*d.* per head of the population.

*Exports.*

In the year 1863 the value of our exports was estimated at 888,381*l.*; in the year 1864 they were estimated to be of the value of 1,247,054*l.*, the centesimal rate of increase being 40·37. Comparing them with the mean population of each year, in 1863 they were at the rate of 16*l.*, 9*s.* 2½*d.* per head; in 1864 they were at the larger rate of 18*l.* 7*s.* 7¾*d.* per head.

The quantity and value of wool exported in each of the years 1863 and 1864 to Great Britain direct and to New South Wales is shown below:—

| — | To Great Britain. | | To New South Wales. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quantity. lbs. | Estimated Value. £ | Quantity. lbs. | Estimated Value. £ | Quantity. lbs. | Estimated Value. £ |
| 1863 | 2,502,064 | 213,688 | 8,166,980 | 563,088 | 10,669,044 | 776,776 |
| 1864 | 3,932,715 | 337,818 | 10,074,074 | 699,845 | 14,006,789 | 1,037,663 |

The progress of the wool trade is shown in the following return of the quantity exported each year, from 1860 to 1864 inclusive:—

| | lbs. |
|---|---|
| 1860 | 5,007,167 |
| 1861 | 6,994,033 |
| 1862 | 8,063,612 |
| 1863 | 10,669,044 |
| 1864 | 14,006,789 |

Gold dust, the produce of Queensland gold fields, appears for the first time in the exports of the year 1864 in sufficient quantity to attract attention. The quantity exported was 22,037 ozs. 5 dwts. 22 grs., and its estimated value is 83,292*l.*

The following table shows the commerce of Queensland for the last five years, the countries with which it is carried on being grouped under seven different heads, and the per-centages of annual increase or diminution calculated in each case.

TOTAL VALUE in Sterling of the IMPORTS and EXPORTS of the COLONY of QUEENSLAND, from and to each Country, in the Years 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864.

| —— | Year. | Imports therefrom. | Exports thereto. | Increase per Cent. (*) Or Decrease per Cent. (†) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Imports. | Exports. |
| | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ | £ |
| Great Britain | 1860 | 56,730 0 0 | — | — | — |
| | 1861 | 90,905 0 0 | 119,515 0 0 | * 60·24 | — |
| | 1862 | 215,509 0 0 | 238,553 0 0 | *137·07 | * 99·60 |
| | 1863 | 365,093 0 0 | 233,392 0 0 | * 69·41 | * 21·63 |
| | 1864 | 506,697 0 0 | 354,636 0 0 | * 38·79 | * 51·95 |
| Australian Colonies and New Zealand | 1860 | 523,165 0 0 | 161,546 0 0 | — | — |
| | 1861 | 874,797 13 11 | 589,633 15 0 | * 67·21 | *264·99 |
| | 1862 | 1,100,935 0 0 | 550,839 0 0 | * 25·85 | † 6·58 |
| | 1863 | 1,335,606 0 0 | 649,299 0 0 | * 21·32 | * 17·87 |
| | 1864 | 1,746,871 0 0 | 892,320 0 0 | * 30·79 | * 37·43 |
| Germany | 1860 | — | — | — | — |
| | 1861 | 1,180 0 0 | — | — | — |
| | 1862 | 4,688 0 0 | — | * 29·73 | — |
| | 1863 | 12,539 0 0 | — | * 16·53 | — |
| | 1864 | 7,370 0 0 | — | † 41·22 | — |
| India, China, Ceylon, Batavia, Penang, and Guam | 1860 | — | 311 0 0 | — | — |
| | 1861 | — | 450 0 0 | — | * 44·69 |
| | 1862 | 3 0 0 | 1,876 0 0 | — | *316·89 |
| | 1863 | — | 4,521 0 0 | — | *140·99 |
| | 1864 | — | 94 0 0 | — | † 97·92 |
| South America | 1860 | — | — | — | — |
| | 1861 | — | — | — | — |
| | 1862 | — | 1,968 0 0 | — | — |
| | 1863 | — | 706 0 0 | — | † 64·13 |
| | 1864 | 6,880 0 0 | 4 0 0 | — | † 99·43 |
| New Caledonia | 1860 | — | 311 0 0 | — | — |
| | 1861 | — | — | — | — |
| | 1862 | 2,394 0 0 | — | — | — |
| | 1863 | — | — | — | — |
| | 1864 | 36 0 0 | — | — | — |
| South Sea Islands and Coral Sea Fishery | 1860 | — | — | — | — |
| | 1861 | 1,068 0 0 | — | — | — |
| | 1862 | — | — | — | — |
| | 1863 | 25 0 0 | 463 0 0 | — | — |
| | 1864 | 100 0 0 | — | *300·00 | — |
| Totals | 1860 | 742,023 0 0 | 523,476 0 0 | — | — |
| | 1861 | 967,950 13 11 | 709,598 15 0 | * 30·45 | * 35·56 |
| | 1862 | 1,323,509 0 0 | 793,236 0 0 | * 36·73 | * 11·79 |
| | 1863 | 1,713,263 0 0 | 888,381 0 0 | * 29·45 | * 11·99 |
| | 1864 | 2,267,954 0 0 | 1,247,054 0 0 | * 32·38 | * 40·37 |

## *Live Stock.*

| Horses. | Cattle. | Sheep. | Pigs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 40,678 | 882,073 | 5,665,334 | 12,066 |

The above return of live stock, analyzed in the following table, and compared with the returns for the year 1863, must only be considered as the return of live stock in the, comparatively speaking, settled portions of the Colony. From the distant stations to the westward, or towards the Gulf of Carpentaria, to which during the last 18 months large quantities of live stock have been or are being conveyed, it is at present impossible to obtain returns; not only, therefore, can no account be taken of the increase obtained from these flocks and herds, but the returns in the more accessible districts are diminished by the number of sheep, cattle, and horses removed to stock these distant localities.

QUEENSLAND.

Judging from the small difference between the returns of the years 1863 and 1864, it would thus seem as if a number equal to the whole of the year's increase had migrated into the interior.

TABLE showing the NUMBER of LIVE STOCK in the COLONY of QUEENSLAND in the Years 1863 and 1864.

| District. | 1863. | | | | 1864. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Horses. | Cattle. | Sheep. | Pigs. | Horses. | Cattle. | Sheep. | Pigs. |
| Banana | 810 | 55,812 | 84,501 | 23 | 902 | 5,148 | 261,127 | 62 |
| Brisbane | 5,012 | 68,429 | 4,475 | 1,581 | 3,508 | 34,267 | 6,974 | 3,750 |
| Condamine | 628 | 11,661 | 187,369 | 5 | 546 | 7,427 | 82,251 | 17 |
| Dalby | 1,851 | 25,586 | 546,218 | 185 | 1,887 | 23,918 | 531,047 | 201 |
| Drayton and Toowoomba | 3,789 | 34,441 | 486,785 | 737 | 3,426 | 31,817 | 565,218 | 1,074 |
| Gayndah | 2,657 | 65,142 | 696,185 | 367 | 2,631 | 66,530 | 604,816 | 228 |
| Gladstone | 1,236 | 36,256 | 57,513 | 253 | 1,352 | 55,816 | 14,200 | 289 |
| Goondiwindi | 5,248 | 32,400 | 113,030 | 98 | 1,180 | 27,022 | 98,668 | 236 |
| Ipswich | 4,752 | 88,285 | 170,614 | 1,805 | 6,539 | 99,824 | 143,433 | 2,663 |
| Kennedy, North and South | 1,832 | 55,691 | 255,500 | 28 | 1,559 | 60,346 | 325,769 | 192 |
| Maranoa, East (Surat) | 1,202 | 64,739 | 537,701 | — | 797 | 57,113 | 143,538 | 3 |
| Maranoa, West (St. George) | 3,718 | 115,706 | 307,170 | 29 | 2,042 | 101,220 | 242,938 | 31 |
| Maryborough | 2,084 | 88,314 | 98,714 | 603 | 2,533 | 117,734 | 90,289 | 681 |
| Mitchell | 361 | 17,992 | 67,227 | 2 | 153 | 2,577 | 59,092 | — |
| Nanango | 1,556 | 16,817 | 122,176 | 27 | 1,484 | 22,911 | 76,718 | 29 |
| Peak Downs, North and South | 509 | 6,206 | 261,168 | — | 509 * | 6,206 * | 261,168 * | — |
| Princhester and Isaacs | 484 | 20,758 | 61,950 | 108 | 593 | 27,483 | 26,953 | 92 |
| Rockhampton | 1,598 | 21,356 | 196,119 | 322 | 1,867 | 32,389 | 215,280 | 765 |
| Roma | — | — | — | — | 679 | 9,929 | 439,395 | — |
| Springsure | 799 | 7,393 | 396,751 | — | 1,076 | 21,407 | 508,477 | 26 |
| Taroom | 1,638 | 11,077 | 486,665 | — | 1,207 | 9,949 | 432,079 | 28 |
| Warrego | — | — | — | — | 699 | 20,725 | 85,228 | — |
| Warwick | 4,041 | 36,331 | 534,569 | 1,178 | 3,509 | 40,315 | 450,676 | 1,699 |
| Total | 45,805 | 880,392 | 5,672,400 | 7,351 | 40,678 | 882,073 | 5,665,334 | 12,066 |

* No returns having been received from Peak Downs, the figures given are repeated from the preceding year.

On the 31st December 1863, the sum of 2,566,500*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* had been borrowed on the security of 3,686,424 sheep, 423,783 cattle, and 29,884 horses. To these figures are now to be added, as the result of similar operations in the year 1864, the sum of 908,173*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*, secured on 1,328,209 sheep, 126,155 cattle, and 5,096 horses; the total sum, therefore, secured on mortgage of live stock on the 31st December 1864, was 3,474,673*l.*, and the amount of stock on which it is secured is—sheep, 5,014,633; cattle, 549,938; horses, 34,980. The liens on wool of the ensuing clip, registered during the year 1864, are in number 115; the number of sheep whose wool is thus pledged is 1,781,782, and the sum lent on this security is 304,821*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*

### *Agriculture.*

Land under cultivation in the year 1864, 12,006 acres 2 roods 37 perches.

The annual increase in the quantity of land under cultivation is small, amounting only to 744 acres 2 roods 17 perches. On an examination of the following table it will be seen that the district of Warwick is the only one in which agriculture has made any noteworthy progress; there is an increase of a few acres in Drayton, and also in Ipswich, but in Brisbane and some other districts there is an absolute falling off.

## Comparative View of the State of Agriculture in each District of Queensland for the Years of 1863 and 1864.

| District. | | Wheat. | Maize. | Barley for Grain. | Oats for Grain. | Millet for Grain. | Potatoes. | Tobacco. | Arrowroot. | Sugar Cane. | Cotton. | Dry Fodder. | Green Fodder. | Gardens. | Vineyards. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | a. r. p. | a. r. p. | a. r. p. | a. r. p. | a. r. p. | a. r. p. | a. r. p. | a. r. p. | a. r. p. | a. r. p. | a. r. p. | a. r. p. | a. r. p. | a. r. p. | a. r. p. |
| Banana | 1863 | — | 1 0 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 11 2 0 | — | 12 2 0 |
| | 1864 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 7 3 0 | — | 7 3 0 |
| Bowen, Mackay, and Waverley | 1863 | — | 3 0 0 | — | — | — | 1 0 0 | — | — | — | 0 0 1 | — | — | 2 0 1 | 0 1 0 | 6 1 2 |
| | 1864 | — | 3 0 0 | — | — | 0 1 0 | 2 0 0 | — | — | 0 0 8 | — | 10 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 5 2 0 | 0 3 0 | 27 2 8 |
| Brisbane | 1863 | 62 0 0 | 1,593 3 2 | 5 2 0 | 36 2 0 | 25 3 3 | 306 3 25 | — | 27 3 37 | — | 847 1 0 | 173 3 0 | 292 1 0 | 563 2 1 | 30 0 0 | 3,965 0 28 |
| | 1864 | 0 2 0 | 1,856 1 1 | 13 1 0 | 47 0 1 | 9 2 0 | 610 2 32 | 5 0 20 | 41 2 39 | 80 3 0 | 117 2 10 | 261 3 0 | 157 1 20 | 439 2 22 | 42 0 0 | 3,683 0 25 |
| Condamine, Goondiwindi, & Roma | 1863 | 5 0 30 | 8 1 0 | — | — | 1 1 0 | 1 0 12 | — | 0 2 0 | — | — | — | — | 8 0 0 | 1 0 0 | 25 1 2 |
| | 1864 | 1 0 0 | 15 1 30 | 3 2 0 | — | — | 9 0 26 | — | 0 0 10 | — | 0 0 20 | — | — | 13 0 0 | 11 0 0 | 53 1 6 |
| Dalby | 1863 | — | 14 0 0 | — | — | — | 1 2 0 | — | 0 1 0 | — | — | — | 1 0 0 | 9 3 0 | 3 0 0 | 29 1 0 |
| | 1864 | — | 11 0 0 | — | 1 0 0 | 0 2 0 | 2 3 0 | — | — | — | 0 2 0 | 14 0 0 | 0 2 0 | 16 2 6 | 2 2 0 | 49 1 6 |
| Drayton and Toowoomba | 1863 | 23 0 0 | 464 1 3 | 2 0 0 | 42 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 252 3 21 | — | — | — | 0 0 20 | 52 3 0 | 127 2 0 | 38 2 0 | 11 3 20 | 1,020 0 24 |
| | 1864 | 163 1 0 | 810 2 0 | 4 1 0 | 16 1 0 | — | 367 0 10 | 2 0 16 | 0 3 15 | — | 1 0 0 | 96 1 24 | 31 0 0 | 85 2 5 | 22 3 16 | 1,601 0 6 |
| Gayndah | 1863 | — | 25 2 6 | 2 0 0 | 4 1 0 | 1 0 0 | 3 0 0 | — | — | — | 0 2 0 | 1 0 0 | — | 24 2 1 | 0 1 1 | 62 0 8 |
| | 1864 | — | 31 2 10 | — | 6 0 0 | 0 2 0 | 11 2 31 | — | — | — | — | 18 0 0 | 5 1 0 | 29 3 1 | 4 0 5 | 106 3 7 |
| Gladstone | 1863 | — | 13 2 | 0 0 4 | — | 0 0 22 | 17 2 15 | — | — | — | 700 0 0 | — | 5 0 0 | 30 3 5 | — | 767 0 7 |
| | 1864 | — | 2 2 | — | — | — | 2 0 0 | 0 3 0 | — | — | 9 0 0 | — | — | 58 0 8 | — | 72 1 8 |
| Ipswich | 1863 | 10 2 0 | 489 1 12 | 5 0 0 | 79 0 32 | 10 2 0 | 62 0 0 | — | 14 0 4 | — | 320 3 8 | 487 2 0 | 42 0 0 | 146 0 20 | 0 3 1 | 1,667 2 37 |
| | 1864 | 1 3 0 | 774 1 4 | 4 3 0 | 66 3 3 | 4 3 0 | 105 0 18 | 6 1 27 | 2 3 14 | — | 303 1 10 | 342 0 0 | 114 0 0 | 183 0 8 | 16 1 35 | 1,925 1 39 |
| Maryborough | 1863 | 1 1 0 | 238 3 0 | — | 4 0 0 | 1 1 0 | 48 3 0 | — | 13 0 3 | — | 137 1 0 | 3 0 0 | 14 0 0 | 32 3 1 | 0 2 20 | 494 2 24 |
| | 1864 | 0 2 0 | 289 2 0 | — | 16 1 0 | 0 2 0 | 64 2 0 | 2 3 16 | 5 2 36 | 12 3 26 | 37 0 1 | 18 0 0 | 2 0 0 | 119 3 21 | 1 3 20 | 571 2 0 |
| Nanango | 1863 | — | 18 1 0 | 1 2 0 | 17 0 0 | 0 2 0 | 0 2 0 | — | — | — | — | 7 0 0 | 1 0 0 | 3 2 0 | 1 2 0 | 50 3 0 |
| | 1864 | — | 17 0 0 | — | 2 0 0 | — | 1 0 22 | — | — | — | — | 32 0 0 | 18 0 0 | 7 3 0 | 0 2 0 | 78 1 22 |
| Princhester | 1863 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 2 0 | — | 2 2 0 |
| | 1864 | — | 22 0 0 | — | — | — | 10 2 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 10 2 0 | — | 43 0 0 |
| Rockhampton | 1863 | — | 47 0 0 | 2 0 0 | — | 24 0 0 | 12 0 0 | — | 0 1 0 | — | 13 0 0 | — | — | 62 3 16 | 1 0 0 | 162 0 16 |
| | 1864 | 1 0 0 | 32 2 0 | 2 0 0 | — | 1 0 0 | 4 1 0 | — | 0 1 6 | — | 8 2 0 | 25 0 0 | 11 0 0 | 45 1 10 | 2 0 4 | 133 3 20 |
| St. George and Surat | 1863 | 6 0 0 | 10 3 0 | — | 1 0 0 | — | 0 1 0 | — | — | — | — | — | 0 1 0 | 8 0 0 | 1 2 0 | 27 3 0 |
| | 1864 | 5 0 0 | 5 1 27 | 0 2 0 | 3 0 0 | 0 3 0 | 0 1 0 | — | — | — | — | 3 0 0 | 3 1 0 | 6 2 8 | 0 1 0 | 27 3 35 |
| Springsnre | 1863 | — | 0 1 1 | — | — | — | 0 0 20 | — | — | — | — | — | 0 2 0 | 1 2 0 | — | 2 1 21 |
| | 1864 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 0 0 | — | 1 0 0 |
| Taroom | 1863 | — | 1 0 0 | — | 0 2 0 | 1 0 0 | 0 2 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 2 0 | 0 2 0 | 7 3 0 |
| | 1864 | — | 1 3 0 | — | — | — | 0 0 20 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 16 3 0 | — | 18 2 20 |
| Warwick | 1863 | 1,309 1 0 | 1,065 3 0 | 24 0 0 | 37 3 0 | 3 1 0 | 163 3 35 | — | — | — | 2 2 0 | 209 0 0 | 83 3 32 | 46 0 0 | 13 1 24 | 2,958 3 11 |
| | 1864 | 1,749 0 0 | 1,085 3 0 | 14 2 0 | 123 0 0 | 2 2 0 | 177 0 10 | — | 0 0 2 | — | 2 2 0 | 213 0 0 | 214 0 0 | 18 3 3 | 5 2 20 | 3,605 2 35 |
| Total | 1863 | 1,417 0 30 | 3,994 1 25 | 42 0 4 | 222 0 32 | 74 1 25 | 872 0 8 | — | 56 0 4 | — | 2,021 1 29 | 934 0 0 | 567 1 32 | 995 1 5 | 65 2 26 | 11,262 0 20 |
| | 1864 | 1,922 0 0 | 4,959 1 32 | 42 3 0 | 281 1 4 | 20 1 0 | 1,368 1 9 | 17 0 39 | 51 2 2 | 93 2 34 | 479 2 1 | 1,033 0 24 | 562 1 20 | 1,065 1 12 | 109 3 20 | 12,006 2 37 |

*Revenue and Expenditure.*

| Revenue, including Land Orders cancelled. | | | Expenditure. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| £ | *s.* | *d.* | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
| 502,456 | 9 | 7 | 439,034 | 18 | 6 |

The above revenue received during the year 1864 is exclusive of a further sum of 21,742*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* placed to the credit of various accounts under the general head of special receipts.

In 1863, the revenue, including land orders received in payment for land sold, amounted to 390,823*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*; the increase in the revenue of the year 1864 is, therefore, 111,633*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*, or calculated centesimally, is at the rate of 28·56 per cent.;—compared with the mean population of the year, the revenue is at the rate of 7*l.* 8*s.* 1¾*d.* per head.

A RETURN comparing the REVENUE of the YEAR 1864 with the preceding Year.

| —— | 1863. | | | 1864. | | | Increase. | | | Centesimal Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | *s.* | *d.* | £ | *s.* | *d.* | £ | *s.* | *d.* | |
| Customs | 125,199 | 6 | 11 | 153,341 | 19 | 6 | 28,142 | 12 | 7 | 22·47 |
| Gold | 265 | 5 | 0 | 2,204 | 0 | 0 | 1,936 | 15 | 0 | 725·09 |
| Land Revenue, including value of Land Orders cancelled. | 223,436 | 15 | 1 | 281,460 | 10 | 8 | 58,023 | 15 | 7 | 25·96 |
| Postage and Post Office Orders | 11,481 | 10 | 4 | 15,157 | 15 | 6 | 3,676 | 5 | 2 | 32·01 |
| Licenses | 12,341 | 17 | 3 | 18,104 | 12 | 8 | 5,762 | 15 | 5 | 46·69 |
| Fees of Office | 7,121 | 2 | 1 | 9,986 | 12 | 5 | 2,865 | 10 | 4 | 40·23 |
| Fines and Forfeitures | 1,101 | 19 | 8 | 1,132 | 3 | 5 | 30 | 3 | 9 | 2·72 |
| Rents, exclusive of land | 323 | 3 | 9 | 374 | 15 | 3 | 51 | 11 | 6 | 15·78 |
| Harbour dues and fees | 2,460 | 18 | 0 | 3,491 | 9 | 5 | 1,030 | 11 | 5 | 41·87 |
| Civil Service Superannuation Fund | — | | | 1,149 | 12 | 5 | 1,149 | 12 | 5 | — |
| Electric Telegraph receipts | 4,120 | 6 | 1 | 5,650 | 5 | 5 | 1,529 | 19 | 4 | 37·11 |
| Miscellaneous receipts | 2,968 | 16 | 8 | 10,402 | 12 | 11 | 7,433 | 16 | 3 | 250·44 |
| Total Revenue | 390,823 | 0 | 10 | 502,456 | 9 | 7 | 111,633 | 8 | 9 | 28·56 |

The mean population of the Colony for the year 1864 is estimated to have been in number 67,181; the import duties, collected during the year, amounting to 153,341*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*, are, therefore, at the rate of 2*l.* 5*s* 7¾*d.* per head.

The following table shows a remarkable agreement between the yearly amount of import duties and the mean population of each year:—

| Year. | Mean Population of the year. | Customs Receipts. | | | Average per Head of the mean Population. | | | Remarks. Dutiable Articles, and Rate of Import Duty levied on each. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £ | *s.* | *d.* | £ | *s.* | *d.* | Brandy, gin, cordials, or liqueurs, 10*s.* per gallon. |
| 1860 | 27,017 | 59,210 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 9¾ | Whiskey, rum, and perfumed spirits, 7*s.* per gallon. |
| 1861 | 31,886 | 71,678 | 18 | 11 | 2 | 5 | 7 | Wine, above proof, 10*s.* per gallon. |
| 1862 | 40,593 | 96,107 | 11 | 8 | 2 | 7 | 4¼ | Wine, below proof, 2*s.* per gallon. |
| 1863 | 53,970 | 125,199 | 6 | 11 | 2 | 6 | 4¾ | Ale or beer, in wood, 1*d.* per gallon. |
| 1864 | 67,181 | 153,341 | 19 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 7¾ | Ale or beer, in bottle, 2*d.* per gallon. |
| Total | 220,647 | 505,538 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 9¾ | Tea, 3*d.* per lb. |
| | | | | | | | | Sugar, refined, 6*s.* 8*d.* per cwt. |
| | | | | | | | | Sugar, unrefined, 5*s.* per cwt. |
| | | | | | | | | Treacle, 3*s.* 4*d.* per cwt. |
| | | | | | | | | Coffee, 2*d.* per lb. |
| | | | | | | | | Cigars, 3*s.* per lb. |
| | | | | | | | | Tobacco and snuff, 2*s.* per lb. |
| | | | | | | | | Opium, 10*s.* per lb. |

A RETURN of the REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the COLONY for each of the last five years, exclusive of Special Receipts and Expenditure, or of items of Expenditure, subsequently transferred to Loan Account, but inclusive of the value of Land Orders received as Cash Payments for Land purchased from the Crown.

| Year. | Revenue, inclusive of Land Orders cancelled, but exclusive of Special Receipts. | Expenditure chargeable to the Consolidated Revenue. | Surplus (*) or Deficiency (†) of Revenue. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 1860 - - - - | 177,767 17 8 | 158,719 8 5 | *19,048 9 3 |
| 1861 - - - - | 236,307 9 9 | 255,180 4 7 | †18,872 14 10 |
| 1862 - - - - | 342,027 12 8 | 302,165 15 7 | *39,861 17 1 |
| 1863 - - - - | 390,823 0 10 | 355,791 14 1 | *35,031 6 9 |
| 1864 - - - - | 502,456 9 7 | 439,034 18 6 | *63,421 11 1 |
| Total - - | 1,649,382 10 6 | 1,510,892 1 2 | *138,490 9 4 |

The public debt of the Colony amounted, on the 31st December 1864, to 548,800*l.*, that being the sum raised by the sale of debentures valued at par, the premium at which they sold having been carried to the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The total sum authorized by Parliament to be borrowed amounts to 1,850,236*l.* 1*s.* sterling; there remained, therefore, on the 31st December 1864, debentures still unsold representing the sum of 1,301,436*l.* 1*s.* The total disbursements made out of the fund created by the sale of debentures amounted, on the 31st December 1864, to 578,392*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*

*Conclusion.*

The two following tables, which will close this report, consist of a synopsis of the statistics of Queensland for five years, ending on the 31st December 1864, and of a table exhibiting the annual centesimal increases for the same period, in population, agriculture, live stock, trade, revenue, and expenditure.

## Synopsis of the Statistics of Queensland from 1860 to 1864 inclusive.

| Year. | Population. | | | Births. | Marriages. | Deaths. | Immigration. | Emigration. | Land Sales. | | Number of Acres under Cultivation. | Live Stock. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Persons. | | | | | | Number of Acres. | Amount Realized. | | Horses. | Cattle. | Sheep. | Pigs. |
| 1859 - - - | 14,940 | 10,206 | 25,146 | | | | | | A. R. P. | £ s. d. | A. R. P. | | | | |
| 1860 - - - | 17,275 | 11,612 | 28,887 | 1,236 | 255 | 478 | — | — | 23,587 1 21 | 37,978 15 3 | 3,353 1 0 | 23,504 | 432,890 | 3,166,802 | 7,147 |
| 1861 - - - | 21,231 | 13,654 | 34,885 | 1,423 | 320 | 499 | 6,178 | 1,809 | 56,849 1 14¼ | 94,063 3 1 | 4,440 2 18 | 28,983 | 560,196 | 4,093,381 | 7,465 |
| 1862 - - - | 28,177 | 18,123 | 46,300 | 1,702 | 570 | 797 | 12,252 | 2,447 | 67,873 1 9 | 106,019 13 5 | 6,086 0 20¾ | 36,532 | 637,296 | 4,353,353 | 7,066 |
| 1863 - - - | 37,579 | 24,061 | 61,640 | 2,221 | 774 | 1,275 | 17,450 | 3,761 | 62,948 1 38¼ | 108,828 8 6 | 11,262 0 20 | 45,805 | 880,392 | 5,672,400 | 7,351 |
| 1864 - - - | 45,516 | 28,520 | 74,036 | 2,883 | 951 | 1,446 | 17,009 | 6,050 | 139,814 1 20¾ | 210,725 18 5 | 12,006 2 37 | 40,678 | 882,073 | 5,665,334 | 12,066 |

| Year. | Shipping. | | | | | | Exports of Colonial Produce. | | | | | Imports. | Exports. | Gross Revenue. | Gross Expenditure. | Loans authorized by Parliament. | Education. | | Convictions in the Supreme and Circuit Courts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Inwards. | | | Outwards. | | | | | | | | | | | | | Number of Schools. | Number of Scholars. | |
| | Vessels. | Tonnage. | Crews. | Vessels. | Tonnage. | Crews. | Wool (Value). | Tallow (Value). | Hides and Skins (Value). | Gold (Value). | Cotton (Value). | Total Value. | Total Value. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ | | | |
| 1860 | 210 | 45,736 | 3,745 | 183 | 39,503 | 3,138 | 444,188 | 25,628 | 14,030 | — | — | 742,023 | 523,477 | 178,589 8 5 | 161,503 5 3 | — | 62 | 3,169 | 30 |
| 1861 | 251 | 57,377 | 4,750 | 234 | 51,827 | 4,395 | 613,074 | 48,009 | 19,834 | — | — | 967,951 | 709,599 | 238,238 9 1 | 299,006 5 5 | 123,800 | 68 | 4,221 | 24 |
| 1862 | 330 | 77,312 | 6,154 | 305 | 71,981 | 5,554 | 671,970 | 50,961 | 17,362 | — | — | 1,323,509 | 793,236 | 346,431 5 5 | 367,316 14 7 | — | 84 | 4,925 | 23 |
| 1863 | 389 | 104,421 | 7,948 | 353 | 98,844 | 7,184 | 776,776 | 30,716 | 16,149 | 14,802 | 3,056 | 1,713,263 | 888,381 | 390,823 0 10 | 416,584 14 11 | 707,436 | 107 | 6,175 | 56 |
| 1864 | 431 | 129,687 | 9,265 | 396 | 116,702 | 8,352 | 699,845 | 32,999 | 14,999 | 83,292 | 4,186 | 2,267,954 | 1,247,045 | 524,198 17 11 | 439,034 18 6 | 1,019,000 | 129 | 7,260 | 61 |

TABLE exhibiting the ANNUAL INCREASE per Cent. in the Years 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864, and the TOTAL INCREASE per Cent. in the PERIOD of FOUR YEARS.

| — | Population. | | | Births. | Marriages. | Deaths. | Immigration. | Emigration. | Land Sales. | | Number of Acres under Cultivation. | Live Stock. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Persons. | | | | | | Number of Acres. | Amount realized. | | Horses. | Cattle. | Sheep. | Pigs. |
| Increase per cent. in 1861 | 22·90 | 17·59 | 20·73 | 15·29 | 25·49 | 4·39 | — | — | 141·02 | 147·67 | 32·42 | 23·31 | 29·41 | 29·26 | 4·45 |
| Increase per cent. in 1862 | 32·72 | 32·73 | 32·72 | 19·61 | 78·13 | 59·72 | 98·32 | 35·27 | 19·39 | 12·71 | 37·29 | 26·05 | 13·76 | 11·24 | –5·65 |
| Increase per cent. in 1863 | 33·37 | 32·76 | 33·13 | 30·49 | 35·79 | 59·97 | 42·43 | 53·62 | –7·26 | 2·65 | 85·05 | 25·38 | 38·14 | 24·58 | 4·03 |
| Increase per cent. in 1864 | 21·14 | 18·53 | 20·11 | 29·81 | 22·87 | 21·25 | –5·23 | 60·86 | 122·11 | 93·63 | 6·61 | –12·60 | 0·19 | –0·12 | 64·14 |
| Increase per cent. in the four years | 163·48 | 145·61 | 156·30 | 103·32 | 272·94 | 202·51 | 175·32 | 234·44 | 492·50 | 454·85 | 258·06 | 73·07 | 103·76 | 78·90 | 68·83 |

| — | Shipping. | | | | | | Exports of Colonial Produce. | | | Imports. | Exports. | Gross Revenue. | Gross Expenditure. | Education. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Inwards. | | | Outwards. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Vessels. | Tonnage. | Crews. | Vessels. | Tonnage. | Crews. | Wool (Value). | Tallow (Value). | Hides and Skins (Value). | Total Value. | Total Value. | | | Number of Schools. | Number of Scholars. |
| Increase per cent. in 1861 | 19·52 | 25·45 | 26·84 | 27·87 | 31·20 | 40·06 | 38·02 | 87·33 | 41·37 | 30·45 | 35·55 | 33·40 | 85·14 | 9·68 | 33·20 |
| Increase per cent. in 1862 | 31·47 | 34·74 | 29·56 | 30·34 | 38·89 | 26·37 | 9·61 | 6·15 | –14·24 | 36·73 | 11·79 | 45·41 | 22·85 | 23·53 | 16·68 |
| Increase per cent. in 1863 | 17·88 | 35·06 | 29·15 | 15·74 | 37·32 | 24·10 | 15·60 | –65·91 | –7·51 | 29·45 | 11·99 | 12·81 | 13·41 | 27·38 | 25·38 |
| Increase per cent. in 1864 | 10·80 | 24·20 | 16·57 | 12·18 | 18·07 | 16·26 | –10·99 | 7·43 | –7·67 | 32·38 | 40·37 | 34·13 | 5·39 | 20·56 | 17·57 |
| Increase per cent. in the four years | 105·24 | 183·56 | 147·40 | 116·39 | 195·43 | 166·16 | 57·56 | 28·76 | 6·91 | 205·64 | 138·23 | 193·52 | 171·84 | 108·06 | 129·09 |

I have, &c.
F. O. DARVALL,
Registrar General.

VICTORIA.
No. 18.

# VICTORIA.

No. 18.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir CHARLES H. DARLING, K.C.B., to the Right Hon. EDWARD CARDWELL, M.P.

(No. 29.)

Government House, Melbourne,
March 22, 1866.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the statistics of the Colony of Victoria for the year 1864, and I beg leave to enclose also a copy of the abstract of the principal Return, which is affixed to that document.

2. This compilation contains a vast amount of information in relation to the material progress of the Colony which could not be improved upon or rendered more instructive by any observations which it is in my power to offer.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) C. H. DARLING,
Governor.

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STATISTICAL SUMMARY of VICTORIA, from 1855 to 1864 inclusive.

| Year. | Population. | | | Births. | Deaths. | Marriages. | Immigration. | Emigration. | Flour Mills. | Manufactories, Works, &c. | Land Sales. | | Number of Acres under Cultivation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Persons. | | | | | | | | Number of Acres. | Amount realized. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | £ | |
| 1855 | 234,450 | 129,874 | 364,324 | 11,941 | 6,603 | 3,847 | 66,571 | 26,395 | 51 | 227 | 438,972 | 763,554 | 115,135 |
| 1856 | 255,827 | 141,733 | 397,560 | 14,420 | 5,728 | 4,116 | 41,594 | 21,187 | 77 | 213 | 437,562 | 749,318 | 179,983 |
| 1857 | 297,547 | 165,588 | 463,135 | 17,384 | 7,449 | 4,524 | 74,255 | 20,471 | 88 | 386 | 500,383 | 1,067,450 | 237,729 |
| 1858 | 323,576 | 180,943 | 504,519 | 19,929 | 9,015 | 4,552 | 56,168 | 25,882 | 89 | 421 | 255,724 | 638,650 | 298,960 |
| 1859 | 335,708 | 194,554 | 530,262 | 22,092 | 9,469 | 4,769 | 32,735 | 19,615 | 97 | 407 | 459,082 | 814,164 | 358,728 |
| 1860 | 328,251 | 209,596 | 537,847 | 22,863 | 12,061 | 4,351 | 29,037 | 21,689 | 94 | 475 | 492,248 | 663,238 | 419,380 |
| 1861 | 321,724 | 220,076 | 541,800 | 23,461 | 10,522 | 4,434 | 26,912 | 35,898 | 104 | 429 | 514,745 | 623,588 | 439,895 |
| 1862 | 325,768 | 229,976 | 555,744 | 24,391 | 10,080 | 4,525 | 37,836 | 38,203 | 104 | 603 | 844,969 | 910,862 | 465,430 |
| 1863 | 330,571 | 243,760 | 574,331 | 23,906 | 9,502 | 4,227 | 38,983 | 34,800 | 110 | 646 | 295,180 | 450,646 | 507,798 |
| 1864 | 348,279 | 257,222 | 605,501 | 25,680 | 8,887 | 4,554 | 36,156 | 21,779 | 93 | 538 | 260,169 | 522,602 | 479,463 |

| Year. | Live Stock. | | | | Shipping. | | | | Exports of Colonial Produce. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Inwards. | | Outwards. | | Gold. | | Wool. | |
| | Horses. | Horned Cattle. | Sheep. | Pigs. | Number of Vessels. | Tonnage. | Number of Vessels. | Tonnage. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| | | | | | | | | | ozs. | £ | lbs. | £ |
| 1855 | 33,430 | 534,113 | 4,577,872 | 20,686 | 1,907 | 551,726 | 1,995 | 581,557 | 2,793,065 | 11,172,261 | 22,584,234 | 1,405,659 |
| 1856 | 47,832 | 646,613 | 4,641,548 | 52,227 | 1,920 | 538,609 | 1,959 | 538,362 | 2,985,696 | 11,942,783 | 21,968,174 | 1,506,613 |
| 1857 | 55,683 | 614,537 | 4,766,022 | 43,632 | 2,190 | 694,564 | 2,207 | 684,526 | 2,761,528 | 11,046,113 | 17,176,920 | 1,335,642 |
| 1858 | 68,323 | 699,330 | 5,578,413 | 37,756 | 2,034 | 648,103 | 2,015 | 641,254 | 2,528,188 | 10,112,752 | 21,515,958 | 1,678,290 |
| 1859 | 69,288 | 683,534 | 5,794,127 | 50,965 | 2,026 | 634,131 | 2,056 | 661,518 | 2,280,676 | 9,122,702 | 21,660,295 | 1,756,950 |
| 1860 | 76,536 | 722,332 | 5,780,896 | 61,259 | 1,814 | 581,642 | 1,841 | 599,137 | 2,156,661 | 8,626,642 | 24,273,910 | 2,025,066 |
| 1861 | 84,057 | 628,092 | 6,239,258 | 43,480 | 1,778 | 549,195 | 1,820 | 540,807 | 1,967,420 | 7,869,758 | 23,923,195 | 2,095,264 |
| 1862 | 86,067 | 576,601 | 6,764,851 | 52,991 | 1,715 | 556,188 | 1,766 | 581,892 | 1,658,285 | 6,685,192 | 25,245,778 | 2,350,956 |
| 1863 | 103,328 | 675,272 | 7,115,943 | 79,655 | 1,739 | 624,061 | 1,782 | 618,052 | 1,627,066 | 6,520,957 | 25,579,886 | 2,049,491 |
| 1864 | 117,182 | 640,625 | 8,406,234 | 113,530 | 1,896 | 641,614 | 1,816 | 620,200 | 1,545,450 | 6,206,237 | 39,871,892 | 3,250,128 |

| Year. | Exports of Colonial Produce. | | | Imports. (Total Value.) | Exports. (Total Value.) | Revenue for the Service of each Year. | Expenditure for the Service of each Year. | Schools. | | Number of Churches, Chapels, &c. | Convictions.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Tallow. | | Hides and Skins. (Value.) | | | | | Number of Schools. | Scholars. | | |
| | Quantity. | Value. | | | | | | | | | |
| | lbs. | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | | | | |
| 1855 | 1,376,816 | 29,117 | 41,871 | 12,007,939 | 13,493,338 | 2,728,656 | 2,612,807 | 438 | 24,478 | 349 | 309 |
| 1856 | 1,970,976 | 35,980 | 72,103 | 14,962,269 | 15,489,760 | 2,972,496 | 2,668,834 | 455 | 26,323 | 473 | 272 |
| 1857 | 4,843,216 | 62,363 | 191,828 | 17,256,209 | 15,079,512 | 3,328,303 | 2,968,658 | 675 | 36,671 | 587 | 425 |
| 1858 | 2,275,056 | 43,987 | 106,527 | 15,108,249 | 13,989,209 | 2,973,383 | 3,092,720 | 740 | 42,432 | 645 | 535 |
| 1859 | 548,352 | 10,354 | 172,446 | 15,622,891 | 13,867,859 | 3,261,104 | 3,393,946 | 772 | 46,265 | 642 | 582 |
| 1860 | 788,144 | 18,269 | 144,236 | 15,093,730 | 12,962,704 | 3,082,461 | 3,315,307 | 836 | 51,668 | 874 | 416 |
| 1861 | 4,208,960 | 75,784 | 100,384 | 13,532,452 | 13,828,606 | 2,952,101 | 3,092,021 | 882 | 56,473 | 989 | 846 |
| 1862 | 3,998,904 | 66,515 | 130,350 | 13,487,787 | 13,039,422 | 3,269,079 | 3,039,497 | 989 | 65,541 | 1,137 | 769 |
| 1863 | 1,938,708 | 33,871 | 106,264 | 14,118,727 | 13,566,296 | 2,774,686 | 2,882,937 | 1,019 | 69,619 | 1,352 | 684 |
| 1864 | 3,882,256 | 60,230 | 102,724 | 14,974,815 | 13,898,384 | 2,958,336† | 2,840,103† | | 66,145 | 1,531 | 567 |

* The convictions to 1860 are only those in the Supreme Court. From 1861 to 1864 inclusive the convictions in Courts of General Sessions are included.

† The figures of Revenue and Expenditure given for 1864 are the amounts received and expended on account of the services of that year to the 31st of August 1865. The statements when completed will contain all receipts and payments on account of 1864 made up to the end of 1865.

WILLIAM HENRY ARCHER, Registrar-General.

# TASMANIA.



No. 19.

(Not received.)

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# SOUTH AUSTRALIA.



No. 20.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir D. DALY to the Right Hon. EDWARD CARDWELL, M.P.

(No. 2.) Government House, Adelaide,

SIR, January 24, 1866.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Blue Book of this Province for the year 1864.

The report of the Government statist, with the general statistics of the Colony for the same period, are appended, and exhibit gratifying evidence of prosperity and steady progress, which is, however, at present partially interrupted by a severe drought that has occasioned considerable losses to the "squatters" or holders of pastoral leases in the interior part of the country.

With this exception, which in its nature is temporary, although of not unfrequent occurrence, the condition of the Colony is very satisfactory.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., (Signed) D. DALY,
&c. &c. &c. Governor.

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REPORT to the Honourable JOHN HART, M.P., Chief Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

SIR, Chief Secretary's Office, Adelaide, December 20, 1865.

IN presenting to you the "Statistical Register of South Australia for the year ending 31st December 1864," I have the honour to submit the following Report for the information of his Excellency the Governor-in-Chief; and, in doing so, beg to express regret that circumstances beyond my control have delayed its publication for several weeks. Arrangements entered into for the future will, I trust, obviate a recurrence of any like delay, and as the public journals are now supplied with full statistical information at the close of the year it is of less moment that the *permanent* record of the progress of the Colony should be hastened in its preparation. In such a work accuracy and completeness must remain the chief considerations. It has not been necessary on this occasion to add much to the information hitherto supplied; some tables, however, have been varied, in order to give the particulars in a clearer or more succinct manner. Whilst opposed to too frequent alterations in the forms of supplying statistical information, as tending to destroy the facility for past reference and comparison, I shall still be glad to adopt any suggestions for their improvement that may be pointed out by persons interested in any particular subject.

*Population.*

The addition to the population during the year 1864 amounted to 6,925 persons, as compared with an increase during the previous 12 months of 5,087 souls, showing a rate of increase during 1864 of five per cent., as against three and three-quarters per cent. in 1863.

The male population was increased by 3,779 persons, and the female by 3,146, making the total inhabitants of the Province, on 31st December 1864, to number 147,341 persons of whom 75,888 were males and 71,453 females.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

| | Males. | Females. | Persons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Population on the 1st January 1864 | 72,109 | 68,307 | 140,416 |
| Increase of population by excess of immigration over emigration (by sea), to 31st December 1864 | 1,944 | 1,338 | 3,282 |
| Increase by excess of births over deaths, up to 31st December 1864 | 1,835 | 1,808 | 3,643 |
| Total on 31st December 1864 | 75,888 | 71,453 | 147,341 |
| Increase in 1864 | 3,779 | 3,146 | 6,925 |

From the table above given it will be observed that the disparity between the sexes was augmented during the year by 633 males, attributable to immigration, the addition from that source being 3,282 persons, of whom 1,944 were males and 1,338 females. The natural increase of the population by the excess of births over deaths added 3,643 persons of either sex in nearly equal proportion, viz., 1,835 males and 1,808 females. Although the excess in the number of the male population is not greater proportionately than it was shown to be at the last census, it is worthy of consideration whether the facilities afforded by our system of Government immigration should not be exerted to procure a still nearer approach to equality in the number of the sexes than at present obtains.

*Births, Marriages, and Deaths.*

Notwithstanding there were many more children born during the year 1864 than in any previous year, the natural increase of population was somewhat less than that of the year 1863, being only 26 per 1,000 against 27·7 per 1,000; the consequence of a large mortality resulting from the prevalence of an epidemic (scarlatina), which proved exceedingly fatal among young children.

The total number of births registered amounted to 6,208, of which 3,183 were of male children, and 3,025 female, showing an increase over the year 1863 of 242 births. The proportion of births to the whole population at the commencement of the year was 44·0 per 1,000, the same rate as in 1863.

From the cause above mentioned the rate of mortality increased during the 12 months from 16·4 per 1,000 persons to 18·2 per 1,000. The actual number of deaths registered was 2,565 in 1864, against 2,221 in the previous year, an increase of 344 deaths. As the number of deaths of children under five years of age shows an increase of 276 in 1864, being 1,639, and in 1863, 1,363, the deaths among children last year reached nearly two-thirds of the whole mortality.

With respect to the mortality among infants, the number of deaths during 1864 exceeded those of the preceding year by 180, having amounted to 1,214, or at the rate of 47·3 per cent. of the gross mortality, showing an increase of only 0·8 per cent. on that of 1863, but a reduction of 5·7 per cent. on that of 1862.

The number of marriages registered was 1,291, or 139 more than in 1863, being the largest number recorded in any one year.

*Immigration and Emigration.*

The influx of population was greater in the year under review than in any since 1858, the total arrivals by sea numbering 5,958 souls, of whom 3,720 were males and 2,238 females, showing an increase during 1864 of 1,724 souls. The departures were fewer by 216 persons, numbering 2,676 in the former as compared with 2,892 in 1863. The number of persons remaining in the Province was, therefore, 3,282, or 1,940 in excess of the addition in 1863, which only amounted to 1,342 souls, that number, however, being more than twice the annual addition during the preceding four years.

The total number of arrivals from the United Kingdom was 2,859; from British Colonies, 2,983; and from Foreign States, 116, as compared with 1,765, 2,417, and 52 respectively in 1863. The increase in the number of arrivals from the United Kingdom was, therefore, 1,094 persons; from British Colonies, 566; and from Foreign States, 64 persons; the departures to Great Britain and to British Colonies showing a considerable falling off, the whole number leaving during 1864 being 2,676 persons only, or, with the exception of 1861, less than in any year since 1850.

Eight Government immigrant vessels arrived during the year, landing 2,647 souls, of whom 1,611 were of English, 245 of Scotch, and 791 of Irish nationality. The male immigrants exceeded the number of female immigrants by 271, the former num-

bering 1,459, and the latter 1,188 persons; in fact, during the two past years the number of male immigrants introduced at the public expense has considerably exceeded the number of the other sex, a subject referred to under the head "Population." Only four immigrant ships arrived during 1863, landing 1,499 souls, and two vessels in 1862, Government immigration having been gradually resumed since October of the latter year.

During the past decade 29,341 persons have been added to the community by the excess of arrivals over departures by sea, the assisted immigration during the same period amounting to 31,327 souls.

In the five years terminating with 1859, the number of Government immigrants introduced amounted to 23,650, whilst the addition to the population from immigration was 25,577 persons. In the last half of the decade, 1860–64, the increased population from this source was 5,691, although 5,750 persons were brought out at the expense of the State. In the former quinquennial period 649,593*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* was devoted to immigration expenses, and 99,370*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* during the latter.

### *Public Worship.*

Twenty-four new places of worship were opened during the year, providing further accommodation for 2,782 persons, making the total number of churches and chapels within the Province to be 455, capable of seating 79,595 persons. In addition thereto, 7,621 persons could be accommodated in 180 rooms used for religious worship. The aggregate number of places of worship used during 1864 was 635, containing 87,216 sittings, sufficient to accommodate at one time three-fifths of the population, or every man, woman, and child of 14 years of age and upwards. Last year there was one place of worship to every 233 persons; the same extent of accommodation has been maintained. The progress effected during the past three years in this direction is evidenced in the following table:—

| ——— | 1862. | 1863. | 1864. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of churches or chapels - | 410 | 431 | 455 |
| „ sittings in ditto - - | 72,816 | 76,813 | 79,595 |
| „ rooms used, &c. - - | 172 | 170 | 180 |
| „ sittings in ditto - - | 5,800 | 7,065 | 7,621 |
| Total number of places of worship - | 582 | 601 | 635 |
| „ sittings provided - | 78,616 | 83,878 | 87,216 |

It will also be observed that a marked increase has taken place in the number of, and attendance at, Sunday schools, as shown in the following statement, for a like period:—

| —— | 1862. | 1863. | 1864. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sunday schools - - - | 359 | 360 | 382 |
| Sunday-school teachers - - | 2,840 | 3,017 | 3,254 |
| Sunday scholars - - - | 20,705 | 21,799 | 23,087 |

From the above it appears that 22 new schools have been opened; that there is an increase of 237 in the number of teachers, and of 1,288 in the number of Sunday scholars. About one-half of the children of the ages from five to fifteen years would seem from these returns to attend a Sunday school, and that there is one teacher to every seven scholars. The number of male teachers is stated to be 1,652, and of female teachers 1,602; whilst the scholars of the former sex are represented to be 11,365, and 11,722 of the latter.

### *Education.*

Twenty-nine new schools were licensed by the Central Board of Education during 1864, but nine licenses being discontinued or withdrawn, the additional number in operation throughout the year was 20 only, showing an increase of 8 per cent. on the number last year.

The aggregate number in operation was 267, superintended by 174 schoolmasters and 93 schoolmistresses. The total number of scholars was 12,959, of whom 7,046 were boys and 5,913 girls; or 54·4 per cent. of the former and 45·6 per cent. of the latter sex,

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being nearly the same proportion as last year. The average number of scholars on the roll at each licensed school was the same as in former years, viz., 48·5, and the average attendance 38·5. Four-fifths of the whole number of scholars were in attendance at schools in the country districts. The average number attending town schools was 70, and 45·6 at country schools. The average attendance was 10,293 scholars, being 79·5 per cent. of the number on the roll, or two per cent. higher than in the previous year.

With respect to the ages of children receiving instruction at licensed schools it is stated that 36 per cent. are under seven years of age, 57 per cent. are from seven to 12 years old, and only six per cent. are above 12 years of age.

Three additional district schoolhouses were completed during the year, making the total number erected to date 56, all held in trust for educational purposes. The total amount of aid rendered by Government to their erection, by supplementing private subscriptions, has been 10,595*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*

The expenditure defrayed by the Board in the payment of stipends to licensed teachers, amounted to 12,914*l.*, giving an average sum for each scholar of 19*s.* 11*d.* The amount of school fees received by the teachers from the parents, &c. of scholars was 12,555*l.* 10*s.*, making 21*s.* for each scholar. A further sum of 1,006*l.* 13*s.* was paid to teachers for the instruction of destitute children and orphans, the average cost for each child being 2*l.* This is exclusive of the cost of the Adelaide free school in connexion with the Destitute Asylum, the average cost of each scholar attending thereat being 4*l.* 10*s.* Each licensed school costs the State on an average 57*l.* 18*s.*, expenses of inspection, &c. included.

During the past ten years the Government have devoted 151,439*l.* to the cause of education generally, or on the average 12,620*l.* annually; the sum of 18,388*l.* having been spent, however, during the past year.

*Charitable Institutions.*

The number of admissions into the Adelaide Hospital during 1864 was 952, or 12 less than in the previous year. A greater number of male patients and a lesser number of female patients were treated than during 1863. Of the former sex 667 were treated as against 640, and of the latter 385 as compared with 443. Of the total number under treatment, 79 terminated fatally; 858 patients were discharged either cured or relieved, leaving 115 in the establishment at the close of the year, 15 more (males) than at the commencement. The daily average number in the hospital was 118; 75 males and 43 females. Their average stay in acute diseases was 17 days; and in chronic cases the average duration was 88 days in the case of males and 76 days in that of females. An improved method of classifying the various diseases under treatment has been introduced, and is identical with the nosological table now adopted in the registration of deaths.

The Lunatic Asylum at Adelaide being the only institution of the kind in the Province, its records afford a criterion of the amount of lunacy prevalent, as cases are promptly forwarded thereto from all parts of the country. The number of inmates on the 31st December 1864 was 199; 111 males and 88 females, as compared with 191 on the same day in the preceding year. Out of 266 patients under treatment 46 were discharged, cured or relieved, and 21 died in the asylum. The daily average number of inmates was 111 males and 83 females. The number of admissions was, however, only 75 during the year, as against 83 in that previous, all but 10 being admitted without payment of fees. It is satisfactory to note that, notwithstanding the additional population, and the increased facilities for admission of patients, and improved regulations for treatment under the new law, the admissions during 1864 were below the average of the preceding five years.

None but the aged and infirm, the sick, and orphan or deserted children, are admitted into the Destitute Asylum, the inmates of which institution averaged 146 (81 males and 65 females), of whom 63 were children, against 129 last year. Although more numerous than in the previous few years, the number of inmates was below the average of the preceding quinquennial period. Out-door relief was administered during 1864 to 422 persons throughout the Colony, or to three less than during the preceding year; 31 adult males received relief on medical certificate, and many of the female adults were relieved from the same cause. The remaining recipients were children, of whom there were no fewer than 356 receiving state support, necessitated by the death of the head of the family or by desertion.

The Government defray the whole of the cost of these institutions, which would doubtless be greater but for the large amount of medical and pecuniary assistance afforded through the numerous friendly societies existing. The total sum paid during the past

ten years, exclusive of cost of buildings, has been 160,411*l.* The cost during 1864 amounted to 18,037*l.*, of which the sum of 6,572*l.* was on account of the medical and hospital departments, 5,151*l.* on account of the lunatic asylum, and 6,314*l.* expenses connected with the relief of the destitute poor.

*Revenue and Expenditure.*

The financial returns for the year under review are of a very satisfactory nature, the revenue for 1864 being 23 per cent. in advance of that for 1863, and the expenditure a few thousand pounds less.

The account in either year was as follows:—Receipts in 1864, 775,837*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*; in 1863, 631,700*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*; increase, 144,137*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* Payments in 1864, 626,688*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*, and in 1863, 635,205*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*; decrease, 8,516*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* The principal increase appears in the ordinary revenue, which amounted in 1864 to 512,591*l.*, as compared with 394,538*l.* in the previous year, showing an increase of 30 per cent.

The Land Fund amounted to 263,246*l.*, as compared with 237,162*l.*, or an addition of 26,084*l.* or only 11 per cent.

The revenue from Customs (the only source of taxation) amounted to 203,349*l.*, being at the rate of 1*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* per head of the population—a burden very much below that borne by any other Australian community.

The total expenditure in connexion with public works was 248,004*l.*; of which sum 136,675*l.* was defrayed out of the public revenue on works and buildings, and 92,643*l.* from the same source in the redemption of bonds and the payment of interest; the sum expended from the Public Works Loan Fund amounting to 18,686*l.* only.

It appears that during the 10 years ending December 1864, more than *half a million* sterling has been expended out of the *ordinary* revenue upon public works and immigration, in addition to the departmental charges connected therewith, which amount to a large sum. The Land Fund receipts have thus been supplemented out of the ordinary revenue, by nearly *one-fourth*, as against 16 per cent. during the decennial period terminating in 1863, and six per cent. in that closing with 1862.

The land sales alone would have provided, during this period, little more than three-fourths of the sum that has actually been spent on public works and immigration.

Following is a statement showing the amounts for the decennial period ending 31st December 1864 to have been expended as follows, viz.:—

| | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| To defray the cost of Public Works - - - - | 1,622,213 | 17 | 10 |
| „ interest and redemption of loans for Public Works - | 617,847 | 18 | 0 |
| „ immigration - - - - - | 748,964 | 11 | 6 |
| Total expenditure on Public Works and Immigration - | 2,989,026 | 7 | 4 |
| Amount of Land Fund receipts - - - | 2,420,868 | 9 | 5 |
| Deficiency of Land Fund receipts - - | 568,157 | 17 | 11 |

It would appear, therefore, that during the past 10 years a far larger sum has been devoted to the opening up of the country and the introduction of labour than the requirements of the law at present in force demand; namely, that two-thirds of the receipts from the sale of lands be appropriated to the former object, and one-third to the latter.

*Loans for Public Works.*

The public debt was reduced during the year by 27,550*l.*, leaving the amount on the 31st December 1864 at 839,300*l.* The total sum borrowed on these loans, which have been raised exclusively for the carrying out of public works in aid of sums expended from the general revenue, amounts to 1,068,900*l.*, of which 229,600*l.* has been paid off, leaving unredeemed the amount above stated.

Provision is made for the liquidation of the present debt during the course of the ensuing 27 years.

The public indebtedness amounts to 5*l.* 14*s.* per head of the population—about one-half less than that of either of our neighbours; whilst the average liability for interest and sinking fund during the next 20 years, as at present authorized, only amounts to 8*s.* 9*d.* per head in any single year.

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*Banking.*

Five banks carried on business in Adelaide during 1864, and their operations were further extended by the opening of several new branches and agencies throughout the country districts. The increase in wealth and the soundness of the financial position of traders will be manifest on a comparison of the following statements of the aggregate assets and liabilities of the several banks for the three half years ending December, 1862, 1863, and 1864, respectively :—

LIABILITIES.

| | 1862. | | | 1863. | | | 1864. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | *s.* | *d.* | £ | *s.* | *d.* | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
| Notes in circulation | 228,766 | 7 | 8 | 232,481 | 18 | 9 | 315,126 | 6 | 8 |
| Bills in circulation | 9,851 | 7 | 4 | 7,832 | 7 | 8 | 12,700 | 9 | 9 |
| Balances due to other banks | 17,171 | 12 | 8 | 24,904 | 5 | 0 | 11,715 | 2 | 4 |
| Deposits | 703,035 | 11 | 3 | 787,104 | 2 | 11 | 1,158,931 | 11 | 11 |
| Total average Liabilities | 958,824 | 18 | 11 | 1,052,322 | 14 | 4 | 1,498,473 | 10 | 8 |

ASSETS.

| | 1862. | | | 1863. | | | 1864. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | *s.* | *d.* | £ | *s.* | *d.* | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
| Coin and bullion | 270,433 | 13 | 7 | 326,875 | 11 | 8 | 411,710 | 3 | 0 |
| Government securities | 4,600 | 0 | 0 | 4,600 | 0 | 0 | 4,600 | 0 | 0 |
| Landed property and bank premises | 56,461 | 1 | 11 | 55,185 | 11 | 10 | 60,808 | 18 | 11 |
| Notes and bills of other banks | 9,268 | 15 | 2 | 7,170 | 3 | 10 | 8,109 | 9 | 4 |
| Balances due from other banks | 47,244 | 0 | 0 | 82,561 | 5 | 9 | 151,312 | 15 | 1 |
| Notes and bills discounted, and other debts due to banks not enumerated | 1,542,906 | 19 | 0 | 1,603,564 | 12 | 11 | 1,724,759 | 5 | 4 |
| Total average Assets | 1,930,914 | 9 | 8 | 2,079,957 | 6 | 0 | 2,361,300 | 11 | 8 |

The usual returns, showing the rates of interest allowed by the banks during the year, the course of exchange in each quarter, and a comparative statement of the bullion held, and note circulation, will be found in their usual places under the above heading.

*Savings Bank.*

Very large increases are apparent in the several items of the savings bank return, showing a very healthy state to exist amongst the working classes, the chief supporters of this institution. Taking the figures for five years, as given below, it will be observed, that the number of depositors has more than doubled during that period, and that the amount deposited annually has increased to the like extent; whilst the amount to the credit of the depositors is nearly three-fold that to their credit in 1860.

| | 1860. | 1861. | 1862. | 1863. | 1864. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New accounts opened (number) | 893 | 1,081 | 1,264 | 1,440 | 1,806 |
| Increase in depositors (number) | 367 | 681 | 629 | 834 | 1,132 |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Amount deposited | 52,293 | 65,373 | 79,482 | 91,783 | 120,924 |
| „ withdrawn | 38,168 | 37,627 | 54,495 | 63,393 | 87,731 |
| „ depositors' balances | 88,889 | 121,414 | 152,663 | 189,143 | 231,972 |
| „ reserve funds | 9,126 | 10,175 | 10,842 | 12,062 | 13,431 |
| „ total funds | 99,016 | 131,590 | 163,506 | 201,205 | 245,403 |

The funds of the depositors, on which interest is allowed at the rate of five per cent. per annum, are invested in Government securities of the value of 11,600*l.*, by bank deposits, and by loans on mortgage to the extent of 138,371*l.* sterling.

*Imports and Exports.*

In no previous year have the Customs returns exhibited so great an advancement in trade and commerce as in those of 1864, which year, for all connected with those pur-

suits, was one of unparalleled prosperity. In a single year the external commerce of the Colony increased at the rate of *thirty* per cent.—the combined import and export trade amounting, during 1864, to 5,718,476*l.*, as against 4,387,096*l.* during the previous year, showing an increase of 1,331,380*l.* sterling in the twelvemonth's operations. The year 1863 showed an increase over its predecessor of 420,644*l.*, or *ten* per cent.; or only one-third of the increase witnessed by its successor.

The value of the goods imported amounted to 2,412,931*l.*, showing an increase of 384,652*l.* over that of the previous year, or 19 per cent.; whilst the total exports amounted to 3,305,545*l.*, or nearly a million sterling (946,728*l.*) over those of 1863, being an addition of *forty* per cent.

As indicative of the enhanced purchasing power of the community, it may be mentioned that the goods retained for home consumption were valued at 2,122,923*l.*, or 20 per cent. above that of the previous year, showing the sum paid by the inhabitants for imported goods to be at the rate of 14*l.* 8*s.* per head of the whole community.

Nearly the whole of our exports consist of staple produce, the raw material of the Colony. In fact, ten-elevenths of the total exports during 1864, or over *three millions* sterling, were of this description; comparatively little business being done with the other Colonies in imported goods, the whole of the imports re-exported during the year amounting to 290,008*l.*, an increase, however, of 26,547*l.* on the previous year.

A large foreign demand, at remunerative prices, having ruled for most descriptions of produce, especially agricultural, of which there was an abundant supply, induced an unexampled export trade, amounting to 3,015,537*l.*, being an increase of 920,181*l.*, or 45 per cent., or nearly six times the increase in the preceding year.

The produce exported during the year was valued at 42 per cent. more than the imported goods purchased for home consumption; the figures being 3,015,537*l.* and 2,122,923*l.* respectively, showing a difference of 892,614*l.* in favour of exports. Notwithstanding the large extent to which foreign goods are purchased, as before pointed out, it is significant to note that so large a balance as nine-tenths of a million should be added in a single year to the wealth of comparatively so small a number of individuals.

With the United Kingdom our business relations were only slightly in excess of those of 1863, amounting to 2,136,091*l.*, of which the imports were valued at 1,217,568*l.*, and the exports direct at 918,523*l.*; the former exceeding the latter by 299,045*l.*, as against 241,826*l.* in the previous year. The balance of trade with the mother country is of course in favour of the Colony, although not so shown in the returns, as very large shipments of minerals and wool appear therein as exported to the other Colonies, being, in fact, only sent there at certain seasons for transhipment to Great Britain. It is important to bear in mind that South Australia is a consumer of British goods imported *direct* (to say nothing of the quantity reaching it by way to Melbourne) to the extent of 8*l.* 5*s.* for every man, woman, and child in the community.

The chief increase in commerce was in the intercolonial business, our trade with Victoria having increased most prominently. In 1863 the combined trade with that Colony amounted to 999,928*l.*; at the close of 1864 it had reached 1,951,729*l.*, or nearly one million sterling additional. The principal increase is in the export trade, although the importations thence have been largely added to.

In 1863 our shipments amounted to 558,001*l.*, and our imports to 441,927*l.* In 1864 the former reached 1,254,654*l.*, and the latter 697,075*l.*, showing an increase in the imports of 255,148*l.*, or 58 per cent., and in the shipments of 696,653*l.*, or 125 per cent. The balance of trade was in our favour in 1863 to the amount of 116,074*l.*, and last year to the extent of 557,578*l.* sterling.

Coin of the value of 260,142*l.* was brought into this Province chiefly from Victoria during the 12 months; the balance retained in the Colony up to 31st December being 216,519*l.* sterling, or 161,519*l.* more than was retained during the preceding year.

New South Wales, ranking second to Victoria in importance as consumers of South Australian produce, also shows a very considerable increase in the operations of 1864, the combined import and export trade amounting to 844,644*l.*, as compared with 484,061*l.* in the previous year, or an addition of nearly 80 per cent. The exports hence being nearly double, viz., 632,127*l.*; and the imports being 212,517*l.*, as against 146,583*l.*, showing a balance of trade in our favour of 419,609*l.*, as compared with 190,895*l.* in the year preceding.

The New Zealand trade, which is almost entirely one of export, amounted to 184,045*l.*, as against 153,062*l.* in 1863, an increase of 30,983*l.* With Queensland also a large increase in the amount of our exports appears, that Colony taking produce of the value of 86,257*l.*, as against 31,679*l.* in the previous year. On the other hand, with

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Western Australia and Tasmania, trade has declined. The business done, however, has always been small; the imports during 1864 from the two places only amounted to 24,350*l.*, and the exports to 17,447*l.* Again, with Mauritius, trade was less active, the imports thence only amounting to 131,733*l.*, or 12,497*l.* less than in 1863; while our shipments thereto have been reduced from 27,664*l.* to 21,364*l.* With the Cape, likewise, our shipments fell off from 81,406*l.* to 5,490*l.*, owing to the high rates ruling nearer home.

The exports to India—principally fine copper—amounted to 122,333*l.*, as compared with 208,000*l.* The imports are almost nominal. Hongkong took produce, flour, &c. of the value of 10,450*l.*; Batavia, to the extent of 16,270*l.*; Bourbon, 3,531*l.*; and the Brazils, 33,054*l.* worth of wool and copper.

With other foreign countries, trade is almost exclusively confined to imports thence, having received goods from California to the value of 2,050*l.*; China, 76,804*l.*; Hamburg, 7,513*l.*; Sweden, 11,744*l.*; and the United States, 21,080*l.*, without any exports direct in return.

Many additional particulars respecting commercial progress can be obtained from the voluminous tables supplied by the Collector of Customs.

### *Exports, the Produce of the Colony.*

Statements regarding the development of the various interests of the Province, based solely on a comparison of one year with another being in many instances calculated to mislead, an inquirer into their relative progress should review the transactions extending over a number of years, for which purpose decennial tables are inserted. Where, as in this country, industrial pursuits are especially liable to periodic and uncertain influences, either for their rapid progression or retardment, it is only by a comparison of the results of an extended period that reliable information can be obtained. With this view I continue to supply a system of tables by which the average results may be shown as closely as possible from a review of the operations at the beginning, middle, and termination of a decade, the same information in quinquennial periods, and the average annual transactions in such periods.

In the following table will be found the total value of the exports of Colonial produce, and of the three principal articles, in the years 1855, 1859, and 1864 respectively; together with the total value of the shipments made during the quinquennial periods ending in 1859 and 1864; also the average yearly exports in those periods, and the proportion which each of the shipments of agricultural, pastoral, and mineral produce bore to the total exports:—

| Period. | Total Exports of Produce. | Of which Exports. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Breadstuffs, Grain, &c. | Wool. | Copper and other Minerals. | Miscellaneous Products. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| In the year 1855 - - | 686,953 | 236,400 | 283,479 | 155,557 | 11,517 |
| „ 1859 - - | 1,502,165 | 554,265 | 484,977 | 411,018 | 51,905 |
| „ 1864 - - | 3,015,537 | 1,464,593 | 775,656 | 691,624 | 83,664 |
| Total in five years, 1855–59 - | 6,686,710 | 2,628,274 | 2,105,972 | 1,806,738 | 145,726 |
| „ 1860–64 - | 10,446,346 | 4,056,841 | 3,323,236 | 2,680,345 | 385,924 |
| Average of five years, 1855–59 - | 1,337,342 | 525,655 | 421,194 | 361,347 | 29,146 |
| „ 1860–64 - | 2,089,269 | 811,368 | 664,647 | 536,069 | 77,185 |
| Rate per cent. of average exports of 1855–59 - - - | 100· | 39·3 | 31·5 | 27·1 | 2·1 |
| Rate per cent. of average exports of 1860–64 - - - | 100· | 38·8 | 31·8 | 25·7 | 3·7 |

The immense progress the Colony has made during the past 10 years is very clearly shown in the above statement. In that period produce has been exported of the value of over 17 millions sterling; and, during the latter half of the period, the exports amounted to 10½ millions, as compared with six and three-quarter millions in the preceding five years, showing an increase of one-third, or three and three-quarter millions nearly. The *average* of the quinquennial period ending 1859 was 1,337,342*l.* per annum, and during that ended in 1864 2,089,269*l.* annually. In 1855 our exports

of produce amounted to 686,953*l.*; in 1859, to 1,502,165*l.*; and in the year just closed they reached 3,015,537*l.*—an advance of one hundred per cent. during the last five years. In 1855 the exports of produce averaged 8*l.* per head of the population; in 1859, 12*l.* 3*s.* per head; and last year, at the rate of 20*l.* 9*s.* per head of a population numbering about 150,000 souls.

In my last report I mentioned that, taking the physical strength of the people into account, represented in South Australia by one-third of the whole population—namely, the males of fourteen years of age and upwards—it appeared that in 1863 we were able, after providing for our own necessities (in themselves greater than in the neighbouring Colonies, as we support, in proportion, a greater number of women and children), to export a surplus equivalent to 45*l.* per man; the other Colonies exporting (inclusive of gold) at a rate of less than 40*l.* per man. A similar calculation for the past year shows that South Australia, in 1864, was enabled to ship surplus produce in the whole equal to *sixty pounds sterling* per head for each male of fourteen years of age and upwards resident in the province.

Agricultural, pastoral, and mineral produce formed, as usual, the great bulk of the year's exports, and wool and copper were shipped in quantities of nearly equal value; but the breadstuffs exported were worth as much as the pastoral and mineral produce put together. This was, however, the result of exceptional circumstances, the value of cereal produce usually averaging from ten to fifteen per cent. higher than those of the other two staples; in fact, comparing the average yearly exports of each class during the past five years with the averages for the preceding similar period, it will be found that the shipments by agriculturists bore a less percentage to the value of the total exports during 1860–64 than in the years 1855–59. For instance, in the two periods breadstuffs, &c., have decreased from 39·3 per cent. to 38·8 per cent. of the total exports of produce, minerals, from 27·1 to 25·7 per cent.; and on the other hand, wool has increased from 31·5 to 31·8 per cent., and miscellaneous products from 2·1 to 3·7 per cent. By adopting this method of comparison from year to year, a more correct view of the relative progress of the country's principal industries is placed before us than by adopting a shorter period as the basis of comparison. The following table has been prepared and inserted with the view of illustrating the system:—

| Five Years ending with | Ratio of Average of Five Years' Exports of each Class to total Exports = 100. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Breadstuffs. | Wool. | Minerals. | Miscellaneous. |
| | Per Cent. | Per Cent. | Per Cent. | Per Cent. |
| 1855 - - | 32·3 | 28·4 | 32·9 | 6·4 |
| 1856 - - | 37·1 | 29·0 | 28·5 | 5·4 |
| 1857 - - | 40·4 | 30·8 | 24·6 | 4·2 |
| 1858 - - | 40·6 | 30·7 | 25·4 | 3·3 |
| 1859 - - | 39·3 | 31·5 | 27·1 | 2·1 |
| 1860 - - | 38·2 | 31·6 | 27·6 | 2·6 |
| 1861 - - | 38·0 | 32·5 | 26·7 | 2·8 |
| 1862 - - | 35·5 | 33·4 | 27·2 | 3·9 |
| 1863 - - | 35·2 | 33·9 | 27·0 | 3·9 |
| 1864 - - | 38·8 | 31·8 | 25·7 | 3·7 |

From a careful review of the above statement, much useful information may be gathered; whilst a cursory glance shows how steadily and equably have the three great interests of South Australia progressed side by side during the past ten years, notwithstanding temporary checks occasionally sustained by either.

### *Breadstuffs, Grain, &c.*

Upon the publication of the agricultural statistics of the several Australian Colonies for 1863-4, it was found that although in South Australia the harvest was the most prolific on record, those of New South Wales and Victoria proved to be almost total failures; consequently prices of all descriptions of cereals rapidly advanced, and a considerable demand set in for our surplus breadstuffs, of which an unprecedented quantity was exported during the twelve months, the value thereof amounting to 1,464,593*l.*, an increase of 717,477*l.* upon the previous year, or more than cent. per cent.

The *quantity* of wheat and flour shipped during 1864 was together 76,552 tons or 16,118 tons more than in 1863—41,817 tons being exported in the shape of flour, and the

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remainder in grain, 1,563,080 bushels, or an increase of 630,808 bushels over the previous year. In 1860, our exports of breadstuffs were only 26,476 tons, or about 500 tons a-week; in 1862, they had doubled, or amounted to 51,092 tons, or nearly 1,000 tons a week; and in 1864 they reached 76,552 tons, or nearly 1,500 tons per week, being thrice the weekly quantity shipped ten years ago.

The yearly shipments of flour and wheat during the last five years have *averaged* twice those of the preceding like period; whilst the cereal exports for the year 1864 were thirteen times greater than those of 1855. Subjoined is a tabular statement showing the several particulars:—

| Period. | Flour. | Wheat. | Total in Flour, at 45 bushels to ton. | Bran and Pollard. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Tons. | Bushels. | Tons. | Tons. |
| In the year 1855 | 5,759 | 8,456 | 5,947 | 1,863 |
| „ 1859 | 19,350 | 292,736 | 25,855 | 4,330 |
| „ 1864 | 41,817 | 1,563,080 | 76,552 | 8,209 |
| Total in five years, 1855–59 | 103,566 | 857,792 | 122,628 | 20,751 |
| „ 1860–64 | 171,320 | 4,105,456 | 262,552 | 30,468 |
| Average of five years, 1855–59 | 20,713 | 171,558 | 24,525 | 4,150 |
| „ 1860–64 | 34,264 | 821,091 | 52,510 | 6,093 |

It will be observed that the increase in *quantity* exported over that of 1863, was 16,118 tons, or 26·6 per cent.—whilst the augmented value is returned as 717,477*l.*, or 96 per cent.; this is explained by the high rates obtained in 1864, when the price of wheat averaged 8*s.* 6*d.* per bushel, and flour 20*l.* 9*s.* per ton, throughout the year, the average prices ruling during 1863, being 4*s.* 10*d.* per bushel for wheat, and 12*l.* per ton for flour. So great an advance in the value of a single article of export, combined with the largely increased production, naturally had a very encouraging effect on producers; and, whilst accelerating the progress of agriculture, greatly promoted the development of other industries by the introduction of a considerable amount of capital.

Victoria was the largest consumer of South Australian produce; in 1864, taking 16,537 tons of flour and 104,146 quarters of wheat, as compared with 9,392 tons of the former and 25,061 quarters of the latter in the preceding year. New South Wales, which in former years had taken the greatest quantity, ranked second, receiving 15,532 tons of flour and 63,136 quarters of wheat, as against 13,772 tons and 47,373 quarters, in 1863. Queensland took 3,481 tons, as compared with 2,375 tons the year before. Smaller quantities than usual were shipped to foreign ports, owing to the more favourable market nearer to hand.

### *Minerals.*

Mineral produce was exported to the value of 691,624*l.* during the past year—showing an increase of 149,231*l.* on the value of that shipped in 1863. As exhibiting the immense development of the mines of South Australia it is only necessary to state, that during the past ten years minerals worth four and a half millions sterling have been sent away; and that last year's production was fourfold greater than that of 1855. In the latter year, the exports of mining produce only, amounted to 155,557*l.*; in 1859, they reached 411,018*l.*, whilst the production of 1864 was valued at 691,624*l.* A comparison of the quantities would show a still more favourable progression, particulars for which are afforded in the annexed table:—

| Periods. | Copper. | Lead. | Copper Ore. | Lead Ore. | Regulus. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cwts. | Cwts. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. |
| In the year 1855 | 12,255 | 16 | 4,039 | 144 | 63 |
| „ 1859 | 56,745 | 1,261 | 7,306 | 262 | 141 |
| „ 1864 | 134,055 | 63 | 4,545 | 566 | 52 |
| Total in five years, 1855–59 | 218,669 | 1,277 | 35,546 | 2,716 | 508 |
| „ 1860–64 | 442,442 | 3,840 | 31,018 | 1,198 | 1,237 |
| Average of five years, 1855–59 | 43,734 | 255 | 7,109 | 543 | 101 |
| „ 1860–64 | 88,488 | 768 | 6,204 | 240 | 247 |

From the above it appears that the production of fine copper has increased from 612 tons in 1855, to 6,702 tons in 1864—an elevenfold increase. The shipment of fine copper alone, during 1864, amounted to 130 tons per week, as against 92 tons in the previous year. By far the greater part of the copper ore raised being now smelted in the Colony, the export of this article has gradually declined, 4,545 tons only being shipped in 1864.

The following table shows the quantities and values of the different minerals shipped during the past five years :—

| Mineral. | | 1860. | 1861. | 1862. | 1863. | 1864. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fine copper | cwts. | 65,429 | 61,047 | 85,872 | 96,039 | 134,055 |
| | £ | 331,775 | 294,572 | 400,591 | 447,944 | 637,791 |
| Copper ore | tons. | 7,097 | 7,817 | 6,216 | 5,343 | 4,545 |
| | £ | 89,130 | 133,749 | 124,263 | 83,262 | 38,125 |
| Lead | cwts. | 1,824 | 1,256 | 426 | 271 | 63 |
| | £ | 8,275 | 4,426 | 981 | 525 | 121 |
| Lead ore | tons. | 68 | 15 | 97 | 450 | 567 |
| | £ | 2,480 | 300 | 2,266 | 9,007 | 13,107 |
| Regulus | tons. | 338 | 390 | 418 | 39 | 52 |
| | £ | 14,877 | 19,125 | 19,518 | 1,655 | 2,480 |
| Total value | £ | 446,537 | 452,172 | 547,619 | 542,393 | 691,624 |

Although Great Britain and India are the principal markets for fine copper, the returns show very large shipments to Victoria, of course for transhipment. The shipments direct for Great Britain amounted to 50,492 cwts. against 21,088 cwts. in 1863; to India 23,479 cwts. as compared with 39,861 cwts.; and to Victoria the exports have increased, during the twelve months, from 35,050 cwts to 56,318 cwts. Nearly all the copper ore and other mineral produce is sent direct to Great Britain. The extraordinary productiveness of some of our mines, and the immense area over which minerals are found deposited has induced the employment of considerable capital and much labour, giving during the past few years a marked impetus to the development of other industries.

## *Wool.*

During 1864 the number of bales of wood shipped amounted to 50,946, being an increase on the previous year's shipments of 2,720 bales only, the addition during the preceding twelve months having amounted to 5,523 bales. The total weight of the South Australian clip of 1864 was 16,092,095 lbs., as compared with 15,566,787lbs. in 1863, and 13,229,009 lbs. the year before; the value in those years being 775,656*l.*, 715,935*l.*, and 635,270*l.*, respectively. The augmented weight of the 1864 clip was 525,308 lbs., or 3½ per cent.; in 1863, the increase was 2,337,778 lbs., or 18 per cent. This falling off was occasioned by a reduction in the shipments from Ports Augusta and Wakefield of nearly one-half—the first fruits of the drought—and would have had a serious effect on the total export, had not the deficiency been met by increased shipments from other ports. To show the result, it may be stated that had the shipments from the Northern ports increased in the same ratio as those from the other ports of the province, the additional quantity of wool exported would have amounted to thirty per cent., instead of only to three and a half. The shipments at Port Adelaide, which may possibly include some of the Northern wool, were 16 per cent. above those of 1863; whilst the exports from the South-eastern district were no less than 116 per cent. greater.

The following table affords the necessary particulars for further inquiries into the subject :—

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| | 1862. | 1863. | 1864. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. |
| From Port Adelaide | 7,162,032 | 7,321,137 | 8,472,298 |
| Port Wakefield | 2,041,550 | 2,799,000 | 1,774,300 |
| Port Robe | 1,758,980 | 1,218,400 | 2,077,300 |
| Port Augusta | 2,180,354 | 4,128,641 | 2,990,403 |
| Port MacDonnell | 42,593 | 39,309 | 771,656 |
| Port Wallaroo | 43,500 | 60,300 | — |
| Port Victor | — | — | 6,138 |
| Total Export of South Australian Wool | 13,229,009 | 15,566,787 | 16,092,095 |
| Produce of other Colonies | 1,268,235 | 1,002,192 | 1,404,456 |
| Total shipment (lbs.) | 14,497,244 | 16,568,979 | 17,496,551 |
| Total shipment (bales) | 42,703 | 48,226 | 50,946 |
| | £ | £ | £ |
| Total Value of South Australian Wool | 635,270 | 715,935 | 775,656 |
| Total Value of other Wool | 74,969 | 60,610 | 73,469 |
| Total Value | 710,239 | 776,545 | 849,125 |

It will be seen that, besides our own clip, we exported Murray-borne and West Australian wool of 1,404,456 lbs. weight and 73,469*l.* value, showing a slight increase over the previous year.

Although the exports of pastoral produce do not show so great an advancement in 1864 as in former years, it is satisfactory to find that the value of the clip is stated to be three-quarters of a million sterling as compared with one-quarter of a million in 1855. During the past decade the gross value of South Australian wool exported amounted to 5,429,208*l.* the first five years of that period giving 2,105,972*l.*, and the last five years 3,323,236*l.* of the total amount. Between the years 1855–59 the annual clip averaged 421,194*l.*, whilst during the last five years the average annual value was 664,647*l.*, showing a difference of fifty-eight per cent. Further information is given in the subjoined statement:—

| Period. | Quantity. | Value. |
|---|---|---|
| | lbs. | £ s. d. |
| In the year 1855 | 5,590,171 | 283,479 0 0 |
| „ 1859 | 9,496,715 | 484,977 0 0 |
| „ 1864 | 16,092,095 | 775,656 0 0 |
| Total in five years, 1855–59 | 40,793,535 | 2,105,972 0 0 |
| „ 1860–64 | 69,783,653 | 3,323,236 0 0 |
| Average of five years, 1855–59 | 8,158,707 | 421,194 0 0 |
| „ 1860–64 | 13,956,730 | 664,647 0 0 |

The above table furthermore shows that the quantity of wool shipped in 1855 was 5,590,171 lbs., and that in 1859 it had advanced to 9,496,715 lbs., showing an increase of seventy per cent. during the five years. It is important to notice that, notwithstanding the falling off in last year's shipment as compared with the increase in the years immediately preceding, the progress made during the last five years has equalled that of the quinquennial period ending with 1859—the annual clip now reaching 16,092,095 lbs., or seventy per cent. more than in the last-mentioned year, being the same rate of increase as shown during the five years previous to that date.

*River Murray Trade.*

Steady, if not rapid, progress is apparent in the river trade. The combined imports and exports river-borne now amount to 180,000*l.* per annum, or thirty-two per cent. advance on the trade of 1863. Even with the Victoria side of the river a three-fold increase appears, and although very small in amount, it shows that, notwithstanding the exertions used to divert the traffic from its legitimate course, that branch of the river trade will progress with increased facilities. New South Wales took from us goods of the value of 105,281*l.*, as compared with 76,054*l.* last year, and sent down the river 75,374*l.* worth of produce, mostly wool, for shipment. The number of steamers arriving at South

Australian ports from up-river was twenty-two, as against thirteen last year, and the departures numbered twenty-six, or seven more than the year before. An examination of the Customs returns will afford much interesting information as to the description of trade with the settlers in Riverina, and the considerable importance it promises to attain.

*Shipping.*

The activity of trade during 1864 may be judged of from the very great increase in the number and tonnage of shipping employed. For instance, in 1863, 446 vessels of a total capacity of 127,826 tons, sufficed for carrying on our external trade, whilst, in 1864, no less than 619 vessels, of 161,293 total tonnage, were required. The principal increase was in the intercolonial trade, as will be seen from the following tables, which show with whom our external commerce is principally carried on.

| Ships. | | Countries. | Tonnage. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1863. | 1864. | | 1863. | 1864. |
| 57 | 59 | Great Britain | 28,265 | 29,948 |
| 164 | 260 | Victoria | 35,954 | 56,111 |
| 110 | 175 | New South Wales | 30,903 | 45,535 |
| 34 | 49 | Tasmania | 4,427 | 5,684 |
| 2 | 3 | Queensland | 368 | 571 |
| 17 | 17 | Western Australia | 6,253 | 5,246 |
| 8 | 15 | New Zealand | 2,873 | 3,234 |
| 5 | 3 | Cape of Good Hope | 1,444 | 1,028 |
| 3 | 1 | India | 1,604 | 472 |
| 20 | 15 | Mauritius | 4,368 | 3,370 |
| — | 1 | Bourbon | — | 369 |
| 2 | 1 | Hongkong | 1,575 | 216 |
| 1 | — | Vancouver's Island | 1,152 | — |
| 9 | 7 | Sweden | 5,331 | 3,671 |
| 1 | 1 | Hamburg | 120 | 188 |
| 2 | 7 | United States | 1,521 | 3,788 |
| 1 | — | Batavia | 352 | — |
| 4 | 3 | China | 1,157 | 664 |
| 440 | 617 | Total inwards | 127,667 | 160,095 |

It appears from the above that vessels entering ports in South Australia during 1864 numbered 177 more than in 1863, of an augmented capacity of 32,428 tons.

Similar large additions to the clearances outwards also appear, and considering the immense increase in the production of raw material, the employment of this much larger number of vessels in the carrying trade must apparently become permanent. The following particulars regarding the clearances outwards, are similar to those given above with respect to vessels inwards :—

| Ships. | | Countries. | Tonnage. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1863. | 1864. | | 1863. | 1864. |
| 25 | 22 | Great Britain | 14,465 | 11,677 |
| 160 | 279 | Victoria | 34,469 | 59,473 |
| 93 | 139 | New South Wales | 24,873 | 38,008 |
| 13 | 21 | Tasmania | 1,570 | 2,617 |
| 54 | 60 | New Zealand | 13,739 | 14,119 |
| 11 | 20 | Queensland | 1,968 | 3,662 |
| 19 | 19 | Western Australia | 6,926 | 6,063 |
| 9 | 8 | Mauritius | 2,568 | 1,904 |
| — | 2 | Bourbon | — | 375 |
| 3 | — | Singapore | 1,623 | — |
| 24 | 21 | India | 13,717 | 12,188 |
| 25 | 2 | Cape of Good Hope | 7,315 | 560 |
| 3 | 6 | Batavia | 1,097 | 2,210 |
| 1 | 1 | Brazils | 327 | 281 |
| 2 | 6 | Chili | 676 | 3,045 |
| 4 | — | Peru | 2,493 | — |
| — | 3 | Hongkong | — | 895 |
| — | 10 | Guam | — | 3,856 |
| 446 | 619 | Total outwards | 127,826 | 161,293 |

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Out of the above 619 vessels, 557 sailed with cargoes, only 62, or 10 per cent. of the whole number, leaving in ballast.

With so large an increase in shipping, the number of vessels visiting the outports has, of course, been greatly augmented. The following table, showing the number of vessels arriving at and departing from the several ports (of which there are eight in addition to Port Adelaide) at which cargo is landed and shipped, during the past two years, exhibits considerable development of trade thereat :—

| Inwards. | | | | Ports. | Outwards. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ships. | | Tonnage. | | | Ships. | | Tonnage. | |
| 1863. | 1864. | 1863. | 1864. | | 1863. | 1864. | 1863. | 1864. |
| 335 | 435 | 105,774 | 124,256 | Port Adelaide - - - | 341 | 448 | 107,333 | 128,373 |
| 1 | 5 | 298 | 479 | Port Augusta - - - | 5 | 6 | 2,496 | 3,035 |
| 8 | 11 | 1,539 | 1,681 | Port Elliot - - - | 18 | 13 | 3,403 | 1,943 |
| 24 | 38 | 1,717 | 4,751 | Port Macdonnell - - | 25 | 38 | 1,890 | 4,355 |
| 5 | 12 | 2,235 | 3,223 | Port Robe - - - - | 6 | 15 | 3,226 | 4,058 |
| 35 | 69 | 10,733 | 17,753 | Port Wallaroo - - - | 10 | 30 | 2,647 | 8,031 |
| 23 | 23 | 3,818 | 3,884 | Port Willunga - - - | 28 | 38 | 4,624 | 6,197 |
| 9 | 15 | 1,553 | 2,736 | Port Yankalilla - - - | 13 | 18 | 2,207 | 3,409 |
| — | 9 | — | 1,332 | Port Victor - - - | — | 13 | — | 1,943 |
| 440 | 617 | 127,667 | 160,095 | Total - - | 446 | 619 | 127,826 | 161,293 |

Besides the above, 26 vessels, of 4,090 tons, cleared at ports on the Murray, being engaged in the river trade.

The crews of vessels entering South Australian ports during 1864 numbered no less than 8,182 men. 94 vessels belong to Port Adelaide, of 12,942 tons register, an addition of 14 ships and 3,556 registered tonnage during the 12 months.

### *Land and Cultivation.*

In March last I was enabled to publish summary tables, showing the yield of the harvest of 1864–5, and in the following May, presented my sixth Annual Report on the Agricultural and Live Stock Statistics, for the year ending 31st March 1865, extracts from which are reproduced, in order to place the important particulars therein furnished, side by side with the other subjects of more general interest referred to in this retrospect.

"The area of country and suburban land alienated from the Crown during the twelve months ended 31st December 1864, amounted to 225,171 acres, or 65,379 acres more than in the year 1863—bringing up the total area of purchased land to 2,893,814 acres, or 19·64 acres per head of the estimated population. At the commencement of 1864, the average for each individual of the population was nineteen acres.

"Two-thirds of the alienated land is returned as being in the occupation of freeholders, maintaining the proportion existing in the previous year. Twenty per cent., or one in every five acres of the purchased land is under cultivation, as was the case in 1863. It would appear, therefore, that the sale of land, large as it was, did not exceed the requirements of the agriculturist.

"Notwithstanding the large purchases of land for grazing purposes, it is important to note that the ratio of cultivated to untilled land is maintained as 1 to 4; and it will be observed that the per centage of increase in cultivation during the season under review is similar to the rate at which the land sales were augmented during the twelve months preceding.

"In comparison with the respective populations, there is five times more land under tillage in South Australia than in the adjoining Colonies—there being four acres for every man, woman, and child in the province, or twelve acres for every male of fourteen years of age and upwards. Seeing that, of this division of the population, only one-sixth are engaged in agricultural pursuits, it follows that an eighty-acre section can receive but little more than the continuous labour of one statute adult throughout the year.

"The total area of land under cultivation amounts to 587,775 acres, against 555,968 acres in the previous season, showing 31,807 acres additional, or five and three-quarters per cent.

"The acreage of the wheat crop amounted to 390,836 acres, or two-thirds of the total cultivated land. In 1863–4 there were 335,758 acres under wheat, or sixty per cent. of the tilled land; the increase this season has therefore amounted to six per cent. The total produce of the harvest was 4,252,949 bushels, compared with 4,691,919 bushels in the yield of the previous harvest; showing a decrease of 438,970 bushels—the average yield per acre being only eleven bushels as against fourteen bushels, and one bushel less than the average production of the past seven seasons.

"On one occasion only during that period has the harvest been less productive, namely, in the year 1859-60, when only 9 bushels 38 lbs. per acre were reaped. The yield for each season, and other particulars respecting the cultivation of wheat during the septennial period just closed, is given in the following table. It will be seen that, in that short space of time, the growth of wheat has more than doubled.

| Season. | Acres cultivated. | Acres under Wheat. | Produce, Wheat. | Average per Acre. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Bushels. | B. lbs. |
| 1858–59 - - - | 264,462 | 188,703 | 2,109,544 | 11 11 |
| 1859–60 - - - - | 361,884 | 218,216 | 2,103,411 | 9 38 |
| 1860–61 - - - - | 428,816 | 273,672 | 3,576,593 | 13 4 |
| 1861–62 - - - - | 486,667 | 310,636 | 5,410,756 | 10 59 |
| 1862–63 - - - - | 494,511 | 320,160 | 3,841,824 | 12 0 |
| 1863–64 - - - - | 555,968 | 335,758 | 4,691,919 | 14 0 |
| 1864–65 - - - - | 587,775 | 390,836 | 4,252,949 | 11 0 |

"Seven-eighths of the wheat crop was reaped by machine, the area hand-reaped being less than last year, notwithstanding the increased cultivation. Out of 390,836 acres, 339,518 acres were gathered by machine, being an increase of 57,021 acres secured in that manner, whilst the quantity reaped by manual labour only amounted to 51,095 acres altogether. One, if not the most important advantage our farmers possess over those of the sister Colonies is the expedition and economy with which their crops can be secured, owing to the successful working of the reaping machines now universally used on all but hilly land, permitting of the grain being reaped, winnowed, cleaned, and bagged on the harvest field, and removed into store ere the day is closed.

"The high prices ruling for wheat caused the farmers to look more particularly to their grain crop for profit, and had the effect of reducing the breadth of land laid down for hay by 9,020 acres, the total area sown being only 66,570 acres as compared with 75,590 acres the year before; and as the average yield was four cwt. less, viz., twenty-three cwt. as against twenty-seven cwt. per acre, the deficiency in the crop is very large, no less than 25,637 tons; the total quantity grown being 76,656 tons as against 102,293 tons in 1863–4, showing a falling off of one-fourth in the supply of this description of fodder.

"There were 12,585 acres of barley sown, or 1,395 acres less; the quantity reaped being 207,022 bushels, or 46,979 bushels less; the average yield per acre being as low as 16 bushels 22 lbs., or one bushel 36 lbs. under the yield of the previous season. The yield of oats was still worse, only 15 bushels to the acre, being 4 bushels 5 lbs. below that of 1863–4; the quantity grown was nearly the same in both seasons, 75,135 bushels, the area sown, however, having increased from 3,923 acres to 5,093 acres.

"An addition of 104 acres appears in the breadth of land under subsidiary crops, the items being as follows:—For green forage, wheat, &c., 812 acres; maize, 40 acres; sorghum, 130 acres; lucerne, 856 acres, and permanent artificial grasses, 841 acres, and 222 acres of minor crops, including among others, mangol wurzel, rye, peas, tobacco, hops, and flax—all reported as succeeding favourably on the small scale attempted.

"Fallow land is returned as 94,777 acres, or 15,400 acres less, the augmented area under wheat having doubtless fully taxed the energies of the farmers.

"One-tenth more land has been planted with vines, making the total area of our vineyards to be 6,364 acres. Nine years ago they covered only 753 acres. During the past five years the area has doubled. Up to last season the proportion of bearing vines to those not yet productive was nearly equal; the present returns show 4,596,009 vines in bearing, to 2,831,971 unproductive.

"Only a short period has to elapse before the whole of the extensive vineyards planted during the past few years will be in full bearing; so that the annual production of wine will be rapidly augmented. Already the figures are high, for the vintage of the present season cannot be estimated at less than 1,000,000 gallons. That of last year, for which the returns are given, yielded 798,647 gallons, or 192,282 gallons more than its prede-

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cessor. It is important to notice that the quantity of wine now made is more than double that produced three years ago. The home consumption is doubtless large; but it would be satisfactory to find a demand in a foreign market, which at present has not been the case, the exports of the year amounting to 20,674 gallons only, or 7,031 gallons less than in 1863."

*Pastoral Occupation.*

"The live stock returns show an additional number of horses and sheep, but a large reduction in the number of cattle. Owing to the protracted drought in the far North, the police were unable to travel to collect the returns as usual; so that in two districts, the country north of Wilpena, the figures inserted in the accompanying tables are those given in February 1864, to which attention is called in a foot note.

"The number of horses is returned at 62,899, or 3,891 more than last year. 643 horses, valued at 10,955*l.*, were exported during the twelve months. As showing the importance of this trade, it may be stated that during the past five years 3,224 horses have been shipped, chiefly to India, of a total declared value of 69,748*l.* sterling.

"The total number of sheep depastured was 4,106,230, or 214,588 additional, showing an increase of only 5½ per cent. as compared with an increase in the previous season of 13⅓ per cent., and of 12½ per cent. the year before. During the twelve months, 186,526 sheep were exported overland to the neighbouring Colonies in excess of the imports, or 21,259 more than in 1863. The number travelling over the border during the first quarter of the current year, was 14,345, as compared with 59,029 during the same period last year. Two-thirds of the whole number of sheep are depastured within the limits of the proclaimed counties.

"The continued diminution in the number of cattle calls for serious attention. In each of the past seven years the returns show a decrease on the numbers of its predecessor, until the number now given is one-third less than the number returned in 1857. Then we depastured 310,460 head, now only 204,892 head. The falling off during the past season, as shown in the returns, is 21,274; but owing to the state of the far North, it is probable that the decrease is actually much greater, for, as the police state with regard both to cattle and sheep in that district, 'it is impossible to estimate the number that 'will survive the season.' Whatever the cause, it is plain that the number of cattle has diminished gradually and continually to an alarming extent during the past seven years."

*Railways.*

All the appliances of this department were severely taxed to meet the increased demands of both the goods and passenger traffic, induced by the abundant yield of the harvest of 1864. In either branch the augmented revenue amounted to one-fifth greater than that earned in 1863. The following is a comparative statement of the gross receipts and expenditure during the two years:—

| | 1863. | 1864. | 1863. | 1864. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| GROSS RECEIPTS. | | | £ | £ |
| Number of passengers | 309,898 | 359,035 | — | — |
| Passenger receipts | | | 25,788 | 32,274 |
| Tons of goods | 200,831 | 255,928 | — | — |
| Goods receipts | | | 69,192 | 94,405 |
| Other receipts | | | 2,276 | 2,567 |
| Total receipts | | | £ 97,256 | 129,246 |
| GROSS EXPENDITURE. | | | | |
| Management | | | 1,600 | 1,540 |
| Locomotive department | | | 18,353 | 19,366 |
| Maintenance of line | | | 17,134 | 22,358 |
| Other working expenses (including goods agency) | | | 42,389 | 56,328 |
| Total expenditure | | | £ 79,476 | 99,593 |

The subjoined abstract shows at a glance the progress of the railway system since its commencement. It comprises the net earnings (after deducting "goods agency" from either side of the account), the working expenses, the per centage they bore to the year's

net receipts, and the annual profits made, and returned into the Treasury in reduction of the sums paid as interest on the loans incurred for their construction :—

| Year. | Miles open. | Revenue. | Expenditure. | Per-centage of Expenditure. | Profit. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £ | £ | | £ |
| 1856 - - - | 7½ | 15,873 | 15,236 | 95·4 | 637 |
| 1857 - - - | 24½ | 39,528 | 37,774 | 92·0 | 1,754 |
| 1858 - - - | 32½ | 51,582 | 44,981 | 85·5 | 6,601 |
| 1859 - - - | 32½ | 48,068 | 39,871 | 82·5 | 8,197 |
| 1860 - - - | 45 | 55,588 | 43,636 | 78·5 | 11,952 |
| 1861 - - - | 57 | 64,935 | 53,808 | 82·1 | 11,127 |
| 1862 - - - | 57 | 67,483 | 54,400 | 80·7 | 13,083 |
| 1863 - - - | 57 | 70,420 | 52,639 | 74·7 | 17,781 |
| 1864 - - - | 57 | 95,490 | 65,837 | 69·0 | 29,653 |

It must be borne in mind that the balance of revenue over expenditure has been much reduced by the large sums paid out of the receipts for additional rolling stock, &c., usually placed to capital account; the profit, however, at present shown, yields two-thirds of the interest on the outlay, or four per cent. per annum.

### *Roads.*

Very large sums having been expended by local bodies since 1857, in the formation of district roads—of which there is no return yet procurable—the total length of road communication within the Province cannot accurately be stated. The amount spent by Municipalities and District Councils upon public works, however, amounted to 383,546*l.* since the above date, about one moiety of which has been raised by direct local taxation, the remainder being defrayed from the general revenue.

Accurate returns are, however, furnished by the Central Road Board, from which it appears that since the commencement of the Board's operations 293 miles of main road have been metalled and completed. During the past ten years, 236 miles of main road have been metalled and the whole length maintained in repair, the Board's expenditure for that period amounting to 741,925*l.*, the whole sum being defrayed out of the general revenue of the Colony.

### *Postal Communication.*

Additional postal accommodation was provided during 1864 by the establishment of 16 additional post offices, the extension of the length of mail routes by 171, and especially by the increase shown in the number of miles travelled by mails during the year, namely, 75,754 miles.

The total number of post offices open was 205, the several mail routes extending over 3,053 miles; the total distance travelled over by the mails being 733,526 miles. The following figures show the progress made during the last three years :—

| — | 1862. | 1863. | 1864. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of letters - - - | 1,640,153 | 1,817,379 | 2,189,474 |
| Number of newspapers - - - | 1,136,023 | 1,254,893 | 1,457,914 |
| Distance travelled by mails - - | 553,890 | 657,772 | 733,526 |
| | £ | £ | £ |
| Income - - - - - | 17,448 | 19,019 | 22,001 |
| Expenditure - - - - | 18,582 | 19,694 | 21,485 |

It will be seen that the income of the Post Office exceeds the expenditure, the subsidy for the English mail and branch services not included.

Forty money order offices in connexion with the Post Office and Telegraph Departments are now in successful operation, with a yearly increasing business, and are in correspondence with all the money order offices in the United Kingdom, the Australian Colonies, and New Zealand

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4. It may also be observed that 2,300*l.* received as revenue on loan from the Post Office Savings Bank in 1863, was repaid in 1864, rendering the revenue for 1864 actually 3,495*l.* in excess of the expenditure on account of that year.

5. An increase of 4,690*l.* is shown in the fixed revenue of 1864, as compared with the preceding year, half of that sum being under the head of customs, and 1,209*l.* on account of land.

6. The financial calculations for the current year will be disarranged by the unforseen expenditure connected with the settlement of the northern district not provided for on the estimate; it is therefore fortunate that no outstanding Government liabilities of any sort existed at the end of 1864, and that the public accounts were then in such a satisfactory condition.

7. Monetary affairs, both public and private, have recently improved throughout the Colony, as shown, in some degree, by the increasing exports, activty in business of every kind, and the general prosperity of all classes of the inhabitants.

8. Perhaps no better practical illustration could be given of this with reference to one class, than the progress of the post office savings bank since it was first opened on the 1st September 1863.

9. This valuable institution is making steady progress in the favourable estimation of the public, as may be gathered from the fact that the total of the deposits remaining in the bank on the 31st December 1864 was 3,920*l.* in excess of the amount at the end of 1863.

10. Although every previous attempt to establish savings banks in Western Australia completely failed, the post office savings bank has been very successful up to the end of 1864, when the total of the deposits actually in the bank amounted to 6,390*l.*; certainly a large amount of saving for such a small community to accumulate in 16 months.

11. The mineral land regulations, sanctioned in your Despatch No. 42, dated 26th November last, are very acceptable to the Colonists, and have already been practically acted upon by the approval of several applications, in accordance with these new regulations, for land supposed to contain minerals.

12. The efforts recently made to develop the resources of the Colony by the exploration and settlement of new country are producing promising results, and are likely to become highly beneficial under the influence of the very liberal land regulations promulgated last month for the northern district.

13. A large nnmber of settlers in the neighbouring Colonies have obtained permission to proceed to the north-western part of this Colony. A Government establishment has been forwarded to Camden Harbour, and about 200 white persons, with upwards of 13,000 head of live stock, are now in the northern district, which was wholly unnocupied by either civilized men or imported animals so recently as April 1863.

14. This movement is rendered of vital importance to Western Australia by the decision of Her Majesty's Government to discontinue transportation, as stopping the supply of convict labour for public works, and the diminution of Imperial expenditure must necessarily tend to reproduce a disastrous state of affairs, similar to what existed prior to the introduction of convicts, unless resources not then available are now brought into operation.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. S. HAMPTON, Governor.

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Enclosure in No. 21.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth,
February 19, 1865,

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Western Australian Blue Book for the past year, which has been compiled with care and accuracy from the returns furnished to me by the proper officials throughout the Colony.

Revenue and expenditure.

2. The revenue for the year 1864 exceeded the estimated amount by 1,770*l.* and there was an excess of expenditure on the sum estimated, amounting to 574*l.*

The receipts and payments during the year differ little from those in 1863, so far as the total amount is concerned; the former being 201*l.* in excess, and the latter 358*l.* less than those in the year adverted to.

It is satisfactory, however, to observe that there is an increase under customs and land revenue to an extent of nearly 4,000*l.*, and a decrease to a similar amount of receipts in

aid, some of which were monies temporarily appropriated for general purposes in 1863, and having to be refunded in 1864. Thus I look upon the actual revenue in 1864 as greater by at least 5,000*l.* than in the preceding year.

The expenditure annually and gradually increases, and this must be the case while the area of the Colony continues to extend; it has, however, been so carefully watched, that there was a balance of some 1,500*l.* in favour of the Colony at the end of the year, with no payments to make from the accruing revenue of 1865, which has only to meet the outgoings of the current year, and will, I have no doubt, fully realize the amount estimated.

Imperial expenditure.

3. The Imperial expenditure for the year 1864 has varied little from that preceding it, but taking into consideration the late decision of Her Majesty's Ministers in regard to transportation to this Colony, I fear that it will be my not over pleasant duty henceforth to note the decreasing amount of this item.

Transportation.

4. It is not for the people in Western Australia to rebel at this decision; their duty is to bow to the adverse fate that has ruled against their interests, but they can but feel that the unnatural and uncalled-for clamour raised in the Colony of Victoria must affect their progress and prosperity, not only now, but for years to come.

Just emerging from a period of stagnation and depression, there was every hope that the occupation of the newly discovered districts, creating trade between them and the settled portions of the Colony, furnishing a means for the employment of capital and for the extension of trading, farming, and grazing operations, would, coupled with the cheap labour to be obtained, have gone far to place the settlers on a firm footing, and enabled the Colony to shake off that inertness which has hung over it for so many years, and commence a system of progression more in accordance with that exhibited in the neighbouring Colonies.

Depression.

5. The depression caused by the adverse news in regard to transportation has, however, been alleviated by a universal feeling that Her Majesty's Government will act liberally towards the Colony thus suddenly deprived of means which have done much to bring about the present prosperous state of things as compared with what existed some few years since. There are those who are too ready unwisely to clamour for compensation in forms that would not only be utterly useless to the Colony, but which could not be entertained by the British Parliament.

Suggestions as to free emigration, &c. in lieu of transportation.

6. I cannot doubt that any reasonable suggestion will be attended to and acted on, and that all legitimate means of furthering the interests and prosperity of a community that has been of such service to the mother country will be adopted.

Useful emigration on such a scale as can from time to time be fairly absorbed by the Colony will I trust be carried on at Imperial expense for some years, and it would be a boon to the Colony, little short of that of which it is about to be deprived, if an annual order for some few thousand loads of timber was received for Admiralty or railway service.

The Western Australian jarrah bears a very high character, it can be supplied at a reasonable rate per load, not exceeding the range of present English prices, and if once the prejudice of shipwrights and others against the use of any article, the goodness of which has not already been proved by lapse of years, could be set aside, it would soon become in great demand, and the supply is unlimited.

Public works.

7. Few buildings of any importance have been erected during the year; the available convict labour has been judiciously employed in the repair of roads and the construction of bridges throughout the Colony; and this, coupled with an expenditure of 6,000*l.* principally in carts and horses to enable the convict labour to be employed to greater advantage, has caused a large amount of improvement in the roads, and given general satisfaction.

Population.

8. There is an actual increase in the population of 691 souls, but this must be attributed to the arrival of convicts; the departures among the actual community has largely exceeded the arrivals.

Imports and exports.

9. The imports for 1864, as compared with those for 1863, show an increase of about 10,000*l.*, while the exports show a decrease of 27,000*l.* This decrease in the exports is, however, to be explained by a large cargo of wool having left the Colony in December 1863, which, under usual circumstances, would have appeared in the exports for 1864.

The steady increase of the exports of the Colony is very manifest if those for 1863–4 are compared with preceding years. Thus the combined amounts in 1861–2 were 210,373*l.*, and in 1863–4, 284,278*l.*

Cultivation, stock, &c.

10. I have again to note an increased cultivation to the extent of 2,400 acres, and a large increase in the returns of horses, cattle, and sheep. I do not however place very

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much reliance on the returns rendered on these points; I am well aware that much care is taken in their collection, but it is difficult in such a scattered country for persons to estimate the exact numbers of their herds, and they are apt to put down round numbers at random. I am under the impression that both the acreage and stock given are in excess of the actual amount and numbers.

North district.

11. For the first time I am enabled to give an approximate number of the stock imported to the north and east districts, to the former of which numerous settlers have proceeded, and from whence I hope to obtain accurate returns for succeeding years. The formation of a Government establishment at Camden Sound, and the occupation of a considerable portion of the country in its vicinity by a numerous body of settlers from the Colony of Victoria, coupled with the position of the newly proclaimed town site of Elliot, lead me to hope that before many years elapse a flourishing settlement will be planted in North-west Australia, and that other towns will soon follow at the several points where settlers have located themselves in considerable numbers.

Leased land.

12. There appears an increase in the amount of leased land to the extent of 151,481 acres as compared with the previous year; and this is satisfactory, showing the settlers are pushing their way further into the interior, most of the newly leased land being at the back of runs on which stock are already located.

No land in the new districts is yet under lease, the regulations for the depasturing of stock sanctioning free runs for four years; but so soon as that time is expired, large tracts of country will then come under lease and materially increase the land revenue.

Crime.

13. It is gratifying to report a decrease of crime among the free population; and the slight increase of it among the bond population is barely in proportion to their enlarged numbers.

A glance at the returns will show that of the numerous offences recorded the majority are of a trifling nature, more than one-half being for drunkenness and breach of convict regulations.

Concluding remarks.

14. In conclusion I can but remark, that with the exception of the depression caused by the decision in regard to transportation, a general feeling of content and satisfaction has appeared to pervade the Colony during the past year; there has been no excitement or ill-will against the Government, and it would be difficult to picture a more quiet or well-disposed community; rejoicing in a delightful climate, surrounded by all the necessaries combined with some of the luxuries of life, with a fair market for their produce, and a reasonable return for labour and enterprise, it is to be hoped that the new era about to take place in the history of the Colony may not result in altering its prospects in those particulars where change is so undesirable.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Governor, &c. &c. (Signed) FRED. P. BARLEE.

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NEW ZEALAND.

# NEW ZEALAND.

No. 22.

## No. 22.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir G. GREY, K.C.B. to the Right Hon. EDWARD CARDWELL, M.P.

(No. 55.)

SIR, Government House, Wellington, June 8, 1866.

I HAVE the honour to transmit for your information copies of the Statistics of New Zealand for the year 1864.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., &c. &c. &c. (Signed) G. GREY.

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REPORT to the Honourable E. W. STAFFORD, Colonial Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

Registrar-General's Office, Auckland, May 7, 1866.

SIR,

Contents of this volume.

In the series of Statistical Tables for 1864 which I now have the honour to present will be found in considerable detail the results of the census of New Zealand taken in December of that year, as well as the general statistical information relating to the Colony which it has been usual to include in the successive annual

volumes, of which this is the ninth. Some of the most important of the census results have, however, been made public nearly a year ago. It having been deemed especially desirable that those results which would directly come under review in the discussion of a Representation Act should be available during the Session of the General Assembly, steps were taken to obtain from the enumerators at the earliest practicable date after the collection of the household forms by the sub-enumerators returns in anticipation of their fuller compilations. From these I prepared tables showing compendiously the population, the cultivation and crops, and the live stock in each Province and in each Electoral District of the Colony. Although, even in this effort, some delay was occasioned by the necessity of writing for explanations or amendments, yet I had the satisfaction of being able by the end of March 1865 to complete the information referred to with a sufficiently close approximation to accuracy for all practical purposes. The tables which I then laid before the Government were published in the "Gazette," Number 17, of the 18th of May, with additional tables comparing, numerically and centesimally, the census of 1864 with the censuses of 1861 and 1858. Not long afterwards the "Gazette" (Number 23 of July 11th) contained a table, similar to No. 12 of Part I. in this volume, showing the numbers of males in each Electoral District of the age of 21 and upwards, with the respective numbers of electors, and calculations connected with the extent to which the electoral franchise was possessed by the population; and a subsequent "Gazette" (Number 37 of September 22nd) contained a revised summary of the census results which had been published corrected from the enumerators' final returns, with such an estimate as I was able to form of the population of the Colony on the 30th of June (1865).

Previous publication of certain results of census.

I regret, however, to be obliged to remark that, notwithstanding the unusually early publication of certain principal results of the census, the statistical volume as a whole appears later than in any previous year. Various causes have combined to produce delay. The compilation of the details of several branches of the census information involved in some instances references back to the enumerators, and ultimately tedious and laborious examination of the original schedules. Indeed, no inconsiderable portion of the work which should have been done by the enumerators devolved upon this office, so that the effort to arrive at the utmost attainable accuracy cost much more time and trouble than in the case of either of the preceding censuses (1861 or 1858). The greatest delay, however, was with regard to the general statistics. In addition to the hindrances which are almost inevitable, and which may be said to be peculiar to New Zealand as compared with other Australasian Colonies,—owing to the large numbers of returns required from distant and detached localities, and the variety of distinct and independent Departments, General and Provincial, from which these returns are to be obtained,—there were special hindrances arising out of the removal of the seat of Government just at the period of 1865 when the Statistical Returns for 1864 might otherwise have been expected to be prepared, and the consequent unavoidable postponement of a work for which reference to numerous records in different offices would be necessary. To this followed the demands for financial and other returns required for the Session of the General Assembly, to which, very possibly, precedence was given. Without entering minutely, however, into these and other causes of delay, I may state that some of the materials for important tables in this volume did not come into my own hands until the latter part of the month of January last; and that since the tables were ready for the press the work of printing has been protracted beyond what I had at all anticipated. Thus much, however, it seems only simple justice to this department to mention, in explanation of a delay longer than has occurred before, or than, I hope and believe, is likely to occur again, in the publication of the statistical volume.

Causes of delay in publication of this volume.

With a view to facility of reference and general convenience of arrangement, the tables have been classified in two divisions, Part I. being exclusively devoted to the census, and Part II. containing the general statistics of the year.

Division of volume into two parts.

## PART I.—CENSUS.

The census enumeration was taken for the night of the 1st of December 1864 on a plan substantially the same as that adopted in December 1861, by which the information was obtained not only (as on previous occasions) for each Province of the Colony, but also for each Electoral District returning Members to the General Assembly. The compilations have been made in conformity with this plan, separate tables having been constructed for the Provinces and the Electoral Districts respectively upon all the branches of information on which such details seemed necessary. Appendix E. to Part. I.

Arrangements for the census of 1864.

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Appendix E.

contains *in extenso* the schedules to the "Representation Act, 1860," and the, "Representation Act, 1862," showing the exact territory comprised in each Electoral District. The republication of these descriptions of boundaries in connexion with the tables for 1864 appeared to me the more requisite on account of the extensive alterations in the Electoral Districts of the Southern Island effected by the Representation Act passed in the last Session of the General Assembly. As in 1861, the important trust of selecting the persons by whom the actual work of the census in the several Provinces was to be carried out was practically placed in the hands of the respective Provincial Governments; the enumerator for each Province having been appointed by his Excellency in accordance with a nomination by the Superintendent of a gentlemen whom his Honour regarded as competent to discharge the duties satisfactorily; and the sub-enumerators having been chosen by the enumerator, (subject, of course, to the Governor's approval, which was always given).

Census of military settlers, &c.

The military settlers and the Colonial defence force in the Northern Island were, however, a new and peculiar addition to the population of the Colony, and special steps were taken to ensure fulness and accuracy of information respecting them. Instead of leaving them to be enumerated under the general arrangements for the Provinces and Districts, an officer (in most instances the commanding officer) of each regiment or corps was appointed as enumerator, and members of the regiment or corps selected by him, as sub-enumerators. There was some difficulty in determining on the best mode of dealing with the returns in these cases; but, on the whole, the plan which appeared to me likely to give the information in the clearest form, and with least liability to error or confusion, was that they should be included in the numbers for the Provinces, but not in those for the Electoral Districts (in which it would have been scarcely possible to classify them correctly); and that the principal results of this section of the census should be shown separately. This was the plan pursued, in a summary form, in the first tables of census results (published in the "Gazette" of May 18th, 1865), and I have adhered to it in the preparation of the details in this volume; the Appendices A, B, C, D, to Part I. showing a variety of particulars relating to the military settlers, &c.

Objects of this report.

From these preliminary remarks I proceed, as on former occasions, to give in a condensed form the leading points of the information embodied in the following tables, referring those who desire to enter into minuter details to the tables themselves. The notes in the margin will direct to the several tables in which such details are to be found.

*Population.*

Part I.

* Tables I.—V.

Population of Colony (as shown by census):

of each Province:

of the Northern and Middle Islands:

of the military and their families.

In December 1864 the population of European descent in New Zealand (exclusive of the military and their families), as shown by the census returns, was 172,158, of whom 106,580 were males, and 65,578 females. In these numbers are included the military settlers, &c., and their families, numbering altogether 6,382,viz., 5,139 males and 1,243 females. The distribution of the total population through the several Provinces was as follows:—Auckland, 42,132; Taranaki, 4,374; Wellington, 14,987; Hawke's Bay, 3,770; Nelson, 11,910; Marlborough, 5,519; Canterbury, 32,276; Otago, 49,019; Southland, 8,085; to which is to be added the population of the Chatham Islands (86), making the aggregate as above. Thus it will be seen that the Northern Island (comprising the Provinces of Auckland, Taranaki, Wellington, and Hawke's Bay) contained 65,263 or 37·93 per cent. of the population; and the Middle Island (comprising the Provinces of Nelson, Marlborough, Canterbury, Otago, and Southland), 106,809 or 62·07 per cent. These numbers, as has been stated, do not include the military or their families, who numbered 11,973, viz., officers and men, 9,136; male children, 933; and women and female children, 1,904.

Comparison with previous years:

1864 with 1861:

1861 with 1858:

1858 with 1851.

A comparison of these figures with the numbers shown by the three previous general censuses of New Zealand will afford satisfactory evidence of the rapid advance of the Colony as to its population. In the three years from 1861 to 1864, tracing the census results backward in order of time, the population increased from 99,021 to 172,158, being an increase of 73,137 persons, or 73·86 per cent. In the three preceding years, viz., from 1858 to 1861, the increase was 39,643 persons, or 66·82 per cent. In the seven preceding years, viz., from 1851 to 1858, the increase was 32,621 persons, or, calculated centesimally, 121·86 per cent.

Taking the comparison between 1851 and 1864 we find that the population had, in this period of 13 years, grown from a total of 26,707 to a total of 172,158, being

* The Tables, Appendices, &c., to this Report are not reprinted.

an increase of 145,451 persons, or 544·61 per cent. This was an average increase for the period of 11,188 persons, or 41·89 per cent. in each year. Comparing similarly the shorter periods included, the average annual increase from 1851 to 1858 was 17·41 per cent. on the population of 1851; the average annual increase from 1858 to 1861 was 22·24 per cent. on the population of 1858; and the average annual increase from 1861 to 1864 was 24·58 per cent. on the population of 1861.

Average annual increase

The advance in the population of the several Provinces in the triennial period from 1861 to 1864 will be found in detail in Table II. The following summary presents the results in the order of the proportionate increase within that period in each Province as compared with its population in 1861:—

Population of Provinces in 1861 and 1864.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Southland, | numerical increase, | 6,209, or 330·97 | per cent. |
| Marlborough, | ,, | 3,220, or 140·06 | ,, |
| Taranaki, | ,, | 2,330, or 113·99 | ,, |
| Canterbury, | ,, | 16,236, or 101·22 | ,, |
| Otago, | ,, | 21,856, or 80·46 | ,, |
| Auckland | ,, | 17,712, or 72·53 | ,, |
| Hawke's Bay, | ,, | 1,159, or 44·48 | ,, |
| Nelson, | ,, | 1,958, or 19·67 | ,, |
| Wellington | ,, | 2,421, or 19·26 | ,, |

Electoral Districts. (Tables IV., V.)

The population of each Electoral District of the Colony will be found in Table IV., which shows, in addition to the numbers, sexes, and ages, the numbers of each sex under and over 21 years. Table V. contains a comparison of the population of each district in 1864 with its population in 1861. As the census of 1861 was the first in which arrangements were made for an enumeration according to the divisions into Electoral Districts, this comparison cannot be carried farther back than that year.

Aboriginal native population.

The population enumerated by the census was (it need scarcely be repeated here) exclusively of European descent. Had it been practicable to take a census of the aboriginal native population of New Zealand at the same time, the results would, no doubt, have been regarded with great interest. But the attempt, which would have been attended with difficulty under the most favourable circumstances, would, in the then existing circumstances of some of those parts of the country where Maories were most numerous, have been useless, or worse. After the (European) census of 1861, I prepared an estimate of the native population based upon the Maori census of 1857–58, (of which copious extracts were published in the Statistical Volume for 1857). According to this estimate the Maori population then amounted to 55,336, viz., 31,329 males and 23,928 females (with 79 whose sex was not stated). Of these, the Northern Island was estimated to contain 53,056, leaving only 2,280 for the Middle Island. These figures of course were not assumed to be any more than such an approximation to the real numbers as the available materials permitted; and there cannot, I apprehend, be any doubt that the numbers in the Northern Island (which has been the scene of war, in addition to the other influences believed to be producing a diminution, more or less rapid in the native population), if they could now be made up correctly, would exhibit a great decrease.

### *Relative Proportion of Sexes.*

Proportions of sexes: in the Colony:

The number of males (of European descent) in New Zealand in December 1864 was (exclusive of the military) 106,580, or 61·91 per cent. of the whole population. The number of females was 65,578, or 38·09 per cent. The following figures will show for each Province separately the centesimal proportions of males and females respectively to the population of the Province, and the centesimal excess of males in each Province.

in each Province.

| | Males, per Cent. | Females, per Cent. | Centesimal Excess of Males. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auckland | 60·97 | 39·03 | 21·94 |
| Taranaki | 65·66 | 34·34 | 31·32 |
| Wellington | 55·66 | 44·34 | 11·32 |
| Hawke's bay | 65·17 | 34·83 | 30·34 |
| Nelson | 56·31 | 43·69 | 12·62 |
| Marlborough | 73·06 | 26·94 | 46·12 |
| Canterbury | 58·65 | 41·35 | 17·30 |
| Otago | 66·69 | 33·31 | 33·38 |
| Southland | 59·44 | 40·56 | 18·88 |
| Average for the Colony | 61·91 | 38·09 | 23·82 |

NEW ZEALAND.

Proportions in 1861 and 1858.

The average proportions of the sexes in the Colony in December 1861 were, males, 61·67 per cent.; females, 38·33 per cent.; excess of males, 23·34 per cent. In December 1858 they were, males, 56·68 per cent.; females, 43·32 per cent.; excess of males, 13·36 per cent. The increased proportion of males as compared with 1858 may, no doubt, be attributed principally to the great influx of miners to the gold fields of the Colony, very many of whom were unmarried, or had left their wives and families in other countries.

### *Civil or Conjugal Condition of the People.*

Tables VII. and VIII.

The general totals for the Colony, as shown by the census of 1864, were as follow:—married males, 27,482, being 15·96 per cent. on the whole population, and 25.78 per cent. on the total number of males. Married females, 25,248, being 14·66 per cent. on the whole population, and 38·50 per cent. on the total number of females. Unmarried males (including widowers and male children), 77,711, being 45·14 per cent. on the whole population, and 72·92 per cent. on the total number of males. Unmarried females (including widows and female children), 39,990, being 23·23 per cent. on the whole population, and 60·98 per cent. on the total number of females. The numbers of widowers and widows included are, 1,806 widowers, and 1,809 widows.

Deducting from the totals of "unmarried" (including widowers and widows) the persons under 15 years of age, the numbers remain, males 47,904, females 11,428. The proportions between the sexes thus shown are, males 80·74 per cent., females 19·26 per cent.

Expressing the information thus arrived at otherwise, it appears that of every 100 of the total male population, 25·78 were married; 44·95 of the males aged 15 and upwards, and 27·97 under 15 years of age were unmarried (there being 1·30 whose "condition" was not stated in the returns); and of every 100 of the total female population, 38·50 were married; 17·43 females aged 15 years and upwards, and 43·55 under 15 years of age were unmarried (there being 0·52 whose "condition" was not stated).

A similar calculation with respect to the numbers shown by the census of 1861 exhibits the following results:—Of every 100 of the total male population, 25·86 were married; 38·20 aged 16 years and upwards and 31·19 under 16 years of age were unmarried (there being 4·75 whose "condition" was not stated); and of every 100 of the total female population, 36·43 were married, and 15·77 aged 16 years and upwards and 47·80 under 16 years of age were unmarried.

### *Deaf and Dumb, or Blind.*

Table VI.

The number of deaf and dumb persons in the Colony is shown in Table No. VI. as 19, viz., males, 14; females, 5. The number in 1861 was 20, viz., 11 males and 9 females. The number of blind persons in 1864 was 19, viz., 14 males and 5 females. In 1861 the number was 21, viz., 14 males and 7 females.

### *Dwellings of the People.*

Tables VI., VII., VIII., and IX.

In December 1864 the total number of houses in the Colony was 37,996, being a net increase of 15,598 in the three years since the census of 1861, when the number was 22,398, which was an increase of 9,565 in the three years since the census of 1858. It is to be remarked, however, that the gross total for 1861 included 3,687 tents; and the gross total for 1864 included 6,742 tents, most of these in both years being, as might be supposed, on the gold fields. The tents may be regarded as included in the numbers of dwellings having "1 or 2 rooms," which in 1864 amounted to 18,841; the respective totals for dwelllings of 3 rooms being 4,612; of 4 rooms, 5,352; of 5 rooms, 2,451; and of 6 rooms or upwards, 6,674.

With respect to the materials of which the houses were constructed, the returns show, wood, 25,463 in 1864, against 15,139 in 1861 and 10,179 in 1858; stone or brick, 1,082 in 1864, against 477 in 1861 and 307 in 1858; and other materials (including Raupo houses and the tents above referred to), 11,451 in 1864, against 6,782 in 1861 and 2,326 in 1858.*

The details of houses in the Electoral Districts in 1864 will be found in Table No. VIII.; and Table No. IX. contains a comparative view of the houses in these districts in 1861 and 1864.

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* The houses in the Chatham Islands were not included in the numbers for 1858.

NEW ZEALAND.

The proportion of the population to each dwelling calculated on the census returns of the respective years was 4·63 in 1858, 4·42 in 1861, and 4·53 in 1864.

Special forms were supplied to the sub-enumerators for returns of "uninhabited houses" and "houses building" in their sub-districts. But some uncertainty attaches to the former part of these returns, it being evident that while, in several instances, they avowedly include stores or shops occupied (only) during the daytime, in many other cases there are no means of accurately ascertaining whether or not such buildings have been counted as "uninhabited." I have, however, given the results, such as they are, in Tables X. and XI. for the Provinces and also for the Electoral Districts, appending, so far as I could collect them from the returns, explanatory notes. The returns of "houses building" are more reliable, and show a total number for the Colony of 998.

Tables X. and XI.

*Electoral Franchise.*

The total male population shown in the tables for the Electoral Districts (which it will be borne in mind do not include the military settlers, the numbers in the shipping, or the inhabitants of the Chatham Islands,) amounted to 99,180, of whom 62,197 were aged 21 years or upwards. The total number on the rolls as electors was 19,552; a number which does not include the electors for the Electoral District of the Otago gold-fields, the nature of whose qualification (defined in "The Miners' Representation Act Amendment Act, 1863,") does not admit of the formation of an electoral roll in the usual way. The total number of representatives for these constituencies in the General Assembly was 57, including the two members for the Otago gold-fields. The proportion of electors to every hundred of the total male population was, in 1864, 19·71 per cent., against 22·39 per cent. in 1861; and the proportion to every hundred males of 21 and upwards was, in 1864, 31·43 per cent., against 39·32 per cent. in 1861. The table contains calculations of these proportions for each Electoral District; but although the calculations exhibit correct results as the electoral rolls actually stood at the time, the value of the detailed comparison between electoral franchise and population is necessarily qualified by the consideration that in numerous instances electors are non-resident, many having votes in more than one district; to which is to be added, with regard to the Electoral Districts of Taranaki, the special consideration that, in consequence of the war, the great bulk of the population was congregated in the town of New Plymouth.

Table XII. Proportion of electors of male population.

*Places of Birth.*

The particulars of the places of birth of the population are given in detail for the several Provinces, both numerically and centesimally, in Tables XIII. and XIV. The following are the proportions for the whole Colony:—England, 33·95; Ireland, 11·80; Scotland, 17·98; Wales, 0·60; New Zealand, 23·95; Australian Colonies, 5·54; other British dominions, 1·80; United States of America, 0·65; France, 0·29; Germany, 1·16; other Foreign countries, 1·27; at sea, 0·35; not specified, 0·66.

Subjoined is a compendious tabular view of the information on this subject supplied by the census of 1864, compared with that of the census of 1861.

Tables XIII., XIV. Places of birth.

| Places of Birth. | Population. | | Increase or Decrease in 1864. | | Proportion per Cent. of each Nationality to the respective Totals of Population. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1861. | 1864. | Numerical. | Proportionate. | 1861. | 1864. |
| England | 36,128 | 58,444 | 22,316 | 61·76 | 36·49 | 33·95 |
| Ireland | 8,831 | 20,317 | 11,486 | 130·06 | 8·92 | 11·80 |
| Scotland | 15,534 | 30,940 | 15,406 | 99·17 | 15·69 | 17·98 |
| Wales | 472 | 1,029 | 557 | 118·00 | 0·48 | 0·60 |
| New Zealand | 27,604 | 41,235 | 13,631 | 49·38 | 27·86 | 23·95 |
| Australian Colonies | 2,579 | 9,533 | 6,954 | 269·63 | 2·61 | 5·54 |
| Other British Dominions | 1,848 | 3,109 | 1,261 | 68·23 | 1·87 | 1·80 |
| United States of America | 720 | 1,115 | 395 | 54·85 | 0·73 | 0·65 |
| France | 319 | 505 | 186 | 58·30 | 0·32 | 0·29 |
| Germany | 780 | 1,999 | 1,219 | 156·28 | 0·78 | 1·16 |
| Other Foreign Countries | 838 | 2,189 | 1,351 | 161·21 | 0·85 | 1·27 |
| At Sea | 447 | 601 | 154 | 34·45 | 0·45 | 0·35 |
| Not specified | 2,921 | 1,142 | decr. 1,779 | decr. 60·90 | 2·95 | 0·66 |
| | 99,021 | 172,158 | 73,137 | 73·86 | 100·00 | 100·00 |

NEW ZEALAND.

Proportions in 1861 and 1858.

The average proportions of the sexes in the Colony in December 1861 were, males, 61·67 per cent.; females, 38·33 per cent.; excess of males, 23·34 per cent. In December 1858 they were, males, 56·68 per cent.; females, 43·32 per cent.; excess of males, 13·36 per cent. The increased proportion of males as compared with 1858 may, no doubt, be attributed principally to the great influx of miners to the gold fields of the Colony, very many of whom were unmarried, or had left their wives and families in other countries.

*Civil or Conjugal Condition of the People.*

Tables VII. and VIII.

The general totals for the Colony, as shown by the census of 1864, were as follow:—married males, 27,482, being 15·96 per cent. on the whole population, and 25.78 per cent. on the total number of males. Married females, 25,248, being 14·66 per cent. on the whole population, and 38·50 per cent. on the total number of females. Unmarried males (including widowers and male children), 77,711, being 45·14 per cent. on the whole population, and 72·92 per cent. on the total number of males. Unmarried females (including widows and female children), 39,990, being 23·23 per cent. on the whole population, and 60·98 per cent. on the total number of females. The numbers of widowers and widows included are, 1,806 widowers, and 1,809 widows.

Deducting from the totals of "unmarried" (including widowers and widows) the persons under 15 years of age, the numbers remain, males 47,904, females 11,428. The proportions between the sexes thus shown are, males 80·74 per cent., females 19·26 per cent.

Expressing the information thus arrived at otherwise, it appears that of every 100 of the total male population, 25·78 were married; 44·95 of the males aged 15 and upwards, and 27·97 under 15 years of age were unmarried (there being 1·30 whose "condition" was not stated in the returns); and of every 100 of the total female population, 38·50 were married; 17·43 females aged 15 years and upwards, and 43·55 under 15 years of age were unmarried (there being 0·52 whose "condition" was not stated).

A similar calculation with respect to the numbers shown by the census of 1861 exhibits the following results:—Of every 100 of the total male population, 25·86 were married; 38·20 aged 16 years and upwards and 31·19 under 16 years of age were unmarried (there being 4·75 whose "condition" was not stated); and of every 100 of the total female population, 36·43 were married, and 15·77 aged 16 years and upwards and 47·80 under 16 years of age were unmarried.

*Deaf and Dumb, or Blind.*

Table VI.

The number of deaf and dumb persons in the Colony is shown in Table No. VI. as 19, viz., males, 14; females, 5. The number in 1861 was 20, viz., 11 males and 9 females. The nmmber of blind persons in 1864 was 19, viz., 14 males and 5 females. In 1861 the number was 21, viz., 14 males and 7 females.

*Dwellings of the People.*

Tables VI., VII., VIII., and IX.

In December 1864 the total number of houses in the Colony was 37,996, being a net increase of 15,598 in the three years since the census of 1861, when the number was 22,398, which was an increase of 9,565 in the three years since the census of 1858. It is to be remarked, however, that the gross total for 1861 included 3,687 tents; and the gross total for 1864 included 6,742 tents, most of these in both years being, as might be supposed, on the gold fields. The tents may be regarded as included in the numbers of dwellings having "1 or 2 rooms," which in 1864 amounted to 18,841; the respective totals for dwelllings of 3 rooms being 4,612; of 4 rooms, 5,352; of 5 rooms, 2,451; and of 6 rooms or upwards, 6,674.

With respect to the materials of which the houses were constructed, the returns show, wood, 25,463 in 1864, against 15,139 in 1861 and 10,179 in 1858; stone or brick, 1,082 in 1864, against 477 in 1861 and 307 in 1858; and other materials (including Raupo houses and the tents above referred to), 11,451 in 1864, against 6,782 in 1861 and 2,326 in 1858.*

The details of houses in the Electoral Districts in 1864 will be found in Table No. VIII.; and Table No. IX. contains a comparative view of the houses in these districts in 1861 and 1864.

* The houses in the Chatham Islands were not included in the numbers for 1858.

NEW ZEALAND.

The proportion of the population to each dwelling calculated on the census returns of the respective years was 4·63 in 1858, 4·42 in 1861, and 4·53 in 1864.

Special forms were supplied to the sub-enumerators for returns of "uninhabited houses" and "houses building" in their sub-districts. But some uncertainty attaches to the former part of these returns, it being evident that while, in several instances, they avowedly include stores or shops occupied (only) during the daytime, in many other cases there are no means of accurately ascertaining whether or not such buildings have been counted as "uninhabited." I have, however, given the results, such as they are, in Tables X. and XI. for the Provinces and also for the Electoral Districts, appending, so far as I could collect them from the returns, explanatory notes. The returns of "houses building" are more reliable, and show a total number for the Colony of 998.

Tables X. and XI.

*Electoral Franchise.*

The total male population shown in the tables for the Electoral Districts (which it will be borne in mind do not include the military settlers, the numbers in the shipping, or the inhabitants of the Chatham Islands,) amounted to 99,180, of whom 62,197 were aged 21 years or upwards. The total number on the rolls as electors was 19,552; a number which does not include the electors for the Electoral District of the Otago gold-fields, the nature of whose qualification (defined in "The Miners' Representation Act Amendment Act, 1863,") does not admit of the formation of an electoral roll in the usual way. The total number of representatives for these constituencies in the General Assembly was 57, including the two members for the Otago gold-fields. The proportion of electors to every hundred of the total male population was, in 1864, 19·71 per cent., against 22·39 per cent. in 1861; and the proportion to every hundred males of 21 and upwards was, in 1864, 31·43 per cent., against 39·32 per cent. in 1861. The table contains calculations of these proportions for each Electoral District; but although the calculations exhibit correct results as the electoral rolls actually stood at the time, the value of the detailed comparison between electoral franchise and population is necessarily qualified by the consideration that in numerous instances electors are non-resident, many having votes in more than one district; to which is to be added, with regard to the Electoral Districts of Taranaki, the special consideration that, in consequence of the war, the great bulk of the population was congregated in the town of New Plymouth.

Table XII. Proportion of electors of male population.

*Places of Birth.*

The particulars of the places of birth of the population are given in detail for the several Provinces, both numerically and centesimally, in Tables XIII. and XIV. The following are the proportions for the whole Colony:—England, 33·95; Ireland, 11·80; Scotland, 17·98; Wales, 0·60; New Zealand, 23·95; Australian Colonies, 5·54; other British dominions, 1·80; United States of America, 0·65; France, 0·29; Germany, 1·16; other Foreign countries, 1·27; at sea, 0·35; not specified, 0·66.

Tables XIII., XIV. Places of birth.

Subjoined is a compendious tabular view of the information on this subject supplied by the census of 1864, compared with that of the census of 1861.

| Places of Birth. | Population. | | Increase or Decrease in 1864. | | Proportion per Cent. of each Nationality to the respective Totals of Population. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1861. | 1864. | Numerical. | Proportionate. | 1861. | 1864. |
| England | 36,128 | 58,444 | 22,316 | 61·76 | 36·49 | 33·95 |
| Ireland | 8,831 | 20,317 | 11,486 | 130·06 | 8·92 | 11·80 |
| Scotland | 15,534 | 30,940 | 15,406 | 99·17 | 15·69 | 17·98 |
| Wales | 472 | 1,029 | 557 | 118·00 | 0·48 | 0·60 |
| New Zealand | 27,604 | 41,235 | 13,631 | 49·38 | 27·86 | 23·95 |
| Australian Colonies | 2,579 | 9,533 | 6,954 | 269·63 | 2·61 | 5·54 |
| Other British Dominions | 1,848 | 3,109 | 1,261 | 68·23 | 1·87 | 1·80 |
| United States of America | 720 | 1,115 | 395 | 54·85 | 0·73 | 0·65 |
| France | 319 | 505 | 186 | 58·30 | 0·32 | 0·29 |
| Germany | 780 | 1,999 | 1,219 | 156·28 | 0·78 | 1·16 |
| Other Foreign Countries | 838 | 2,189 | 1,351 | 161·21 | 0·85 | 1·27 |
| At Sea | 447 | 601 | 154 | 34·45 | 0·45 | 0·35 |
| Not specified | 2,921 | 1,142 | decr. 1,779 | decr. 60·90 | 2·95 | 0·66 |
| | 99,021 | 172,158 | 73,137 | 73·86 | 100·00 | 100·00 |

NEW ZEALAND.

Tables XV., XVI. Occupations.

*Occupations.*

Although the occupations entered in the census returns have been compiled in this office with considerable labour and in full detail, I have not thought it necessary to amplify, except slightly, the form of table in which they were classified for 1861 and 1858. The difficulties pointed out in my report on the census of 1861 still impede any attempt to tabulate this branch of the census in New Zealand "without incurring the "risk of showing conclusions which may be misleading in effect, however they may be "verbally in accordance with the schedules." Amongst the causes of this uncertainty continue to be "the number of cases in which settlers pursue more than one occupation; "the instances (perhaps frequent) in which they enter in the schedules the professions or "callings to which they were brought up, or with which they would wish to be identified, "rather than those in which they are most habitually engaged, or from which principally "they derive their maintenance; the vagueness of many of the descriptions; and the "different names given to what may be regarded as really the same business." The tables will, however, afford a general view of the proportions in which the colonists are engaged in the principal employments and pursuits; and the following summary will show the comparison between 1864 and 1861.

| Occupations. | 1861. | 1864. | Increase. | | Proportions of Occupations to the Population. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Numerical. | Proportionate. | 1861. | 1864. |
| Trade, Commerce, and Manufactures | 3,283 | 7,625 | 4,342 | 132·25 | 3·31 | 4·43 |
| Agricultural and Pastoral | 7,469 | 12,089 | 4,620 | 61·85 | 7·54 | 7·02 |
| Mechanics, Artificers, and Skilled Workers | 5,783 | 12,118 | 6,335 | 109·54 | 5·84 | 7·04 |
| Mining | 11,138 | 12,527 | 1,389 | 12·47 | 11·25 | 7·28 |
| Professions, Clerical, Medical, and Legal | 468 | 619 | 151 | 32·26 | 0·47 | 0·36 |
| Teachers, Surveyors, and other Educated Professions | 976 | 1,106 | 130 | 13·31 | 0·99 | 0·64 |
| Labourers | 5,607 | 12,639 | 7,032 | 125·41 | 5·66 | 7·34 |
| Domestic and General Servants | 2,808 | 6,202 | 3,394 | 120·86 | 2·84 | 3·60 |
| Miscellaneous | 4,245 | 13,951 | 9,706 | 228·64 | 4·29 | 8·11 |
| No Occupation stated (principally Women and Children) | 57,244 | 93,282 | 36,038 | 62·95 | 57·81 | 54·18 |
| | 99,021 | 172,158 | 73,137 | 73·86 | 100·00 | 100·00 |

*Religious Denominations.*

Table XVII., XVIII.

The list of "religious bodies" in Schedule D. of the "Marriage Act, 1854," has, as on former occasions, been made the basis of the compilation of the census results for 1864, a column being added for the large number returned as "Protestants" without any more distinctive designation, amounting to a total of 6,825, or 3·96 per cent. of the population of the Colony. The number not described in any way was 2,618, or 1·52 per cent. on the population, a considerably smaller number than in 1861, when the proportion "not described" was 3·69 per cent. (the greater portion of those included, however, having been gold diggers in Otago, with respect to whom in that year the information was comparatively defective).

The number "described otherwise," that is, by designations which could not be brought under any of the headings above specified, was, in 1864, 2,220, or 1·29 per cent. of the population, against 1,284, or 1·30 per cent. of the population, in 1861. This number will be found reduced to 272 persons by the note to Table No. XVII., in which I have given the descriptions found in the schedules for the remaining 1,948. For these 272 persons there were no less than 70 descriptions, many of which were no doubt almost identical in meaning, but all varying more or less in the form of expression. No designation has been omitted, the persons returned as belonging to which (including men, women, and children) numbered as many as 20.

It will be seen by the centesimal calculations in Table No. XVIII. that, according to the census schedules, the Church of England had, in December 1864, 42·47 per cent. of the population of the Colony; the Presbyterian churches, 24·43 per cent.; the Roman Catholic church, 12·49 per cent.; the Wesleyan Methodist church, 7·26 per cent.; the Congregational Independents, 2·14 per cent.; the Baptists, 1·97 per cent.; the Primitive Methodists, 0·78 per cent.; the Lutherans, 1·05 per cent.; the Hebrews, 0·56 per cent.; and the Society of Friends, 0·08 per cent. "Protestants," not more distinctively described, were 3·96 per cent.; "otherwise described," 1·29 per cent.; and not described in any way, 1·52 per cent.

The subjoined summary exhibits a comparison between 1861 and 1864, showing for each year the numbers of the population returned as belonging to each of the principal denominations; the increase on each in 1864, both in absolute numbers and in the

centesimal proportion borne by those numbers to the numbers in 1861; and the centesimal proportions of each denomination to the total population in the respective years.

| Denomination. | Population. | | Increase or Decrease in 1864. | | Proportions to total Population. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1861. | 1864. | Numerical. | Proportionate. | 1861. | 1864. |
| Church of England | 44,451 | 73,118 | 28,667 | 64·49 | 44·89 | 42·47 |
| Church of Scotland, Free Church of Scotland, and Presbyterians not more specifically described | 21,207 | 42,058 | 20,851 | 98·32 | 21·41 | 24·43 |
| Roman Catholic Church | 10,870 | 21,507 | 10,637 | 97·85 | 10·98 | 12·49 |
| Wesleyan Methodist Church | 7,670 | 12,506 | 4,836 | 63·05 | 7·75 | 7·26 |
| Congregational Independents | 2,070 | 3,689 | 1,619 | 78·21 | 2·09 | 2·14 |
| Baptists | 1,958 | 3,391 | 1,433 | 73·18 | 1·98 | 1·97 |
| Primitive Methodists | 724 | 1,340 | 616 | 85·08 | 0·73 | 0·78 |
| Lutheran Church | 681 | 1,803 | 1,122 | 164·75 | 0·68 | 1·05 |
| Hebrews | 326 | 955 | 629 | 192·94 | 0·32 | 0·56 |
| Society of Friends | 70 | 128 | 58 | 82·85 | 0·07 | 0·08 |
| Protestants (no particular denomination specified) | 4,053 | 6,825 | 2,772 | 68·39 | 4·09 | 3·96 |
| Otherwise described | 1,284 | 2,220 | 936 | 72·89 | 1·30 | 1·29 |
| Not described | 3,657 | 2,618 | decr. 1,039 | decr. 28·41 | 3·69 | 1·52 |

## *Education.*

The census results on this most important subject will be found, on the whole, gratifying and encouraging. It is matter of regret, indeed, that in the Provinces of Nelson and Canterbury the household forms were in many instances so imperfectly filled up with regard to education that in the former there were 1,288, or 10·81 per cent. of the population of the Province, and in the latter, 1,388, or 4·30 per cent. of the population, with regard to whom the required information was not entered in the schedules. But deducting these, with 50 in the Province of Auckland and 136 in the Province of Otago, making a total of 2,862 of the state of whose education no particulars have been supplied, it appears that of the population of the Colony under 15 years of age, 18,689, viz. 9,637 males and 9,052 females, and of the population of 15 and upwards, 104,399, viz. 71,420 males and 32,979 females, were able to read and write. Thus, including both sexes and all ages, there were 123,088 returned as having attained this degree of education. The proportions, centesimally worked out, are as follow:—Under 15 years,—cannot read, males, 53·18 per cent., females, 53·34 per cent.; read only, males, 13·43 per cent., females, 13·88 per cent.; read and write, males, 33·39 per cent., females, 82·78 per cent. 15 years and upwards,—cannot read, males, 3·39 per cent., females, 3·85 per cent.; read only, males, 2·69 per cent., females, 6·48 per cent.; read and write, males, 93·92 per cent., females, 89·67 per cent. Both sexes and all ages,—cannot read, 20·13 per cent., read only, 7·17 per cent.; read and write, 72·70 per cent., being, in 1864 as compared with 1861, an increase of 4·03 per cent. on the proportion of the total population able to read and write, and 1861 showed an increase of 5·16 per cent. on the proportion shown by the census of 1858.

Tables XIX., XX., XXI.

The table referred to in the margin shows the numbers returned as attending school in each Province in December 1864, distinguishing the sexes, and also showing the numbers of males and females respectively under five years of age, and between five and 15.

Schools. Table XXII.

The subjoined summary presents a comparative view of the total numbers returned as attending school in December 1861 and December 1864 respectively.

| Provinces. | At Day Schools. | | | | At Sunday Schools. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Supported by Government Aid. | | Private, or not receiving Government Aid. | | At Sunday only. | | At both Day and Sunday. | |
| | 1861. | 1864. | 1861. | 1864. | 1861. | 1864. | 1861. | 1864. |
| Auckland | 1,217 | 1,447 | 1,824 | 2,573 | 483 | 529 | 1,565 | 2,380 |
| Taranaki | 39 | 126 | 260 | 468 | 115 | 149 | 249 | 428 |
| Wellington | 394 | 828 | 1,294 | 1,235 | 1,254 | 347 | 849 | 933 |
| Hawke's Bay | 50 | 51 | 57 | 134 | 26 | 48 | 33 | 108 |
| Nelson | 1,361 | 1,450 | 411 | 579 | 283 | 330 | 896 | 1,116 |
| Marlborough | 53 | 99 | 50 | 135 | 9 | 11 | 81 | 75 |
| Canterbury | 864 | 1,456 | 725 | 1,341 | 535 | 633 | 961 | 1,775 |
| Otago | 646 | 2,296 | 428 | 1,158 | 105 | 449 | 456 | 1,853 |
| Southland | 26 | 150 | 42 | 449 | 21 | 145 | 38 | 290 |
| Totals | 4,650 | 7,903 | 5,091 | 8,072 | 2,831 | 2,641 | 5,128 | 8,958 |

NEW ZEALAND.

Within what may be considered the "school going" period, that is between the ages of 5 and 15 (this being the closest approach to that period afforded by the census returns), the numbers show 15,975 attending day schools in 1864, being a proportion of 50·28 per cent. on the total (of 31,737). Dividing these numbers according to the sexes, there was of the total of males within those ages (which was 16,276), a total of 8,360, or 51·36 per cent.; and of the total of females within those ages (which was 15,461), a total of 7,615, or 49·25 per cent., attending day schools. On the whole population under 15 (amounting to 58,369) the proportion was 27·36 per cent.

A comparison with 1861 is subject to the qualification that, in the census of that year, the classification of ages which must be adopted according to the census forms was 6 to 16 (instead of 5 to 15, as in 1864). Within those ages in 1861 there were 18,841 persons. The number returned as attending day schools was 9,741, being a proportion of 51·70 per cent. on that total. Of the total of males (9,689) a proportion of 52·08 per cent., and of the total females (9,152) a proportion of 51·30 per cent. were shown by the returns.

I had occasion, however, to remark with regard to the censuses of both 1861 and 1858, that the figures were not assumed to be absolutely accurate, "the columns for school "attendance being those which in many instances were least satisfactorily filled up." Although, by a further modification of the headings in the household forms, the risk of confusion between children attending "day schools, "Sunday schools only," and "both day and Sunday schools" has been greatly lessened, still I apprehend that the complete correctness which is so desirable on this important subject cannot be claimed for the figures presented, however carefully they may have been compiled from the original entries. Notwithstanding any defectiveness in parts of the returns, however, they bring out clearly the facts that in 1864 there were 15,975 children attending day schools (public or private) in the Colony; and that (including those attending Sunday schools only and those attending both day and Sunday schools) there were 11,599 receiving Sunday school instruction. The numbers of those receiving education at home cannot of course be brought into the returns; but the existence, extent, and value of home education in the Colony should never be forgotten in any comprehensive estimate of the means in operation for the intellectual and moral training of the rising generation in New Zealand.

### *Land Fenced and under Crop, and Live Stock.*

Tables XXIII. to XXVIII.

Full particulars on these branches of the census information (for both the Provinces and the Electoral Districts), together with comparisons of 1864 with 1861 and 1858, will be found in the series of tables referred to in the margin. It will be sufficient, therefore, in this place to exhibit the general results; carrying back the view, however, to 1851, so as to show the steady and rapid progress of the Colony in these elements of prosperity.

Land fenced.

The quantity of land fenced in 1851 was 30,470 acres; in 1858, 235,561 acres; in 1861, 409,763 acres; and in 1864, 1,072,383 acres.

Land under crop.

The quantity of land under crop in 1851 was 29,140 acres; in 1858, 141,007 acres; in 1861, 226,621 acres; and in 1864, 382,655 acres.

Live stock.

The aggregate numbers of live stock of all kinds (excluding throughout poultry, which were not enumerated until 1861) were, in 1851, 299,115; in 1858, 1,728,093; in 1861, 3,038,557; and in 1864, 5,310,062.

Taking the principal kinds of live stock separately, the numbers were the following:—horses, in 1851, 2,890; in 1858, 14,912; in 1861, 28,275; and in 1864, 49,409. Cattle in 1851, 34,787; in 1858, 137,204; in 1861, 193,285; and in 1864, 249,760. The increase in the numbers of sheep, however, is the most remarkable. These were, in 1851, 233,043; in 1858, 1,523,324; in 1861, 2,761,383; and in 1864, 4,937,273.

### *Appendix.*

Military settlers, &c. Appendix A., B., C., and D.

In a series of four tables are given the particulars, ascertained by the census, respecting the military settlers and colonial defence force which were referred to in a note to Table No. I. These portions of the population have been included (as was before stated) in all the tables relating to the provinces in which they were stationed on the census night, as well as in the totals of the Colony; but as this part of the census was separately taken, I have deemed it right to show in the Appendix, although in a somewhat condensed form, the details of the information so collected.

Description of Electoral Districts. Appendix E.

The Appendix to Part I. is closed by the descriptions of the boundaries of the portions of the Colony included as "Electoral Districts" in a number of the preceding tables. The descriptions are a verbatim copy of the schedule to "The Representation Act, 1860," with the addition of the schedule to "The Representation Act, 1862,"

defining the boundaries of the districts of "Dunedin and Suburbs North" and "Dunedin and Suburbs South" constituted by that Act. NEW ZEALAND.

In connexion with the census of 1864 (as previously in 1858 and 1861), an attempt was made to obtain a variety of additional information relating to subjects on which Schedule B. of the Census Act authorizes inquiry to be made. But, as on former occasions, while from some places the returns appeared to be comparatively full and reliable, from others they were not such as to render it practicable to classify and arrange the whole in any adequately comprehensive and accurate shape, although no small amount of labour has been bestowed on them in this office. I would, however, repeat the expression of my hope that "the information will ultimately be found of value, "not only in itself, but as a guide to further inquiries which may issue in more satisfac- "tory results."

## PART II.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

The first table in this part is a summary of the population, cultivation and crops, and live stock in the Colony in December 1864. The information is of course taken from the census returns, and is to be found in detail in Part I. of this volume. But I have thought it well to give a compendious view of certain principal results of the census in this place, as an appropriate introduction to the tables which follow, and which, in consequence of the introduction of this as No. I., will be found (up to nearly the end of the volume), to have the same numbers as the tables relating to similar subjects in the statistics for each of the two last years, an agreement which may be found convenient for purposes of reference. Population, &c. Table I.

The tables in this division of the volume having been constructed and arranged on the same plan as in previous years, it will not be necessary to extend this report by more than a statement of the principal totals, with a few occasional observations, the tables themselves including various summaries, and having notes appended wherever any explanation appeared to be called for.

The immigration (over seas) to New Zealand in 1864 amounted to 20,931 persons, viz. males, 10,140 adults, and 2,742 children; and females, 5,578 adults, and 2,471 children. Immigration and emigration, Table II.

The emigration (over seas) from the Colony during the year amounted to 12,404 persons, viz. males, 10,455 adults, and 424 children; and females, 1,142 adults, and 383 children.

The net excess of immigration over emigration for the whole Colony was 8,527. Taking the Provinces separately, the gains from this source of population were, Auckland 7,671; Canterbury, 2,963; Taranaki, 585; Wellington, 168; Nelson, 117; Hawke's Bay, 45; Southland, 19; and Marlborough, 3. With respect to Otago, the balance turned on the other side, the emigration from that Province in 1864 having exceeded the immigration by 3,044 souls.

The following figures show the immigration and emigration of the year classified according to the countries from which the immigrants arrived and to which the emigrants went.

| Immigration. | | | | Emigration. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| —— | Males. | Females. | Total. | —— | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| United Kingdom - | 6,187 | 4,455 | 10,642 | United Kingdom - | 418 | 168 | 586 |
| Australian Colonies - | 5,913 | 3,016 | 8,929 | Australian Colonies - | 10,351 | 1,335 | 11,686 |
| Other British Ports - | 657 | 558 | 1,215 | Other British Ports - | 12 | 2 | 14 |
| Foreign States - - | 125 | 20 | 145 | Foreign States - - | 98 | 20 | 118 |

It thus appears that there was the following excess of immigration over emigration, viewed in relation to countries, United Kingdom, 10,086; other British ports, 1,201; Foreign states, 27; while, on the other hand, the emigration to the Australian Colonies exceeded the immigration from those colonies by 2,757.

The arrivals and departures between the several ports of New Zealand are shown in the usual form. But the table, though correct as a compilation from the returns of the emigration officers, is inadequate as a guide to the actual migration between the different Provinces, not only because many passengers are believed to have gone on board after vessels had cleared at the customs, or to have been taken up at various points on the coast where there are no emigration officers (facts by which the excess of arrivals over departures is accounted for), but also because it necessarily fails to show in any way the extent of overland migration. Migration between ports of New Zealand.

NEW ZEALAND.

Births, deaths, and marriages. Tables IV., VII.

In 1864 the total number of births registered in New Zealand was 6,501, viz. 3,334 males and 3,167 females, being an increase of 1,386, viz. 693 males and 693 females, over the number in 1863.

The total number of deaths registered in 1864 was 2,921, viz. 1,758 males and 1,163 females, being 938, viz. 540 males and 398 females, more than in 1863. Of the deaths in 1864, 781, viz. 448 males and 333 females, were under one year of age; 279, viz. 148 males and 131 females, between one and two years; and 377, viz. 181 males and 196 females, between two and five; making a total of 1,437 (777 males and 660 females), or 49·19 per cent. of the whole, under five years. The general total of deaths includes 218 (viz. 195 males and 23 females) which were occasioned, not by disease, but by drowning and other external causes.

The excess of births over deaths in 1864 was 3,580, viz. 1,576 males and 2,004 females. The total excess of registered births over registered deaths in the 10 years of which a summary is given in Table V. was 21,402, viz. 10,045 males and 11,357 females.

Tables VI., VII.

The number of marriages solemnized in the Colony in 1864 was 1,878, being an increase of 393 as compared with 1863. The tables show the respective numbers of marriages in the several Provinces during each year since "The Marriage Act, 1854," came into operation, and the numbers solemnized in each year by officiating ministers of the different religious bodies and by district registrars.

Trade and interchange. Shipping. Tables VIII.—XIII.

Tables VIII., IX.

Six tables are occupied by shipping. The first two show the numbers, tonnage, and crews of vessels entered inwards and cleared outwards at the several ports of New Zealand during the year, exhibiting a total inwards of 1,117 vessels of 426,004 tonnage, and a total outwards of 1,089 vessels of 433,253 tonnage. The number of vessels inwards was 37 less, but the tonnage was 6,069 more than in 1863. Outwards the vessels numbered 5 less, but the tonnage was 38,588 more than in 1863.

Tables X., XI.

The next two tables show the particulars of vessels, tonnage, and crews classified according to the "countries whence arrived" and "countries for which cleared;" and the following two show the "nationality" of the vessels inwards and outwards. From the former it appears that, of the total of vessels inwards, 148, of 102,679 tonnage, arrived from the United Kingdom; 870 vessels, of 295,640 tonnage, from the Australian Colonies and other British Possessions; and 99, of 27,685 tonnage, from foreign countries (including the southern whale fishery). From the latter it appears that of this total,

Tables XII., XIII.

311 vessels, of 187,749 tonnage, were British; 679, of 179,305 tonnage, Colonial; 86, of 43,165 tonnage, American; 8, of 2,669 tonnage, French; 7, of 4,271 tonnage, Dutch; 8, of 2,475 tonnage, German; 5, of 1,619 tonnage, Chilian; 2, of 1,035 tonnage, Norwegian, the remainder being made up of Hanoverian, Hamburg, Bremen, Danish, Swedish, and Tahitian vessels, as specified in the table.

Registered vessels. Tables XXIX., XXX.

Tables showing the numbers of registered vessels belonging to ports of New Zealand (though placed in another part of the volume) may be conveniently noticed here. The total number, in December 1864, was 423 vessels, of 22,573 tonnage, against 343 vessels, of 15,189 tonnage, in December 1863. Of the total, 267 vessels, of 11,623 tounage, belonged to the port of Auckland.

Imports and exports. Tables XIV.—XXVIII. Imports.

The total value of the imports of the Colony in 1864 amounted to 7,000,655*l.* against 7,024,674*l.* in 1863, showing a decrease of 24,019*l.* or 0·34 per cent. In connexion with this small decrease, however, it is to be remembered that the amonnt of imports in 1863 was 2,398,592*l.*, or 51·84 per cent., above that of the imports in 1862; and that the amount for 1862 showed an increase of 2,132,271*l.*, or 85·50 per cent., over 1861. Considerable variations will be found in the comparative figures for the several Provinces for 1863 and 1864, as will appear from the following statement of the increase or decrease in each Province in the latter year:—

| | | £ | | Per cent. | | | £ | | Per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Auckland | Increase, | 1,260,992, | or | 129·95 | Marlborough | Increase, | 4,144, | or | 18·97 |
| Taranaki | Increase, | 70,416, | „ | 143·61 | Canterbury | Decrease, | 16,449, | „ | 1·82 |
| Wellington | Decrease, | 20,631, | „ | 4·94 | Otago | Decrease, | 964,459, | „ | 28·16 |
| Hawke's Bay | Increase, | 47,432, | „ | 93·52 | Southland | Decrease, | 360,969, | „ | 41·64 |
| Nelson | Decrease, | 44,904, | „ | 13·83 | | | | | |

Exports.

The total value of exports from New Zealand in 1864 amounted to 3,401,667*l.* against 3,485,405*l.* in 1863, being a decrease of 83,738*l.*, or 2·40 per cent. Here again a comparison of 1863 with 1862 and 1861 may appropriately be introduced. The increase in the total value of exports in 1863 was 1,062,671*l.*, or 43·86 per cent. as compared with 1862; and the amount in 1862 was 1,052,487*l.*, or 76·81 in advance of 1861.

Gold.

Referring more particularly to the two great articles of export, gold and wool, it appears that there was a decrease in the total value of gold exported in 1864, as compared with 1863, amounting to 573,876*l.*, or 23·59 per cent.; the totals in the respective years having been, in 1864, 1,857,847*l.*, and in 1863, 2,431,723*l.* Of the total value of gold exported in 1864, the following were the amounts of the produce of the gold fields in the

respective provinces :—Auckland, 10,552*l.*; Nelson, 55,841*l.*; Marlborough, 96,241*l.*; Canterbury, 5,670*l.*; Otago, 1,689,543*l.*

Wool.

The value of wool exported from the Colony in 1864 was 1,070,997*l.*, against 830,495*l.* in 1863, being an increase of 240,502*l.*, or 28·95 per cent. The increase in 1863 was 156,269*l.*, or 23·17 per cent. as compared with 1862.

Details of imports and exports. Tables XVIII. XIX.

Tables XVIII. and XIX. show the details of imports and exports at the several ports of the Colony in 1864, and the nine following tables contain comparative summaries presenting compendiously the totals of the principal articles of export in 1864 as compared with previous years. Separate tables of this description are appropriated to gold, grain, Kauri gum, oil, potatoes, timber, and wool, distinguishing the exports from the several Provinces. Two preceding tables (XVI., XVII.), give this information in a still more condensed form, showing the total value of imports and exports for the successive years from 1853 to 1864 inclusive.

Comparative summaries. (Tables XX.—XXVIII.)

Tables XVI., XVII.

Revenue of Colony. Tables XXXI.—XXXVII.

In 1864 the customs revenue amounted to 592,316*l.*, against 592,050*l.* in 1863, being an increase of 296*l.* The advance in 1863, however, was 192,614*l.*, or 48·22 per cent., which was an advance over 1861 of 138,573*l.*, or 53·12 per cent.

The total ordinary revenue in 1864 amounted to 815,676*l.*, being an increase of 73,172*l.*, or 9·85 per cent., as compared with 1863. In 1863 there was an increase, as compared with 1862, of 234,172*l.*, or 46·06 per cent.

The total territorial revenue in 1864 was 714,770*l.*, being an increase of 190,366*l.*, or 36·30 per cent., as compared with 1863. In 1863, this branch of revenue exhibited a decrease of 82,426*l.*, or 13·58 per cent., as compared with 1862; but the territorial revenue of 1862 showed an increase of 259,476*l.*, or 74·70 per cent., as compared with 1861.

The total of the revenue, both ordinary and territorial, amounted in 1864 to 1,530,446*l.*, being an increase, as compared with 1863, of 263,538*l.*, or 20·80 per cent. The total in 1863 showed an increase, as compared with 1862, of 151,746*l.*, or 13·60 per cent. The total in 1862 showed an increase, as compared with 1861, of 443,662*l.*, or 66·07 per cent.

The following table presents a comparative view of the revenue, ordinary and territorial, of the several Provinces in 1863 and 1864, marking the centesimal increase or decrease for each Province in the latter year.

| Provinces. | Ordinary Revenue. | | | Territorial Revenue. | | | Total Ordinary and Territorial. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1863. | 1864. | Centesimal Increase or Decrease. | 1863. | 1864. | Centesimal Increase or Decrease. | 1863. | 1864. | Centesimal Increase. |
| | £ | £ | | £ | £ | | £ | £ | |
| Auckland - - - | 120,122 | 184,920 | 53·94 | 7,630 | 14,566 | 90·90 | 127,752 | 199,486 | 56·15 |
| Taranaki - - - | 14,774 | 26,436 | 78·93 | 30 | — | — | 14,804 | 26,436 | 78·57 |
| Wellington - - - | 58,714 | 76,429 | 30·17 | 25,153 | 44,945 | 78·68 | 83,867 | 121,374 | 44·72 |
| Hawke's Bay - - - | 13,219 | 18,345 | 38·77 | 15,223 | 20,420 | 34·13 | 28,442 | 38,765 | 36·29 |
| Nelson - - - | 36,842 | 37,683 | 2·28 | 26,170 | 26,661 | 1·87 | 63,012 | 64,344 | 2·11 |
| Marlborough - - - | 4,954 | 10,879 | 119·60 | 44,791 | 39,487 | decr.11·84 | 49,745 | 50,366 | 1·24 |
| Canterbury - - - | 97,466 | 114,092 | 17·05 | 205,164 | 251,281 | 22·47 | 302,630 | 365,373 | 20·73 |
| Otago - - - | 319,805 | 284,617 | decr.11·00 | 149,989 | 247,922 | 65·29 | 469,794 | 532,539 | 13·35 |
| Southland - - - | 76,463 | 62,098 | decr.18·78 | 50,254 | 69,488 | 38·27 | 126,717 | 131,586 | 3·84 |
| Chatham and Stewart's Islands in 1863, and Chatham Islands only in 1864 - - | 145 | 177 | 22·06 | — | — | — | 145 | 177 | 22·06 |
| | 742,504 | 815,676 | 9·85 | 524,404 | 714,770 | 36·30 | 1,266,908 | 1,530,466 | 20·80 |

Income and expenditure. (Tables XXXII., XXXIII., XXXIV.)

The income and expenditure are shown in three tables. The first exhibits, on opposite pages, the income and expenditure in their different branches as relating to the Colonial Treasury and to the Provincial Treasuries (taken collectively). The two succeeding tables show the income and expenditure of the several Provinces (taken separately).

(Table XXXV.)

A table follows which shows in detail the receipts and disbursements of the receivers of land revenue in the several Provinces.

Funded debt. (Table XXXVI.)

The funded debt of the General and Provincial Governments on the 31st December 1864 is shown in a table which specifies the authority under which each liability was incurred, the amount authorized to be borrowed, the amount of debentures in circulation, the rates of interest, the rates of sinking funds, when the debentures are redeemable, the amounts of sinking fund accrued, and what amounts are invested and in what manner. It will of course be understood that the information comes down only to the date stated in the heading of the table, viz. December 31st, 1864. On that date the total amount authorized to to be borrowed by the General and

NEW ZEALAND.

Provincial Governments was 6,329,000*l.* The total amount of debentures in circulation was 2,219,450*l.* The total amount of sinking funds accrued was 89,724*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.*

Joint stock companies. (Table XXXVIII.)

The joint stock companies incorporated under the Acts of the General Assembly of 1860 and 1862 are enumerated (with the addition of various particulars relating to them respectively) in Table No. XXXVIII. The total number of companies established to the end of 1864 was 45, of which one was incorporated in 1861, 13 in 1862, 19 in 1863; and 12 in 1864.

Land sales. (Tables XXXIX., XL., XLI.)

Three tables are occupied by information respecting the land sales in the Colony from April 1st, 1856 (the earliest date to which it could be carried back with accuracy). The first of these shows the waste lands sold or otherwise disposed of in the several Provinces during the year 1864; the second contains a summary of the totals for each Province during the entire period from April 1856 to December 1864; the third, by a classification relating to time rather than to locality, shows the totals for the whole Colony during each year of the period included.

Prices of provisions, &c. (Table XLII.)

The average prices of provisions and live stock in the several Provinces in the year 1864 are shown on the same plan as in previous years.

Post Office. (Tables XLIII. to XLIX.)

Seven tables are devoted to information connected with the post office in 1864. They show the numbers of letters and newspapers respectively received at and despatched from the several chief post offices in the Colony, and separately the numbers of letters despatched to places out of the Colony, specifying the offices from which they were despatched and the places of their destination.

Postal revenue. (Table XLVIII.)

The postal revenue in the several Provinces for the years 1858 to 1864 inclusive is detailed in a comparative table It will be seen that the total amount in 1864 was 39,198*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*, being an increase of 6,869*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*, or 21·24 per cent. on the revenue in 1863. The amount in 1863 showed an advance of 9,618*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*, or 42·35 per cent. on 1862; and that for 1862 showed an advance of 8,602*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*, or 60·97 per cent. on 1861.

Money orders. (Table XLIX.)

The total number of money orders issued in New Zealand in 1864 was 16,591 against 11,586 in 1863. The total amount of these orders in 1864 was 78,556*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*, against 55,703*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* in 1863. The total number of money orders paid in New Zealand in 1864 was 5,619, against 3,040 in 1863. The total amount of these orders in 1864 was 26,467*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*, against 14,070*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* in 1863.

Legal and criminal statistics. (Tables L. to LIX.)

In a series of ten tables the legal and criminal statistics of the Colony for 1864 are shown, including the criminal and the civil cases brought before the Supreme Court and the resident magistrates' courts respectively, distinguishing in the latter class the cases, whether criminal or civil, in which Europeans or Maories, or both, were concerned.

(Tables LIV.)

In Table No. LIV. will be found a comparative summary showing the number of convictions for each of the most frequent offences in the resident magistrates' courts in each year from 1853 to 1864 inclusive.

(Table LIX.)

The last table of this series shows the numbers committed to gaol during 1864, specifying the sexes, the causes of imprisonment, the native countries, the classes, and the degree of education of the prisoners. The total number committed was 4,144, viz. 3,691 males and 453 females.

Savings banks. (Table LX.)

With respect to savings banks, Table No. LX. shows the number of those valuable institutions in operation in New Zealand during the year 1864, specifying the dates at which they were respectively established, the number of depositors, the total amounts to the credit of such depositors on the 31st of December 1864, and the amounts deposited and withdrawn during the year. The total number of persons having deposits in these banks in December 1864 was 4,669, against 2,371 in December 1863, and 1,496 in December 1862. The total amount to the credit of such depositors, in December 1864, was 94,248*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, against 44,117*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* in December 1863, and 29,768*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* in December 1862.

*Appendix.*

Meteorology. (Appendix A., B., C., D., E., F., G., H., I.)

The Appendix to Part II. is wholly devoted to meteorological tables, commencing with a comparative table of the climate in 1864 at a number of the principal places in New Zealand; after which, in a series of eight tables, are given meteorological observations in that year at Mongonui, Auckland, Taranaki, Napier, Wellington, Nelson, Christchurch, and Dunedin. The anticipation which I expressed in my report on the statistics of 1863—(that "the meteorological returns for 1864 would be found more "complete and satisfactory")—has thus been realized to a gratifying extent, these tables containing fuller information on this interesting subject than was available for 1863 or any previous year.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN B. BENNETT, Registrar-General.

# EASTERN COLONIES.

CEYLON.
No. 23.

# CEYLON.

## No. 23.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir HERCULES ROBINSON to the Right Honourable EDWARD CARDWELL, M.P.

(No. 134.) Queen's House, Colombo, Ceylon,
SIR, September 16, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book of Ceylon for the year 1864.

2. As I was not in the Island during any portion of the past year, having arrived here only in March last, I shall confine my remarks on this occasion to a brief summary of the principal returns now submitted, which appear to me, on the whole, to show satisfactory results.

*Revenue and Expenditure.*

3. The revenue for the year was 867,728*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*, which shows a decrease of 85,062*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.* as compared with the revenue of 1863, which amounted to 952,790*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* This is mainly attributable to the fact that there was no pearl fishery at Aripo in 1864, a sum of 51,017*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.* having been realized from this source in the previous year. Under the head Customs also there is a decrease of 5,186*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* on imports, and of 6,884*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* on exports. The decrease in the former item is ascribed to a falling off in the importation of grain, in consequence of the scarcity and high price of that article in India; the decrease in the exports arose from a diminution in the quantity of coffee exported. Under the head Land Revenue there is a decrease to the extent of no less than 29,504*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.*, caused chiefly by the failure of paddy crops throughout the Island in consequence of excessive drought. There is an increase of 2,754*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* under the head Toll Rents, arising from increased traffic, and of 5,671*l.* on account of the arrack rents owing to the higher prices realized for the rents. The increase under the head Stamps, amounting to 7,530*l.*, was derived chiefly from stamps sold under the provisions of the Land Registration Ordinance.

4. Although, however, the revenue of last year was, for the reasons explained, below that of 1863, it was largely in excess of all previous years, and is more than double that of 1854, as will be seen from the following statement:—

| Year. | Revenue. £ |
|---|---|
| 1854 | 408,041 |
| 1855 | 476,273 |
| 1856 | 504,174 |
| 1857 | 578,028 |
| 1858 | 654,961 |
| 1859 | 747,037 |
| 1860 | 767,100 |
| 1861 | 751,997 |
| 1862 | 759,135 |
| 1863 | 952,790 |
| 1864 | 867,728 |

5. The total ordinary expenditure of the year amounted to 843,291*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.* The excess of revenue over expenditure was therefore 24,436*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* In addition to the above amount of 843,291*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.*, the sum of 250,000*l.* was expended under the Surplus Fund Ordinance towards the construction of the railway between Colombo and Kandy.

6. The total ordinary expenditure of last year may be classed as follows:—

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Military | 137,743 |
| Public works | 202,786 |
| Other services | 502,762 |
| | £843,291 |

The military charges given above are, however, exclusive of commissariat establishment the military share of which may fairly be estimated at 3,500*l.*

7. The public works expenditure given includes the cost of the establishment, which amounts to 23,834*l.*

8. As compared with the expenditure of the preceding year, that of 1864 shows an increase of 105,097*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The following are the principal items of increase:—Establishments, 21,445*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*, caused chiefly by the salaries for December 1864 having been paid in the same month, in pursuance of the arrangement sanctioned by Her Majesty's Government that the salaries of public officers should be paid at the end of each month instead of the commencement of the following month, so that the salaries of 13 months were brought to account in 1864. Under the heads Public Works and Roads, Streets, and Bridges the increases amount to 7,059*l.* 18*s.* 0*d.* and 37,132*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* respectively. The increased expenditure under these heads necessarily caused an increase under the colonial commissariat to the extent of 10,189*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*; and the sum of 30,000*l.* appears as an increase under the head Contribution towards military expenditure.

*Assets and Liabilities.*

9. The Auditor General's return of assets and liabilities shows that on the 1st January 1865 the total amount of assets at that date was 401,499*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*, and the amount of liabilities 131,258*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, leaving an apparent balance in favour of the Ceylon Government of 270,240*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.* This amount is however liable to a further charge of 46,285*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.* on account of works and services chargeable on balances, which reduces the actual excess of assets over liabilities at the commencement of the present year to 223,955*l.* 9*s.* Amongst the assets also appears a sum of 76,779*l.* on account of revenue debts outstanding, of which 37,513*l.* is considered irrecoverable, and will have to be struck off the returns on authority being obtained from Her Majesty's Government, and 4,282*l.* is awaiting the decision of courts of law.

10. In the return which the Auditor General prepared of the net available surplus on 1st January last, and which accompanied my Despatch No. 49, of the 4th June last, the whole of the outstanding revenue at the close of last year, viz., 76,779*l.*, was omitted, as were also certain balances due by and to the Colonial Government, which appear in the accompanying statement of assets and liabilities, and which show a balance in favour of the Colony of about 19,800*l.* The exclusion of these items left a net unappropriated balance on the 1st January last of over 127,000*l.* available for public purposes, as shown by the Auditor-General in the return above referred to; but it has since been ascertained, as reported in my Despatch No. 130, of the 14th inst., that the real net unappropriated balance on the 1st January last exceeded this sum by 27,000*l.*

11. In the foregoing statement of assets and liabilities no account is taken of liabilities to the extent of 576,812*l.* incurred on account of Ceylon Government debentures sold in England for railway purposes, because special funds have been appropriated to meet these liabilities by Ordinance No. 7 of 1864.

12. The balance in hand on railway account in Ceylon and in England on the 31st December 1864 was 242,926*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*

*Military Expenditure.*

13. The total expense incurred in Ceylon last year on account of the military defence of the Colony was 195,693*l.*, which was borne by the mother country and the Colony in the following proportions:—

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Great Britain - - - - - | 57,950 |
| Ceylon - - - - - - | 137,743 |
| | 195,693 |

*Imports and Exports.*

14. The customs returns show that there was an increase of 165,078*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* in the value of goods imported in 1864, as compared with 1863, and a decrease of 517,537*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* in the exports, the value being:—

*Imports.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1863 - - - | £3,590,832 18 9 |
| 1864 - - - | 3,755,911 6 11 |

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*Exports.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1863 | - | - | £3,179,184 11 9 |
| 1864 | - | - | 2,661,647 4 6 |

15. These figures do not include the specie imported and exported. Adding these the totai value of the imports and exports of 1864, as compared with those of the preceding year, stands thus :—

*Imports.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1863 | - | - | £5,433,806 10 7 |
| 1864 | - | - | 5,526,964 3 4 |

*Exports.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1863 | - | - | £3,587,234 6 5 |
| 1864 | - | - | 3,112,268 15 6 |

16. Of imports, the principal items of increase are :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton goods from Great Britain - | £436,972 |
| Ditto, twist - - - - | 36,472 |
| Malt liquors, wines, and spirits - | 36,235 |
| Coal and coke - - - | 16,674 |
| Railway materials - - - | 42,315 |

17. Guano to the value of 40,928*l.* was imported from Buenos Ayres, Bolivia, and Peru, from which countries there had been no imports during the several previous years.

18. There was a decrease in rice, paddy, and other grain imported of 620,111 bushels, the quantity imported in 1864 being 4,810,506 bushels, against 5,430,617 bushels in 1863. The collector of customs states that this decrease is owing to the cyclone which took place at Calcutta in October last, on which occasion many cargoes destined for this Island were lost.

19. The decrease in the value of exports is attributable chiefly to a falling off in the quantity of coffee exported in 1864, which was 671,164 cwts., whilst in 1863 it was 828,587 cwts., showing a decrease of 157,423 cwts. In cocoa-nut oil and cinnamon there was a slight increase in 1864, the quantities exported being as follows :—

*Cocoa-nut Oil.*

| | | | | | Gallons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1863 - | - | - | - | - | 1,878,585 |
| 1864 - | - | - | - | - | 2,249,402 |

*Cinnamon.*

| | | | | | lbs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1863 - | - | - | - | - | 734,038 |
| 1864 - | - | - | - | - | 776,675 |

20. The revenue derived from imports and exports in 1864 was 271,258*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*, showing a decrease of 8,848*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* as compared with that of the preceding year, which amounted to 280,107*l.* 14*s.* Adding to the above sum the port dues, warehouse rent, and forfeitures, viz., 9,133*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*, the total customs revenue for 1864 amounted to 280,392*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.*

21. I append to this Despatch a return of exports of coffee, cinnamon, cocoa-nut oil, and coir, for the last 10 years; return of the total value of imports and exports (including specie and bullion) in the years 1862, 1863, and 1864; and a statement of the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in the same years.

22. With reference to the return of the value of imports and exports, however, I think it well to explain the system of valuation adopted here, as otherwise the return is likely to cause misconception. The imports for last year are given at their value on their arrival in this market; the exports for the same period at the supposed cost of their production before shipment. The consequence is, that the former appear to exceed the latter in value by upwards of a million sterling, as follows :—

| 1864. | £ |
|---|---|
| Imports, exclusive of specie | 3,755,911 |
| Deduct imports exported | 410,701 |
| Total goods imported and retained in Colony | 3,345,210 |
| Exports, exclusive of specie | 2,661,647 |
| Deduct imports exported | 410,701 |
| Total Island produce exported | 2,250,946 |

23. But if the imports had thus exceeded in value the exports, the balance of trade against the Colony would have had to be adjusted by the transmission from the Island of specie, and the foreign exchanges under such circumstances would necessarily have been at a premium, because the demand for bills would have exceeded the supply. The reverse, however, was really the case. Specie was imported largely during 1864, and exchange on London (six months' sight) varied from 5 to 8 per cent. discount. The return of specie imported during last year shows the following result:—

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Specie imported | 1,771,052 |
| „ exported | 450,621 |
| Specie imported and retained in Colony | 1,320,431 |

24. The total value of goods and specie imported and retained in the Colony during 1864 stands therefore at 4,665,641*l.*, and as the imports in a colony such as Ceylon, whether goods or specie, are merely the returns received by the Colony in exchange for its exports, excepting, of course, such portion of the imports as may represent capital introduced and sunk in the opening of new estates, it follows, I think, that the amount realized for the exports in the markets to which they were consigned may fairly be estimated at not less than 4,500,000*l.*, making the total real value of the imports and exports of last year upwards of nine millions sterling.

*Public Works.*

25. I forward the following documents * required by Her Majesty's Government, in addition to the return of public works included among the Blue Book returns:— * Not printed.

Estimated expenditure out of surplus funds for 1865.
Analytical statement of progress of public works borne on the budget of 1865.
Progress of expenditure on Surplus Fund Ordinances from 1857 to 1864, and the estimated expenditure for 1865.
Profit and loss on works undertaken as remunerative from ditto to ditto, ditto.

26. I enclose also copy of a report by the Civil Engineer and Commissioner of Roads on the state of the Public Works Department, and a report on the progress and expenditure on roads and receipts from tolls for the year 1864.

27. From the abstract attached to the Blue Book return, it will be seen that the total expenditure on public works during the past year amounted to 220,019*l.* 6*s.* 6¾*d.*, viz.:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Government money | 173,474 | 7 | 8 |
| Commutation money paid in assessment for labour under the Road Ordinance and private contribution | 23,020 | 15 | 1 |
| Cost of establishment | 23,524 | 3 | 9¾ |
| | £220,019 | 6 | 6¾ |

28. There is a slight discrepancy between these figures and those referred to before under the head of Revenue and Expenditure, as no notice is taken in the return of public works of surcharges, payments made by the Crown agents, and other items of which the civil engineer has no cognizance.

29. As compared with 1863 the expenditure of 1864 shows an excess of 42,381*l.* 4*s.* 0¾*d.*, that for 1863 being only 177,638*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

30. The amount expended in opening new roads was 22,223*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*, viz., 17,962*l.* 14*s.* 8¾*d.* Government money, and 4,260*l.* 17*s.* 5¼*d.* private contributions. The following are some of the principal roads in course of construction last year:—

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*Western Province.*

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Road from Palmadulla to Balangodde and to Haldoomulle - | 7,396 | 9 | 10 |
| Road from Marandahn to Korteboon - - - - | 1,170 | 19 | 9 |
| Road from Government Factory to railway station Marandahn - | 950 | 0 | 0 |
| Road from Warkapolle to the railway station at Keenadenia - | 991 | 11 | $2\frac{3}{4}$ |

*Central Province.*

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Road from Dimboola Gap towards Nana Oya :— | | | | | | |
| Private contribution - - - | £2,003 | 2 | $5\frac{1}{4}$ | | | |
| Government money - - - | 2,240 | 15 | $2\frac{1}{4}$ | | | |
| | | | | 4,243 | 17 | $7\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Road from Rajawella Gap to Meddema Newera - - | | | | 21 | 9 | 8 |
| Road from present cutting to Zig Zag or Ambelam - - | | | | 1,016 | 12 | $4\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Road from end of present cutting to Dimboola Gap - - | | | | 39 | 12 | $7\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Road from foot of Zig Zag to Kershaw's Bridge :— | | | | | | |
| Private contribution - - - | £2,257 | 15 | 0 | | | |
| Government money - - - | 2,111 | 12 | $2\frac{3}{4}$ | | | |
| | | | | 4,369 | 7 | $2\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Road from Pangwelle to Dotelle Estate - - - | | | | 1,909 | 4 | 11 |

31. The amount expended on the repair and up-keep of roads, streets, and canals was 127,593*l.* 7*s.* $6\frac{3}{4}$*d.*, viz. :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Government money - - - | £108,856 | 9 | 11 |
| Road Ordinance funds - - - | 18,736 | 17 | $7\frac{3}{4}$ |

The cost of the repair of the road from Colombo to Galle, Matura, Tangalle, and Hambantotte was 8,113*l.* 0*s.* $5\frac{3}{4}$*d.*, the receipts from tolls being 7,489*l.* The expenditure on the road from Colombo to Kandy was 37,717*l.* 12*s.* $1\frac{1}{2}$*d.* The receipts from tolls on this road amounted to 37,070*l.*

32. The sum expended for new bridges was 6,995*l.* 5*s.* $6\frac{1}{4}$*d.* Sixteen new bridges were undertaken last year, of which six were completed. The following are the principal ones :—

*Western Province.*

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| An iron lattice bridge at Gettehette, on the Ratnapoora road | 1,158 | 12 | $9\frac{3}{4}$ |

*Southern Province.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Five timber bridges 20 ft. span each in the Tangalle embankment - - - - - - | 320 | 0 | 0 |
| An iron bridge, 50 ft., at Sinnemodere - - - | 570 | 10 | 0 |

*Central Province.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| An iron 100-ft. lattice bridge over the Nalanda Oya - - | 218 | 2 | $10\frac{3}{4}$ |
| An iron 100-ft. lattice bridge over the Ratotte Oya on the road to Opalgalle - - - - - | 2,225 | 2 | $6\frac{1}{2}$ |
| An iron 120-ft. do. over the Mahatetelle River on the Nuwera Ellia and Badulla road - - - - - | 875 | 19 | 5 |
| An iron 80-ft. iron lattice bridge over the Dambool Oya - | 1,474 | 18 | $10\frac{1}{2}$ |

33. On the repair of bridges an expenditure of 3,854*l.* 2*s.* $10\frac{1}{4}$*d.* was incurred.

34. The expenditure on new buildings amounted to 8,977*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.* The following were the most important of the buildings in progress last year :—

*Western Province.*

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Extending the customs accommodation in front of Leyden Bastion - - - - - - - | 1,634 | 14 | $7\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Singhalese Church, Colombo - - - - - | 297 | 13 | 7 |
| Industrial School buildings - - - - - | 200 | 0 | 0 |

| *Southern Province.* | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| New gaol at Galle | 2,200 | 0 | 0 |
| Grain shed at do. | 700 | 0 | 0 |
| *Northern Province.* | | | |
| Building to be used as a cutcherry office at Annoorajapoora | 356 | 4 | 7 |
| Buildings required for the service of the Public Works Department | 555 | 16 | $9\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Additional accommodation to the Jaffna cutcherry | 366 | 7 | $8\frac{1}{2}$ |
| *Central Province.* | | | |
| Hospital for sick immigrant coolies at Dambool | 471 | 12 | $1\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Extension of the Pauper Hospital at Matelle | 250 | 0 | 0 |
| Residence for the police magistrate at Pangwille | 374 | 4 | 0 |
| Court-house at Dambool | 311 | 5 | $7\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Gaol at Dambool | 230 | 11 | $3\frac{1}{2}$ |

35. The amount expended on the repair of existing buildings was 5,524*l.* 14*s.* $2\frac{1}{4}$*d.*, and on drainage, construction, and repair of ferry boats and general service, 3,602*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*

36. On miscellaneous services, including the purchase of tools, the working of the factory, Colombo, the purchase of draught cattle, subsistence of sick and newly-caught elephants, the importation of pioneers and labourers from the continent of India, there was an expenditure of 17,701*l.* 8*s.* $3\frac{1}{2}$*d.*

37. The above items are exclusive of the expenditure on military works, which amounted to 14,159*l.* 16*s.* $8\frac{3}{4}$*d.*

*Government Houses at Colombo, Galle, and Kandy.*

38. I enclose the report* of the Civil Engineer on the state of these buildings. It will be seen that the Queen's House at Colombo and the Pavilion at Kandy require certain repairs. I have sanctioned estimates for such of the repairs as are urgent, to be charged against the general vote allowed for the repairs of Government buildings. The Queen's house at Galle is reported to be in a good state of repair. From the enclosed report† of the Deputy Commissary General it will be seen that the furniture of the Queen's House at Colombo and the Pavilion at Kandy has been maintained in serviceable order.

* Not printed.

† Not printed.

*Surveying Department.*

39. The progress made in the Surveyor General's Department is satisfactory, as will be seen from the enclosed report furnished by the gentleman who lately held that office. Colonel Sim states that the "work in 1864 surpasses every other year's returns in every "respect; a greater number of acres have been disposed of, a larger amount received, "and more title plans issued for deeds than in any year since 1844, when the price per "acre was raised to 1*l.*;" that "3,542 lots, covering 34,122 acres, have produced the "sum of 76,567*l.*, of which 6,381*l.* are due to fees."

40. The total extent of Crown lands sold in 1864 was 30,294 acres, which realized 65,716*l.*, whilst in 1863 the extent sold was 28,003 acres, and the amount realized 61,407*l.*

41. In the Western Province the receipts have exceeded those of the Central Province, viz., 34,794*l.* from the former against 33,334*l.* from the latter. This, it is explained by the Surveyor General, arose from the circumstance of the valley of Deck Oya having lately been declared within the limits of the Western Province, and from the fact of land having been purchased in the Saffragam District for the purposes of coffee cultivation. The extent of land sold in this province was 13,733 acres, which realized 29,939*l.* against 4,288 acres in 1863, which were sold for 9,270*l.*

42. In the Central Province the extent disposed of in 1864 was less than in 1863, viz.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1864, 13,469 acres sold for | £30,138 |
| 1863, 19,409 ,, | 40,378 |

43. In the Southern Province, too, there has been a falling off as compared with the sales of 1863; 926 acres were sold for 3,006*l.* in 1864, whilst in 1863 the extent sold was 1,217 acres, and the amount realized, 7,319*l.*

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44. The results of the sales of Crown lands in the other provinces are as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Eastern Province, 1,007 acres sold for - - - - | £1,460 |
| North-western Province, 986 acres sold for - - - | 1,496 |
| Northern Province, 173 acres sold for - - - - | 277 |

45. In addition to the Crown lands sold, 3,828 acres were alienated as encroachments sold or given at a valuation, free grants or settlements for certificates against the Crown, and the amount realized therefrom was 4,470*l.*

46. Besides the surveys of lands for sales, the Surveyor General's Department was employed in surveys of Temple lands, lands required for the railway, road tracings, and old grants, the details of which will be found in the interesting report of the Surveyor General.

47. In the concluding paragraph of his report, the Surveyor General adverts to a letter addressed by him to the Government on the subject of the health of the officers of his Department, and in which he recommended that officers on the provisional list should be allowed leave of absence to proceed to England. This letter was forwarded to you with Major-General O'Brien's Despatch No. 237, of the 29th October last, in which he submitted the Surveyor-General's recommendation for your favourable consideration.

*Electric Telegraph.*

* Not printed.

48. I enclose the report* of the officiating Superintendent of Telegraphs on the working of the lines during 1864.

49. Of the new line from Trincomalie to Kandy, sanctioned by Her Majesty's Government, the portion as far as Dambool, 69 miles from Trincomalie, has been completed. This line was opened in November last, the communication with Kandy being maintained by means of an office of observation established at Dambool, through which station the line from Kandy to Manaar passes. Forty-five miles have yet to be constructed to connect the Trincomalie line direct with Kandy. This portion of the work is now in progress, and will, it is expected, be completed in the course of this year.

50. The additional line between Colombo and Galle has been completed, so that there are now two lines of communication between these stations. It is to be regretted that the wire sent out for this line has been found to be of so inferior a description as it is represented to be by the Superintendent of Telegraphs.

51. The existing lines from Colombo to Galle and to Kandy, and from Kandy to Dambool and Tallamanaar, have been repaired during the year, and strengthened by replacing the old and decayed posts with new ones.

52. It has been decided to transfer to the line of railway, on its completion, the telegraph wires of the present line on the road between Colombo and Kandy, the wires to be placed on iron posts (Hamilton's supports) instead of the wooden posts now used in Ceylon. The details of this proposal were submitted to you in my Despatch No. 45, of the 31st May last.

53. The general results given by the officiating superintendent of the working of the Department are satisfactory. The total number of messages despatched and received during the year was 24,433, exceeding that of 1863 (22,469) by 1,964. The total value of messages transmitted through the Ceylon lines was 10,840*l.* 14*s.* 11½*d.*, of which a sum of 2,760*l.* 7*s.* 0¾*d.* was due to the Indian Government, and, deducting the value of public news messages and messages sent free by order, the net receipts for the year amounted to 7,595*l.* 14*s.* 9¼*d.*, which is slightly in excess of the receipts of 1863, viz., 7,547*l.* 4*s.* 5¼*d.* The total expenditure of the Department during the year amounted to 7,197*l.* 9*s.* 11½*d.*, which includes a sum of 188*l.* 0*s.* 10½*d.* expended on the repairs of the lines, and 1,892*l.* 13*s.* 0½*d.* on the construction of new lines, leaving 5,116*l.* 16*s.* 0½*d.* as the actual working expenses of the Department. The profit to Government on the operations of last year amounted to 398*l.* 4*s.* 9¾*d.*

*Railway.*

54. A report of the progress made in the construction of the railway up to the 30th June 1864 was forwarded with Major-General O'Brien's Despatch No. 197, of the 30th August last.† I enclose a report from the Chief Resident Engineer for the half year ending 31st December 1864.

† Not printed.

55. The general progress of the half year is represented by 70,000*l.*, out of which 14,000*l.* are represented by materials received from England, making the total amount executed nearly half of the gross total of the contract.

56. The first division of 30 miles is almost completed. The engine is now able to run as far as the 27th mile, and the line will be opened for traffic as far as the 35th mile on the 1st of October next.

57. It appears that but little progress was made on the second division during the half year. The works were suspended during the unhealthy season, but operations have again commenced.

58. The headings of the Ambepusse tunnel have met two months earlier than had been anticipated, and the tunnel is now completed.

59. On the third division good progress has been made in tunnels, Nos. 1 and 3; but in Nos. 5 and 8 the progress has been below the average.

60. In bridges and culverts but little progress was made, owing chiefly to the difficulty of obtaining masons, especially on the incline.

61. The works at the Colombo station have been pushed on, and but little more can be done until the arrival of materials from England. The Ambepusse station has also been commenced, and is progressing towards completion.

62. The total amount of the different works executed from the commencement to the end of December 1864 is as follows:—

The earthwork completed amounts to nearly half of the total value.
Tunnel works executed amount to rather more than one-third of the whole.
In bridges three-fifths of the whole have been done.
In culverts more than one-third of the total.
In retaining walls about one-eighth of the whole.
In stations rather more than one-fourth of the whole.
In permanent way and materials delivered at Colombo rather more than one-half.
In sundry work and contingencies rather more than one-half.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 63. The total value of works under the contract is | - | £873,039 |
| Value of work done to the 31st December 1864 | - | 425,828 |
| Remaining | - | 447,211 |
| Equal per month, for 25 months | - | 17,888 |

*Legislation.*

64. Of the ordinances enacted in 1864, Nos. 1 and 2 were passed at the commencement of the year and form a portion of the legislation of the Session of 1863. These were noticed by Major General O'Brien in his Despatch No. 197, of the 30th August 1864.

65. Ordinance No. 1, "to consolidate and amend in certain respects the law touching "Justices of the Peace, and the Administration of Justice in Criminal Cases," was afterwards amended by Ordinance No. 17 of 1864, in pursuance of instructions from the Secretary of State.

66. The object of Ordinance No. 2, amending Ordinance No. 26 of 1852, as explained in the Despatch referred to, was to prevent persons selling salt on behalf of Government from demanding a higher price than that fixed by Government.

67. Twenty Ordinances were enacted during the Session of 1864. Two of these were passed at the commencement of the present year, it not having been practicable to close the Session last year.

68. Ordinances Nos. 3, 6, and 7 have reference to the Ceylon railway. The first authorizes the appropriation of a sum of 250,000*l.* from the surplus revenue of past years towards payment of the expenses of constructing the railway; No. 6 lays down rules for the management of the railway; No. 7 makes certain amendments in the Ordinance No. 19 of 1862 for raising 1,000,000*l.* on debentures for the construction of the railway, and also makes provision for the formation of a sinking fund.

69. No. 4, "to amend the Ordinance No. 24 of 1848, entitled an Ordinance to "regulate the felling and removal of timber grown in the Crown lands in this Island," was brought forward in consequence of frequent representations which had from time to time been made to the Government of the inadequacy of the former penalties to restrain the destruction of Crown property.

70. No. 5, "to regulate the temporal affairs of churches not provided for in the "Ordinance No. 12 of 1846," re-enacts the provisions of the Ordinance No. 11 of 1863, with certain alterations suggested by the Secretary of State. The object of this ordinance was explained in Major-General O'Brien's Despatch No. 197, of the 30th August 1864.

71. Ordinance No. 8, "to extend the operation of the Ordinance No. 17 of 1844, "entitled an Ordinance for establishing an efficient police in certain towns, &c.," was

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enacted with a view of providing means for the execution of the processes issued by unofficial Justices of the Peace, the want of which had from time to time been strongly urged on the Government.

72. Ordinances Nos. 9, 10, and 11 authorize the establishment of tolls at certain places on different roads, in order to provide for the up-keep and maintenance of the roads.

73. No. 12, " to provide for the production in evidence of copies instead of originals " of public documents," was enacted with a view to obviate the inconvenience arising from the necessity of public officers being frequently required to attend courts to produce original documents.

74. No. 13, " for regulating the sale of bread and preventing its adulteration," was rendered necessary in consequence of the absence of any law bearing on this subject. Its provisions are taken mainly from the English statute relating to the subject.

75. No. 14, " for amending the Ordinance No. 1 of 1858, and No. 11 of 1859," was enacted with the sanction of Her Majesty's Government with a view to revising the salaries of clerks and other public officers. It provides for an increase to the salaries of those officers under the Government who are remunerated at rates not exceeding 300*l.* a year by classification for the higher ranks, and by specific rates for the lower.

76. No. 15 appropriates 104,728*l.* for the supplementary contingent charges of the year 1864.

77. No. 16, relating to the military expenditure of the Colony, was enacted in pursuance of instructions received from Her Majesty's Government. It authorizes the payment to the Secretary of State for War, from the 1st January 1865, of a sum of 100,000*l.* a year from the revenues of the Colony as a fixed commutation for certain specified military services and expenditure for military works and buildings, leaving certain other specified military services (estimated at 35,000*l.* a year) to be paid as theretofore by the Colony; the fixed contribution to be increased after the 1st January 1867 to 135,000*l.* by annual augmentation of 10,000*l.*

78. This arrangement is pending the inquiry into the question of the military expenditure of the Colony, which was ordered by Her Majesty's Government, and which is now being prosecuted by the Commissioners sent out from England, and those appointed by me in conformity with your instructions.

79. No. 18 confirms certain rules and orders of district courts framed by Judges of the Supreme Court.

80. No. 1 of 1865 provides for the contingent charges of the year 1865.

81. In the Ordinance No. 2 of 1865, " to amend the Land Registration Ordinance " No. 8 of 1863," certain modifications suggested by the Secretary of State have been introduced, as well as a few other amendments the neeessity for which had been suggested by the practical working of the measure.

### *Population.*

82. The total population of all classes of inhabitants for 1864 is stated in the returns to be 2,051,109, whereas in the return for 1863 the total number was given at 2,342,098, showing a decrease in 1864 as compared with the previous year of 290,989. As it was evident that this difference must have arisen from some error in the statements furnished, I directed an explanation to be called for from the Government Agents for the Western and Eastern provinces, in whose returns the discrepancy chiefly appeared; and I enclose copies of letters received in reply from these officers. The returns for 1864 are supposed to approach nearer to accuracy, and those for 1863 are stated to be incorrect. It is quite clear however that these returns, which are prepared by the local head men, cannot be relied upon, and that accurate information as to the population of the Island can only be obtained by a properly regulated census.

### *Public Health.*

83. From the enclosed report of the Acting Principal Civil Medical Officer it will be seen that the state of the public health during the year was very unsatisfactory. This is ascribed in a great measure to the unprecedented drought which prevailed in the first few months of the year; the rains which fell after the long-continued dry weather producing fevers, diarrhœa, and dysentery in different parts of the Island.

84. Small pox and cholera prevailed during the greater part of the year. Cholera made its appearance in February among the natives assembled for the pearl fishery, which was ultimately abandoned on its being discovered that there were no oysters fit for fishing. From this spot the disease spread to Trincomalie, Negombo, and other stations on the sea

coast. It afterwards appeared among the Malabar immigrants on the road from the north to Kandy, and then extended to other stations, Kandy, Jaffna, and other towns having communication with immigrant labourers. It appeared in Colombo in the month of June, when it lasted only for a short time; but it broke out again in that town in August, having been introduced by the Roman Catholic pilgrims returning from St. Anna's Church at Putlam. It then assumed an epidemic form; and it appears that every station in the Island was visited with the disease, excepting Trincomalee and Hambantotte. The number of cases reported throughout the Island was 3,578, and the number of deaths 2,157; whilst in 1863 the number of cases was only 19 and of deaths 6. The largest number occurred in the Northern Province, where this disease generally prevails throughout the greater part of the year. The number of cases there was 2,325, and the number of deaths 1,339. The following are the numbers in the other Provinces:—

| | Cases. | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|
| Western Province - - | 287 | 191 |
| North-western do. - - | 38 | 31 |
| Southern do. - - | 6 | 4 |
| Eastern do. - - | 283 | 179 |
| Central do. - - | 639 | 226 |

85. Small pox, of which several cases remained at the end of 1863, continued throughout the whole of last year. It prevailed almost at every station in the Island, but chiefly in Colombo, Jaffna, Kandy, and Matelle. It declined towards the end of the year, the number of cases reported on the 31st December being only six. The total number of cases in the whole Island was 1,207, and the number of deaths 174. In 1863 the number of cases was 2,661, and the number of deaths 502; the rate of mortality being 14 per cent. in 1864, and 18 per cent. in 1863.

86. The ordinance for making vaccination compulsory has been brought into operation in Colombo and Kandy, and is working satisfactorily. The total number vaccinated in 1864 was 74,811, of which 53,851 were reported as successful. The numbers in 1863 were, vaccinated, 79,295; successful operations, 57,378.

87. The report of the acting Principal Civil Medical Officer gives full information respecting the various diseases which prevailed in Ceylon, and the state of the medical department, and of the several hospitals maintained by Government, and contains valuable suggestions for improving the sanitary condition of the Island

*Education.*

88. The returns of schools for the year 1864 show that there were 110 Government or public schools, in which there were 5,232 pupils, being less by 516 than the number of pupils in the Government schools in 1863.

89. The expenditure by Government on account of education amounted to 15,331*l.* 12*s.* 3¾*d.* in 1864, showing an increase of 811*l.* 8*s.* 8¾*d.* as compared with the expenditure of 1863, which amounted to 14,520*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.* The school fees amounted to 2,069*l.* 12*s.* 11½*d.*, showing a decrease of 171*l.* 11*s.* 8½*d.* on the receipts from the same source in 1863.

90. The returns from the different missionary bodies show that there has been a decrease both in the number of schools supported by them, and in the number of pupils attending those schools in the past year. The following is an abstract of these schools:—

| — | No. of Schools. | No. of Pupils. |
|---|---|---|
| Society for the Propagation of the Gospel - | 161 | 4,528 |
| Church Missionary Society - - | 109 | 3,465 |
| Wesleyan Society - - - - | 100 | 3,501 |
| Baptist Society - - - - | 21 | 563 |
| American Society - - - - | 47 | 1,544 |
| Roman Catholic Society - - - | 73 | 3,833 |
| Total - - | 511 | 17,434 |

91. The numbers in 1863 were, schools, 516; pupils, 19,680.

92. The Wesleyan and the Roman Catholic missions received in support of their schools in the Northern Province grants in aid from the Government, the former to the amount of 341*l.* 15*s.*, and the latter 200*l.*

93. The number of private schools in 1864 was 268, whilst the number in 1863 was 281; but the attendance in these schools was larger last year, viz., 5,677, whilst the number in 1863 was 5,380.

CEYLON.

94. I enclose a copy of the 21st report of the Central School Commission for the period from the 1st July 1863 to the 30th June 1864, which gives a full account of the Government schools up to the middle of last year.

95. Prefixed to the Blue Book returns will be found a table giving a statistical view of the progress of this Colony for the years 1821 to 1864 inclusive, and an abstract of the principal statistical results for the years 1863 and 1864, prepared in the form suggested by the International Statistical Congress at the meeting held in London in 1860.

96. I enclose also reports from the several Government Agents on the state of their respective provinces.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERCULES G. R. ROBINSON.

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Encl. 1 in No. 23.

## Enclosure 1 in No. 23.

DECENNIAL RETURN of the EXPORTS of COFFEE, CINNAMON, COCOA-NUT OIL, and COIR, the Produce of the Colony.

| YEAR. | COFFEE. | | | CINNAMON. | | | COCOA-NUT OIL. | | | COIR. | | | Total Amount of Customs Revenue from the foregoing Exports. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quantity. | Value. | Amount of Export duty received. | Quantity. | Value. | Amount of Export duty received. | Quantity. | Value. | Amount of Export duty received. | Quantity. | Value. | Amount of Export duty received. | |
| | cwts. | £ | £ | lbs. | £ | £ | galls. | £ | £ | cwts. | £ | £ | £ |
| 1855 - - | 506,540 | 1,025,282 | — | 730,600 | 36,089 | — | 900,742 | 108,913 | — | 45,975 | 27,754 | — | — |
| 1856 - - | 440,819 | 981,723 | — | 877,547 | 45,370 | — | 1,046,326 | 101,591 | — | 29,564 | 19,028 | — | — |
| 1857 - - | 602,266 | 1,496,645 | — | 887,959 | 52,574 | — | 1,679,258 | 212,184 | — | 42,256 | 29,617 | — | — |
| 1858 - - | 544,507 | 1,337,122 | 27,226 | 750,744 | 37,537 | 751 | 777,163 | 77,716 | 1,949 | 40,420 | 32,419 | 511 | 30,437 |
| 1859 - - | 589,779 | 1,467,497 | 29,490 | 879,361 | 43,972 | 880 | 1,118,638 | 111,864 | 2,985 | 38,086 | 25,945 | 447 | 33,802 |
| 1860 - - | 620,132 | 1,574,033 | 31,007 | 675,156 | 33,758 | 675 | 1,549,089 | 154,909 | 3,890 | 36,616 | 24,864 | 458 | 36,030 |
| 1861 - - | 648,026 | 1,656,733 | 32,402 | 845,218 | 42,261 | 845 | 1,040,428 | 104,043 | 2,613 | 43,168 | 31,883 | 540 | 36,400 |
| 1862 - - | 605,178 | 1,445,284 | 30,259 | 875,475 | 43,774 | 876 | 1,429,531 | 142,953 | 3,591 | 46,595 | 37,648 | 583 | 35,309 |
| 1863 - - | 828,587 | 2,126,222 | 41,429 | 734,038 | 36,702 | 734 | 1,878,585 | 187,858 | 4,718 | 51,785 | 39,103 | 647 | 47,528 |
| 1864 - - | 671,164 | 1,744,793 | 33,559 | 776,675 | 38,833 | 775 | 2,249,402 | 224,948 | 5,649 | 36,313 | 27,386 | 454 | 40,437 |
| Total - | 6,056,998 | 14,855,334 | 225,372 | 8,032,773 | 410,870 | 5,536 | 13,669,161 | 1,426,979 | 25,395 | 410,778 | 295,647 | 3,640 | 259,943 |

Customs, Colombo, April 25, 1865. (Signed) G. VANE, Principal Collector.

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Encl. 2 in No. 23.

## Enclosure 2 in No. 23.

TOTAL VALE of IMPORTS and EXPORTS (including Specie and Bullion) from and to each Country in each of the Years 1862, 1863, and 1864.

| | IMPORTS. | | | | | | EXPORTS. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1862. | | | 1863. | | | 1864. | | | 1862. | | | 1863. | | | 1864. | | |
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| United Kingdom - | 836,319 | 1 | 11 | 1,011,994 | 17 | 7 | 1,651,587 | 1 | 1 | 1,703,574 | 1 | 1 | 2,407,578 | 8 | 7 | 2,015,326 | 3 | 3 |
| British possessions in India. | 2,518,543 | 2 | 11 | 3,505,139 | 19 | 9 | 2,321,092 | 14 | 1 | 612,550 | 6 | 8 | 994,879 | 9 | 10 | 957,545 | 10 | 1 |
| Mauritius - - | 37,801 | 3 | 1 | 18,090 | 11 | 9 | 31,343 | 3 | 6 | 11,565 | 15 | 9 | 26,956 | 10 | 1 | 923 | 17 | 0 |
| Aden - - | - | - | | 10 | 12 | 6 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 3 | 5 | 19 | 18 | 8 | — | | |
| Hong Kong - - | 4,134 | 14 | 11 | 10,677 | 9 | 7 | 8,710 | 19 | 4 | 67 | 18 | 0 | 2,529 | 18 | 9 | 194 | 7 | 0 |
| Australia - - | 570,495 | 8 | 8 | 552,785 | 11 | 2 | 629,843 | 13 | 5 | 34,744 | 4 | 2 | 19,176 | 7 | 7 | 52,060 | 9 | 6 |
| Cape of Good Hope - | 432 | 17 | 11 | 1,892 | 19 | 0 | 348 | 9 | 0 | — | | | — | | | — | | |
| Gibraltar - - | — | | | — | | | — | | | 19,844 | 17 | 8 | 15,666 | 3 | 0 | 5,124 | 18 | 1 |
| New Zealand - | — | | | — | | | — | | | — | | | 60 | 0 | 0 | — | | |
| Sierra Leone - | — | | | — | | | — | | | 656 | 13 | 8 | — | | | — | | |
| France - - | 835 | 7 | 0 | — | | | 87 | 0 | 0 | 54,572 | 15 | 11 | 30,748 | 6 | 8 | 8,161 | 10 | 5 |
| Suez - - | 74,841 | 3 | 8 | 168,668 | 11 | 4 | 135,693 | 15 | 5 | 1,373 | 17 | 6 | 10,575 | 16 | 8 | 9,291 | 15 | 10 |
| French possessions in India. | 135,951 | 4 | 6 | 122,048 | 15 | 3 | 156,550 | 17 | 8 | 29,427 | 4 | 2 | 33,553 | 15 | 7 | 23,076 | 9 | 11 |
| Maldive Islands - | 35,603 | 16 | 11 | 32,978 | 5 | 8 | 41,880 | 12 | 0 | 9,384 | 11 | 0 | 7,417 | 14 | 8 | 6,740 | 13 | 10 |
| China - - | — | | | — | | | — | | | — | | | 3 | 14 | 0 | — | | |
| United States of America. | 16,566 | 12 | 3 | 9,518 | 17 | 0 | 8,273 | 0 | 0 | 16,342 | 16 | 2 | 22,345 | 5 | 3 | 28,481 | 8 | 7 |
| Dutch possessions in India. | — | | | — | | | — | | | — | | | 1,924 | 3 | 6 | 5,341 | 12 | 0 |
| Buenos Ayres - | — | | | — | | | 2,813 | 0 | 0 | — | | | — | | | — | | |
| Judda - - | 11,614 | 17 | 11 | — | | | — | | | — | | | — | | | — | | |
| Portuguese possessions in India. | — | | | — | | | — | | | — | | | 2 | 0 | 6 | — | | |
| Pernambuco - | — | | | — | | | — | | | — | | | 13,796 | 13 | 1 | — | | |
| Macao - - | — | | | — | | | 593 | 0 | 0 | — | | | — | | | — | | |
| Bolivia - - | — | | | — | | | 4,800 | 0 | 0 | — | | | — | | | — | | |
| Peru - - | — | | | — | | | 33,315 | 10 | 0 | — | | | — | | | — | | |
| Madeira - - | — | | | — | | | 1 | 7 | 10 | — | | | — | | | — | | |
| | 4,243,139 | 11 | 8 | 5,433,806 | 10 | 7 | 5,526,964 | 3 | 4 | 2,494,120 | 5 | 2 | 3,587,234 | 6 | 5 | 3,112,268 | 15 | 6 |

Customs, Colombo, April 25, 1865. (Signed) G. VANE, Principal Collector.

Enclosure 3 in No. 23.

Encl. 3 in No. 23.

NUMBER and TONNAGE of VESSELS entered and cleared from and to each COUNTRY in each of the Years 1862, 1863, and 1864.

| | ENTERED. | | | | | | CLEARED. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1862. | | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1862. | | 1863. | | 1864. | |
| | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. |
| United Kingdom | 75 | 42,267 | 116 | 62,742 | 105 | 50,500 | 106 | 50,644 | 139 | 62,930 | 128 | 59,339 |
| British possessions in India. | 2,306 | 281,424 | 2,804 | 330,233 | 2,636 | 322,923 | 2,323 | 294,291 | 2,850 | 347,134 | 2,852 | 372,356 |
| Cape of Good Hope | 17 | 6,619 | 18 | 6,100 | 5 | 1,658 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Mauritius | 20 | 7,598 | 12 | 2,765 | 8 | 3,027 | 5 | 396 | 13 | 2,867 | 1 | 82 |
| Hong Kong | 26 | 25,667 | 35 | 36,253 | 38 | 40,583 | 29 | 28,902 | 38 | 39,264 | 36 | 38,093 |
| Aden | 2 | 861 | 7 | 2,868 | 7 | 4,022 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Australia | 36 | 21,432 | 42 | 38,032 | 43 | 24,411 | 17 | 9,581 | 19 | 10,871 | 25 | 10,928 |
| New Zealand | 3 | 1,598 | 6 | 4,733 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Montevideo | — | — | 1 | 275 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Buenos Ayres | — | — | — | — | 1 | 502 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Suez | 26 | 31,055 | 35 | 42,873 | 37 | 45,548 | 26 | 30,535 | 37 | 44,749 | 37 | 46,660 |
| France | 2 | 1,186 | 1 | 298 | — | — | 2 | 1,147 | 4 | 1,462 | 1 | 514 |
| Mozambique | — | — | 1 | 430 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Belgium | — | — | 1 | 520 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| French possessions in India. | 212 | 15,233 | 169 | 13,728 | 192 | 16,901 | 233 | 16,430 | 166 | 14,304 | 129 | 10,415 |
| Arabia | 4 | 2,551 | — | — | — | — | 3 | 1,817 | 2 | 769 | 2 | 481 |
| Maldive Islands | 54 | 6,699 | 44 | 4,600 | 52 | 5,755 | 42 | 4,789 | 39 | 4,534 | 42 | 4,524 |
| America, United States | 4 | 2,846 | 1 | 953 | 5 | 3,394 | 3 | 2,318 | 2 | 1,021 | 2 | 721 |
| Dutch possessions in India | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1,005 | 5 | 2,949 |
| Holland | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Portuguese possessions in China. | — | — | — | — | 1 | 260 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Bourbon | — | — | — | — | 1 | 506 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Madeira | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1,027 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Bolivia | — | — | — | — | 1 | 341 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Johana in Africa | — | — | — | — | 1 | 344 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Peru | — | — | — | — | 3 | 1,631 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | 2,788 | 447,481 | 3,293 | 537,404 | 3,137 | 523,333 | 2,791 | 441,511 | 3,310 | 530,910 | 3,260 | 547,062 |

Enclosure 4 in No. 23.

Encl. 4 in No. 23.

SIR, Surveyor General's Office, Colombo, March 23, 1865.

IN forwarding my annual progress report of the Survey Department for 1864 I first beg to be excused for the unusual delay that has occured in its preparation. To my visit to the Central Province as one of a committee appointed to report on certain roads it is chiefly to be attributed; and also the nature of the report being necessarily statistical, I was prevented from framing it without access to office records in Colombo. But I now have the honour to inform you that the work in 1864 surpasses every other year's returns in every respect; a greater number of acres have been disposed of, a larger amount received, and more title plans issued for deeds than in any year since 1844, when the price per acre was raised to 1*l.*; in a word, 3,542 lots, covering 34,122 acres, have produced the sum of 76,567*l.*, of which 6 381*l.* are due to fees.

The same course adopted last year, of taking the details into consideration by Provinces, I intend to follow on the present occasion.

1. *Western Province.* For the first time have the receipts of this Province exceeded those of the Central Province, viz. 34,794*l.* from the former against 33,334*l.* from the latter. This in a great measure arises from the circumstance of the valley of Deek Oya having been declared within its limits, and 5,703 acres of forest therein situated bringing 6,350*l.* An imaginary line running from Adam's Peak to the junction of the Deek Oya with the Bagawanthalawe Oya, is now ruled to represent the boundary of the two Provinces, which is so far unfortunate as it throws all the Court business of the new estates into Ratnapoora, to which town no road at present exists.

A second reason is to be found in the start that the southern portion of Saffragam has lately taken in coffee cultivation in the neighbourhood of Gongalla; 3,105 acres of forest were sold, but little more than the upset price was obtained, probably owing to its being a new and untried locality.

In the Hina Corle a very large quantity of land has been sold to natives in moderately sized lots, chiefly intended, I hear, for cocoa-nuts. The accessibility to the land by means of the railway has made this a favourable locality for investment.

Caltura district and its neighbouring localities, Pasdoon and Rygam Korles, produced no less than 3,969*l.* last year for 1,934 acres, about one-half of which only were *bonâ fide* sales, the rest being due to compromises with the natives on account of lengthened occupation as prescribed by Ordinance. This is a field where much money will be reaped by Government for some years to come, the lands being chiefly paddy fields and gardens held under licence from the Government. A few more years and all these lands would have passed from the possession of Government, lapsing to the cultivators by the right of tenure. Much opposition is in consequence made to their survey and sale, but great credit is due to the Government Agent for his judicious management in coming to fair terms with the natives. The lands too are much enhanced in value from their abounding in plumbago, which is year by year becoming an article of greater export.

CEYLON.

The Crown land sold for 2*l.* 3*s.* per acres 922 acre ; were parted with at a valuation to occupiers for 2,383*l.*, and 1,103 acres were given up by Government, owing to the prescribed term of 30 years having been exceeded by the too successful squatters.

2. *Central Province.* Last year there were but two extensive tracts of forest sold for coffee, one at Haywa Ellia, Badulla, where 4,299 acres were sold for 7,579*l.*, or at the rate of 1*l.* 15*s.* per acre, and the other at the Heen Ganga, better known as the Nitre Cave lands, Meddemahanewere, where 2,018 acres brought the upset price.

At Matelle the sales as usual were very prosperous ; not that it is believed the soil is in any way superior, and indeed throughout the district is a lack of water, but it is said to be the favourite country and climate* of the Tamil coolie.

A few lots were sold at Happootelle, 1,025 acres for 1,036*l.*, and in Dolosbage, Oedepalate, Hewahette, Doombera, and land was in demand chiefly for additions to old estates, and for native coffee gardens.

The highest sale of the year was at Matelle, where the land called Maccaloose of 506 acres was disposed of for 4,800*l.*, or at the rate of 9 guineas per acre, the largest bid, considering the area, ever known at a Government auction.

Very little was done in the Central Province towards the settlement of land occupied by squatters. A difficulty in this respect always exists in this province which does not apply to the maritime districts. In the latter the Dutch established a thombo register of lands, which is of great service in the determination of claims; but in the Central Province, the Kandyans have in general no sort of documentary title to produce. Seven small claims or enroachments, however, amounting to 105 acres, were disposed of to a Matelle planter for 540*l.*

3. *In the Southern Province* a large falling off is perceptible in 1864 contrasted with 1863, to the extent of more than 50 per cent., still 926 acres were sold for 3,006*l.*, or about 3*l.* 5*s.* an acre, this being the province where the highest rate of land sales is always maintained, though the aggregate revenue from them is but small. The fields and gardens in Matura and Hambantotte districts are sure to meet with much competition when exposed for sale, the former country having a rich and populous community, and the latter receiving its value from the irrigation works of Ooroobokke and Kirime. In 1864 sixty-three lots containing 95 acres were sold for 1,740*l.*, or 18*l.* the acre, in the Girreway Pattoo of the Hambantotte district.

A few small additions were made to the coffee estates in the Morowe Korle, planted in 1863, and said to be very flourishing. A large survey force was employed there last year, but the fruit of their labours was not reaped till the beginning of 1865.

4. *The Eastern Province,* or rather Batticaloa, shows a different style of return to all the others. But though neither for coffee nor cocoa-nut plantations, in its way it is of a very satisfactory character. The lots there are minute in size and are intended for native gardens, and in consequence there are few places where native prosperity of late years has been more apparent. 888 lots, containing 1,007 acres, were sold for 1,460*l.*, and 225 lots, with only 170 acres, being claims and encroachments, were settled for 418*l.*

The irrigation works of Errecamam and Ambare are still productive of revenue through the sale of lands, 52 lots with 434 acres bringing 521*l.* in 1864. Several others were purchased, but the sales were cancelled owing to the money not being forthcoming at the appointed dates.

5. *The North-western Province* shows 986 acres of Crown land, producing 1,496*l.*, and 198 acres of claims and encroachments, 366*l.* The neighbourhood of Chilaw is reported excellent for cocoa-nuts, and so soon as I can spare one or two of my staff from other districts, I trust to make the land sale return of this province exhibit a higher figure.

6. *In the Northern Province,* by the desire of the late Sir Charles MacCarthy, a surveyor has been stationed there for some years past. It was never expected that his employment there would produce any revenue, as in the well-cultivated peninsula of Jaffna the gardens are almost wholly the properties of natives, and the rest of this large province is little but a wilderness. The chief reason expressed by the Government Agent for the presence of a surveyor was the "definition of the ponds and channels of drainage," and to mark out what Crown land may yet remain there, to prevent future encroachments. At his request also the town of Mulletwoe was surveyed and many lots have been offered for sale, but as yet without result.

It may not be without interest to note that 24 building lots covering two acres were sold at Anoradjapoora, or rather made over to the natives of that ancient metropolis for 12*l.*

Having now finished my remarks on the land sales of the provinces, I now proceed to detail the other field operations of the Survey department. These are,

Temple land surveys.
Railway surveys.
Road tracings.
Old grants.

In accordance with instructions of Government to lose no time in executing *the Temple Land Surveys,* I placed six of my staff last year to this special work, and the result of their labours was the survey of 89 temples, comprising 33,538 acres. As I have often represented, this species of survey is most trying to the constitutions of the men employed, and very expensive to the Government. The lands lie in remote parts, far from civilization at times, or even a road, and therefore a great loss occurs in the fixation of the lots by means of trigonometrical stations or lengthened traverses. What with the difficulty of the survey, what with the enormous area yet to be mapped, it is out of the question to say when this work will be accomplished ; 45,690 acres have already been surveyed, and 51,204 remain untouched that is according to the Commissioners' report, but as their areas are far from correct and always too small, the figure, if the same proportion of error hitherto existing be maintained, will be near 100,000.

*Railway Surveys.*—Under this head I include all those surveys of private properties through which the line runs. According to the Ordinance for taking private lands for public purposes, it rests with

* 2,230 acres produced 10,182*l.*, or 4*l.* 11*s.* per acre.

this office to supply the survey and certificates to the effect of the necessity of taking such lands. Last year the properties extending from Peradenia to Kandy were surveyed, and such portions as were required in due course handed over to the railway authorities. Besides which several small additions, partly for stations, were made throughout the line at the request of the consulting engineer.

*Road Tracings.*—As the Commissioner of Roads reported a deficiency of his staff for tracing all the roads urgently called for, this department undertook the tracing of the new road from the Kandy road to the railway station at Ambepusse, as well as the improvement of the trace leading from Morowo Korle to Matura.

*Old Grants.*—A question was asked in the Legislative Council with reference to these old grants, implying that small progress had been made in the surveys. These lands were granted in 1844 to natives with a promise of title plans and deeds on deposit of the value of the land (5*s.* per acre) and the survey fees, &c.; 8,000*l.* was the result of this call. Plans of 1,543 lots, comprising 10,880 acres, have been issued from this office up to date from 1859. How much more remains to be done I cannot well ascertain, for though the Government Agent Western Province gives me 16,000 acres as the total, yet that is likely to be only an approximate amount. The work is being executed concurrently with other work, it being thought from the dispersion of the lots throughout the province that it was not worth while to make it a special and therefore expensive transaction, while by combining it with "applications" and "encroachments" the survey could be carried out without injury to the revenue. The delay in the final settlement it is believed is not to be attributed to the Survey department, nor to the cutcherry, but is rather due to the natives themselves. Instead of being in possession of land according to the old grant, it is generally found on survey that they claim on it half as much again. The excess the Government Agent is willing to give them at a valuation, at an easy rate; but it is a work of time for the natives to come to any arrangement.

Leaving now the field for the office, I have to report that in 1864 title deed plans were issued in triplicate, amounting in number to 2,670, covering 42,262 acres, being the largest number and the greatest area ever granted by the Government in any year since 1844. The contract system under which these are drawn works admirably, and indeed without it I could not possibly have supplied the required 8,010 plans. One plan of each set having been drawn and examined in the office, a young draftsman takes it home, and returns it with the duplicate and triplicate next morning, for 9*d.* a copy.

The record plans on the 16-chain scale and adapted to the meridian of Pedrotallagalla have been greatly advanced last year. These are essential for the proper insertion of all the new works, the boundaries of which could not be guaranteed as the exact limits without such accurate information as the record plans can alone afford.

The entire expenditure of the department was 17,458*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*, divided as follows:—

| | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fixed salaries - - - - | 6,720 | 5 | 2 |
| Provisional do - - - - | 7,364 | 19 | 9 |
| Contingencies - - - - | 449 | 19 | 11¼ |
| Transport - - - - | 817 | 0 | 6 |
| Miscellaneous (cooly money) - - | 3,181 | 7 | 7½ |
| | £18,533 | 13 | 0 |
| Deduct for extra month's pay charged this year | 1,075 | 4 | 10 |
| | £17,458 | 8 | 2 |

The number of assistant surveyors in the field was 24, and in the office two.

As the work of survey depends on the personal labour of the surveyor alone, and as my assistants are infinitely more exposed to the climate than any class of men in the Island, being without the luxury of European comforts, and for the most part living in native huts, no annual report is complete without a reference to their state of health. Whether it was owing to an unhealthy season, or to the long period they have been at the same monotonous and solitary labour with gradually enfeebled powers to withstand the sun, I have to bring to the notice of Government that my staff of surveyors suffered severely in 1864. Two of them died, one at Caltura, and the other at Colombo, one went to Europe for his health, and many others were sick for long periods, viz.:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. Reynolds - - | 95 days | - - | Jungle fever. |
| „ Symonds - - | 72 „ | - - | Dysentery; very near his death on two occasions. |
| „ Stoddart - - | 50 „ | - - | Sore feet and liver. |
| „ Still - - - | 32 „ | - - | Fever. |
| „ Mantell - - | 43 „ | - - | Ophthalmia. |
| „ Robertson - - | 38 „ | - - | Fever and liver. |
| „ Leitch - - | 21 „ | - - | Fever. |
| „ Daniels - - | 31 „ | - - | do. |
| „ Stephens - - | 23 „ | - - | do. |

On the 24th September 1864 I addressed a letter to the Government on the subject of the health of the officers of this department, and expressed the fear that unless those in the provisional list were allowed leave to Europe on half pay in the proportion of one year out of seven, in a short time I should have no European assistant left. The climate and exposure will either have killed them or forced them to resign. No answer has been received to my letter, but I beg to reiterate respectfully but strongly the opinion I then expressed, and trust that the Secretary of State, to whom the matter was referred, may be again appealed to in behalf of men whose hard work and good service have so often been the theme of praise in this Colony, and who have so largely contributed to the development of its resources.

I have, &c.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary. (Signed) CHARLES SIM.

CEYLON.

Enclosure 5 in No. 23.

Encl. 5 in No. 23.

SIR, Principal Civil Medical Officer's Office, Colombo, June 26, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the state of the public health and of the Civil Medical department for the year 1864.

It is unnecessary for me to recapitulate what has already been submitted by my predecessor and myself within the last two years; but I beg to draw the attention of Government to certain wants or sanitary defects which I consider require early consideration on the part of Government.

Colombo, considering its population, some of its crowded streets, ill-ventilated houses, and total disregard to cleanliness on the part of nearly two-thirds of its native population, is, I believe, the healthiest town in the Island, as Ceylon may be considered one of the healthiest countries among the islands in the Indian Ocean, or in the south of India. The Pettah which originally was the locality of the residents of the wealthy Dutch burghers, has now been, as commerce increased, converted into a place of extensive business, and is the centre of native commerce and enterprise; and it is here that most of the natives barter, buy, and sell their wares. This locality, since the houses were converted into stores, has had its accommodation as dwelling-houses decreased, and consequently the nuisance from this cause has been unbearable, and has in a great measure tended to lessen the sanitary state of the town. The surface drains in cross streets have been broken and damaged by the traffic, and no permanent measures have been taken to remedy these defects. Some of the houses have wares stored in a part of the building and the outhouses used as a dwelling place for a larger number than they can well accommodate with comfort to the inmates themselves and without injury to the public health. Whilst this portion of the town is becoming the market of Colombo, and every available dwelling-house is monthly being converted into a store or shop, it is indispensably necessary that better ventilation and drainage should be introduced into its streets and houses. The drains and openings which were in use for a limited population cannot be sufficient for more than three times that number. This matter I have already brought to the notice of Government in my letter of the 27th August, No. 312.

The practice of felling old trees which offered shelter in crowded localities, with a view of widening the street, is much to be regretted. In a warm climate where the sun is powerful the air is rendered purer by having vegetation of this kind, and what is unwholesome to man is readily taken up by the vegetable kingdom in exchange for that which keeps the life blood pure. This system is carefully followed in all continental towns in Europe where the weather in summer is hot; and it would be desirable to have trees of hard wood which afford shade, planted on the side of streets at convenient distances where they are not likely to interfere with the traffic.

As it would be a matter of time and no little difficulty to have the Pettah thoroughly ventilated and drained, I beg to suggest that where land is sold as building lots, proper drains be constructed to drain the refuse of houses, and that sufficient room be reserved in the building lots as means of ventilation. The mere intersection of roads among building lots is insufficient where houses are built at close proximity to each other, particularly in a warm climate where more space for air is wanted to keep the temperature as low as possible by means of evaporation and fresh currents of air.

It is a matter of surprise that at every corner of a street, or in the most public thoroughfares, men and children are seen making use of the roadside as places for the committing of nuisances. This, for a considerable time, has been a matter which the public has patiently endured, particularly the European community; but at present there is no excuse for allowing things to continue in this state, as the erection of a few urinals in crowded localities and public privies or accommodation where the dry system of earth sewage may be introduced, would soon obviate this difficulty and greatly tend to the comfort and health of the population. The cost of this will be a trifling matter compared to the benefit the public will derive by these conveniences.

The proposal for supplying the town with water would work much better if undertaken by Government, and the expenses would then be far below the estimate of the proposed company. The water from the Kalany river may be brought to the lake by earthenware pipes, and the lake kept full during the dry months. It would be necessary, in order to have the water in the lake fresh, that no drain be allowed to empty itself into it, and that the privies overhanging it be removed. Water thus supplied to the lake may be used for flushing drains and other purposes, and nearly all the drains in the Pettah Sea Street, and as far as Marendahn, may be flushed by having an iron tank at the Wolfendahl Hill and another on St. Sebastian Hill or Hulfsdorp, kept full by pumping water from the lake. These proposals will entail expense, but as they are for the general good and welfare of the public, there may be extra taxation for it on the understanding that the money realized for this purpose be expended for it alone. As this supply of water would enable the streets being watered in dry weather, it will be a great comfort to the families of the poor working classes, who are prevented from having any kind of exercise owing to the dust which rises in clouds and settles on their person and dress. The want of healthy exercise among this class, the impoverished diet, and the impure air they breathe in their ill-ventilated and imperfectly dried houses, are fruitful sources of the maladies with which they are affected, viz., incurable skin diseases, low malignant fevers, scrofula, and consumption.

*Public Health.*

January. The state of the public health during the year was very unsatisfactory. In January the weather was hot and dry, and there was a scarcity of water in the wells, so that the lake in the town of Colombo was daily getting low, and there was every sign of a sickly season after the rains. The great varieties of temperature felt in the hilly districts, and the chilly breeze in the morning and the hot sun during the day, produced fever of an intermittent and remittent type chiefly in the Central and Northern provinces of the Island. Small pox existed at Point de Galle, Kurnegalle Badulla, and in the Jaffna Small Pox hospital there were as many as 26 cases under treatment.

February. The weather in February continued hot throughout, and the scarcity of water was much felt, so that water had to be pumped into the lake to keep it from getting dry and exposing its muddy banks to the influence of the sun. This, I am happy to say, had the desired effect; for it kept the water to a certain level, and the exposed banks which had soon got dry were in a few days covered with luxuriant

grass affording pasture for cattle. Cholera appeared on the road from Kandy to the north of the Island, called the North road, the highway to emigrant labourers to coffee estates; and in Kandy small pox continued to increase, and at the different stations and in Jaffna there were 42 fresh admissions.

March. The public health continued much in the same state during March, only that cholera gradually extended to other stations in the Island, as Kandy, Jaffna, and other towns which have communication with emigrant labourers, and are not far from the great highway from India to Ceylon. Small pox continued to spread in Jaffna. A prisoner in the Hulfsdorp gaol in Colombo was affected with the disease, and had to be removed to the Small Pox hospital.

April. Refreshing showers of rain fell during this month, but with it fever made its appearance in different parts of the Island, chiefly in the low country along the course of the river and lake. Diarrhœa also appeared in crowded localities, particularly in large establishments, and cholera and small pox kept their hold at stations where they appeared.

May. The heavy rains during this month had the effect of lowering the temperature, and the epidemics of small pox and cholera subsided to some extent, but fevers were on the increase, and some assumed a typhoid character in Colombo.

June. In June the unhealthiness of the town of Colombo increased; fever, small pox, and cholera appeared, and the latter disease affected the prisoners in the Hulfsdorp gaol. Out of 34 affected there were five deaths, and the epidemic which broke out on the 2nd lasted till the 17th. In other towns and districts fever was very prevalent, but small pox and cholera continued to prevail in Jaffna and Kandy particularly.

July. The month of July continued unhealthy, and in addition to fever, small pox, and cholera, diarrhœa and dysentery appeared, fever becoming very prevalent about the low country.

August. The health of the public continued very unsatisfactory during this month. Fever, which was very prevalent among the pioneers and other Government labourers stationed on the Kandy road, continued to extend, and cholera appeared in the town of Colombo in an epidemic form in Sea Street, introduced by pilgrims returning from St. Ann's Church. Except the towns of Hambantotte and Trincomalie, every other station was visited with cholera, and at Jaffna small pox was again on the increase.

September. Small pox was on the decline during this month at the several stations, and cholera and fevers were not so prevalent; a few cases which were reported as cholera in the Galle district were diseases caused by eating an unwholesome kind of fish.

October. Although small pox and cholera had not subsided, yet the number of cases were few in the Island during this month; fevers were on the decline.

November and December. Colombo was not free from cholera during these months, though some of the other large towns were. It reappeared in the Colombo Hulfsdorp gaol about the latter part of December and continued to the middle of the month. There were 12 cases, and of these three died; small pox disappeared, there being no cases reported. An epidemic of dysentery occurred in the Willicadde gaol, but fortunately there were few deaths, the disease being treated promptly, and measures taken to remove the causes which led to it. It was attributed to the sudden change of temperature, and to prisoners being taken out of hot cells or rooms to the cold morning air.

From the preceding observations on diseases which appeared during each month in the year it will appear that the Island had not been in such an unhealthy state for some years, as the drought was an unprecedented one. The fevers which broke out soon after the fall of rain afforded proofs of the effects of heat and moisture on decomposed animal and vegetable matter.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

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Enclosure 6 in No. 23. Encl. 6 in No. 23.

CENTRAL SCHOOL COMMISSION.—REPORT.

The Central School Commission have the honour to submit to the Legislative Council their report for the past year (July 1, 1863–June 30, 1864).

Statistics of education. 2. On the 31st December 1863 there were 109 Government schools in operation, which had on their rolls at that date 5,748 pupils, with an average attendance during the year of 4,474. This shows an increase of four schools and of 83 pupils as compared with the year 1862.

Period of attendance. 3. The per-centage of scholars who, at the close of the year 1863, had attended the same Government school for periods varying from less than one year to more than five years, is as follows:—

| Less than one year. | One year and less than two years. | Two years and less than three years. | Three years and less than four years. | Four years and less than five years. | Five years and upwards. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 42·92 | 21·92 | 12·84 | 9·39 | 7·18 | 6·15 |

Age of pupils. 4. The following table shows the per-centage of children of the different ages from "under five" to "over fifteen" in the different classes of schools:—

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| Schools. | Under five. | Between five and six. | Between six and seven. | Between seven and eight. | Between eight and nine. | Between nine and ten. | Between ten and eleven. | Between eleven and twelve. | Between twelve and thirteen. | Between thirteen and fourteen. | Between fourteen and fifteen. | Over fifteen. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colombo Academy - | — | — | ·32 | ·96 | 1·25 | 2·25 | 7·39 | 8·03 | 14·47 | 13·18 | 16·08 | 36·01 |
| Superior schools - | — | — | ·42 | 2·11 | 4·66 | 4·66 | 6·35 | 11·86 | 15·67 | 12·28 | 11·86 | 30·08 |
| English schools - | ·13 | 1·56 | 2·12 | 4·96 | 6·94 | 10·63 | 11·91 | 10·07 | 14·89 | 10·49 | 9·64 | 16·59 |
| Mixed schools - - | ·39 | 2·75 | 3·01 | 4·64 | 6·54 | 7·53 | 8·31 | 10·41 | 12·31 | 9·82 | 8·90 | 25·27 |
| Vernacular schools - | ·10 | 2·06 | 5·38 | 10·26 | 13·98 | 14·18 | 15·39 | 12·27 | 9·99 | 7·24 | 3·26 | 5·93 |
| Superior girls' schools - | 2·16 | 7·83 | 8·13 | 7·31 | 10·56 | 10·29 | 11·92 | 13·55 | 14·36 | 8·94 | 2·98 | 1·89 |
| Mixed girls' schools - | 3·37 | 7·67 | 8·58 | 14·41 | 13·80 | 18·71 | 11·65 | 10·43 | 5·82 | 2·45 | 1·53 | 1·53 |
| Vernacular girls' schools | 2·79 | 11·53 | 10·49 | 15·38 | 14·65 | 20·98 | 11·89⅞ | 8·04 | 1·74 | 1·05 | 1·05 | ·35 |
| Total - - | ·64 | 3·15 | 4·48 | 7·58 | 9·88 | 11·27 | 11·69 | 11·03 | 11·27 | 8·38 | 6·36 | 14·21 |

5. The expenditure on account of education during the year 1863 amounted to 14,520*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.*, showing an increase of 420*l.* 16*s.* 0¼*d.* as compared with 1862, when the expenditure was 14,099*l.* 7*s.* 6¾*d.* This increase may be accounted for by the new schools opened during the year, and by the expenses attendant on a more frequent inspection of the more distant schools.

Expenditure, 1859–1863.

6. The following table will show the amount voted and the amount expended on account of education during each of the last five years.

| Years. | Voted. £ | s. | d. | Expended. £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1859 - - - | 14,062 | 4 | 8 | 12,723 | 9 | 11½ |
| 1860 - - - | 14,700 | 18 | 5 | 13,365 | 2 | 4¼ |
| 1861 - - - | 16,475 | 6 | 8 | 14,306 | 12 | 2½ |
| 1862 - - - | 16,674 | 6 | 3 | 14,099 | 7 | 6¾ |
| 1863 - - - | 15,306 | 8 | 0 | 14,520 | 3 | 7 |

Estimate for 1865.

7. The sum of 16,298*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* was voted for the current year, and the educational estimate for 1865 amounts to 17,107*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.*

School fees.

8. The amount realized by school fees 1863 was 2,241*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*, to which must be added 82*l.* 9*s.* 6¾*d.*, being receipts on account of stationery, showing an increase in the receipts from schools in 1863, as compared with 1862, of 28*l.* 16*s.* 2¼*d.*, and as compared with 1861 of 173*l.* 18*s.* 7¾*d.*

Grants in aid.

9. The amount of grants made to private and other schools during the year 1863 is 754*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*, exclusive of grants for books, maps, and furniture.

New schools.

10. Since the date of the last report a vernacular school for boys has been opened at Pattiwelle in the Western Province, and the girls' school at Welligampitiya has been re-opened.

Prizes.

11. The report of the examiners for the mathematical prize will be found in the Appendix; the mathematical prize for this year has been gained by Mr. Annamalay of Jaffna.

12. The Turnour prize for the current year was gained by Mr. W. N. Keith.

Local examination.

13. The examiner's report of the second local examination, held under the Government notification of the 26th November 1861, will be found in the Appendix.

Calcutta University.

14. The result of the last examination at Queen's College and the Colombo Academy, in connexion with the University of Calcutta, was as follows: Mr. C. Brito passed the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and of 13 candidates, prepared at the academy, for the entrance examination, two passed in the first division and eight in the second. The senior Queen's scholarship for the current year was awarded to Mr. F. Beven.

Kandy girls' school.

15. Miss Towell, having been appointed by the Secretary of State to the assistant teachership of the Kandy girls' school, entered upon her duties in June 1864.

Galle girls' school.

16. In consequence of the sudden departure of the head teacher, Mrs. Clarke, from the Colony, the Galle girls' school was closed for a few months; but upon the arrival, in May 1864, of Miss Grey, who had been appointed to the principalship of the Jaffna girls' school, the Commission obtained the consent of the Government to her being detained in charge of the Galle school until relieved by Mrs. Clarke's successor.

Colombo industrial school.

17. A statement of the receipts and expenditure of the industrial school for the half year ending 31st December 1863 will be found in the Appendix, and a full report of its operations by the inspector.

18. The inspector's reports with the accompanying tables give every information as to the state of the central, English, and mixed schools in all the provinces, except a portion to the central, which want of time prevented him from visiting.

19. The thanks of the Commission are due to the sub-committees of Kandy, Galle, and other stations, and to several official and private superintendents for their valuable aid in reference to the schools in which they have respectively interested themselves.

20. Financial and statistical returns, similar to those appended to the last report, will be found in the Appendices.

Enclosure 7 in No. 23. CEYLON.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT of the GOVERNMENT AGENT for the WESTERN PROVINCE for the Year 1864. Encl. 7 in No. 23.

The reports from the districts and corles during 1864 showed that notwithstanding the prevalence of drought and the diminution of the supplies of food by a failure of crops in the first quarter of the year, the public health was generally good, except in the towns, where, owing to the usual absence of sanitary precautions and the influence of bad drainage and an extensive exposure, in the case of Colombo of the bed of the lake, the mortality from small-pox, cholera, and fever was considerable. Health.

The rains of the remainder of the year did much to repair the bad effects of the previous drought. The yalla harvest yielded above an average crop, and there was a perceptible improvement in the health of the towns.

Disease among cattle existed only partially in any of the districts.

The population returns founded on the lists obtained from householders under the thoroughfares ordinance at the commencement of the present year give the following results, and show a slight increase on the preceding twelve months:— Population.

| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1863 | 247,480 | 184,171 | 431,651 |
| 1864 | 250,192 | 207,074 | 457,266 |

for the district of Colombo, while the ordinary returns for Three and Four corles and Saffragam make the populations of those districts for 1864, 190,144.

There can be no doubt that the acquisition of money, facilities for which have been afforded by the employment of large numbers of persons on the railway, and on cocoa-nut and coffee plantations, has, by inducing superior habits, and placing new comforts and better food within the reach at least of the inhabitants of the maritime districts, been highly favourable to the growth of the population.

On the left bank of the Maha Oya from Girwella to the sea, where the felling of forests and the opening of cocoa-nut estates are progressing rapidly, the change of the natural features of the country is less remarkable than the substitution of a sound and comparatively active race of men for the fever stricken and helpless creatures who a very few years ago dragged out a miserable existence in that once malarious region.

The deaths from small-pox and cholera were:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Small-pox - - - - - - | 46 |
| Cholera - - - - - - | 140 |

The effect of the failure of the Maha crops on the revenue was a diminution of 5,494*l.* in comparison with 1863 in the collections from grain, but this was more than counterbalanced by augmentations from other sources, by which the revenue was raised to 19,535*l.* above that of the preceding year.

The land sales, while contributing 17,471*l.* of this excess, have had the beneficial effects of stimulating private industry by adding to the security of much property in the country hitherto held without any title. The following statement shows the extent of land disposed of by competitive sale, by purchases at half improved value, by purchases under the minute of 8th August 1844, and by certificates against the Crown:— Land sales, A.

| —— | No. of lots. | Extent. | | | Amount realized. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | A. | R. | P. | £ | s. | d. |
| Waste lands - - - - | 753 | 14,160 | 2 | 35 | 29,847 | 4 | 6 |
| Lands sold at half improved value - | 97 | 217 | 0 | 37 | 426 | 6 | 0 |
| Lands disposed of under the minute of 8th August 1844 - - - | 154 | 1,521 | 6 | 28 | 908 | 6 | 11½ |
| Lands in respect of which certificates against the Crown were allowed to parties in possession of them - | 816 | 1,129 | 3 | 13 | — | | |

It is to be hoped that such unexpected success may induce the Government to greatly enlarge that staff of the surveyor general's department until all the public property in the possession of private persons has been ascertained and satisfactorily disposed of, and an agricultural survey in some districts already considerably advanced should be sufficiently completed to admit of the introduction of a general land-tax, or if this be not found practicable, of such a system of commutation in respect of the tax on grain as shall neither compromise the interests of Government nor afford temptations of a demoralizing tendency to a people too ready to take advantage of every defect even in plans exclusively formed for their benefit. Agricultural survey.

Fully one-third of the lands in the Alloot Coor corle, the undoubted property of the Crown, owing to the absence of a survey, was commuted in 1830 as belonging to private individuals, and recent surveys have proved that in almost every instance the extent of land was undervalued, so as to entail a further public loss by disproportioned assessment.

The revenue from licences yielded 66,693*l.*, derived principally from the licences for the retail and distillation of arrack. Licences.

The experiment of limiting the number of taverns in the district of Caltura, and within the town of Colombo, and selling the right of retail within them separately, instead of, as hitherto, including them in a single farm, beyond the means of more than a few wealthy individuals to purchase, has not dis- Arrack.

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Distillation.

appointed expectation, and I am sanguine that a still further reduction of taverns may be made without any injury to the revenue, and with good moral effect on the community.

The quantity of arrack distilled during the year does not probably fall short of 150,000 gallons, the produce of 400 stills and 130,000 cocoa-nut trees.

The exportation of this article amounted to 56,501 gallons, paying a duty of 171*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.*, while the rest was consumed in the country.

The licences on carts realized 2,758*l.*, on carriages 199*l.*, and on guns 234*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*; but there is a large evasion of registration both in respect of carts and guns in the rural districts from causes explained in former reports, and by the mercantile community.

The royalty from plumbago declined from 1,272*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* in 1863 to 1,075*l* 12*s.* 9*d.* in 1864, partly in consequence of a decrease in the demand for the mineral, and partly in consequence of the sale of some of the most productive mines. Plumbago yielding lands have been sold from 60*l.* to 200*l.* an acre.

The annexed schedule will explain not only the present revenue of the province but the steady advance made in every branch of it during the past ten years.

The cost of collection at the present moment does not exceed 5 per cent. of the amount collected, and I think there is every encouragement in this circumstance for the hope that a further judicious outlay on establishments would be attended with advantage.

Necessity for paying the inferior headmen.

The protection of the public property in remote districts ought no longer to be committed to unpaid headmen. It is unreasonable to expect they should undergo the trouble and amount of labour and responsibility entailed by many of the duties they are called upon to perform, or support the odium, often taking the shape of persecution, of resisting encroachments on the interests of Government by their countrymen, without remuneration. The Crown forests alone would repay abundantly the expenditure necessary for their conservancy, and almost every minor source of income, for which we are now dependent on the zeal and honesty of native agents, would be rendered more productive.

Principal works.

Road from Negombo to Veyangodde.

The liberal votes of the Legislature for the up-keep of the principal thoroughfares have prevented any complaints with regard to their condition, except in respect of the road from Negombo to Veyangodde, a part of which lying between Pattelegedere (a railway station) and the Kandy road was rendered impassable for a time by the heavy traffic thrown upon it for railway purposes. A special grant has since removed this ground of complaint, and a coating of metal, which the road had not previously received, has rendered it perfectly practicable, and even a better road than it was before.

Dehewelle canal.

The canal between Colombo and Caltura, owing to the slow progress in the construction of the revetment walls at Dehewelle is not always available for navigation. It would be extremely desirable that there should be no further delay in the completion of this work, which has now extended over many years, as both the revenue and private enterprise suffer by it. The toll farm of the portion of the canal near Dehewelle sold only for 225*l.*, and the other tolls on the same canal have depreciated from the same cause.

Canal from Colombo Lake to Dehewelle.

I have alluded in a former report to the possibility of shortening the distance by canal to Caltura at least twelve miles, by extending the canal communication with the Colombo Lake at the back of Colpetty about two miles, so as to form a junction with the canal at Dehewelle. The lake during floods might be scoured of its impurities by this channel, and the circuitous route by the St. Sebastian canal, Grandpass, Ambitelenpahala and Cottah avoided.

I believe there are few engineering difficulties in the way of this improvement, as the land is nearly altogether marshy, and where not marshy is either Government property or of so little value as to be procurable on moderate terms.

Road from Ballapana to Ruanwelle.

I beg leave again to draw the attention of the Government to the necessity of completing the road from Ruanwelle to Ballapana, considering the importance of connecting the Three and Four corles, and the former district with the railway station at Polgahawelle, and the claims of the people to have a communication permanently established, to which they have contributed in tolls for more than 30 years, and in labour under the thoroughfares ordinance for 16 years.

The advanced state of the new road through Saffragam to Ouvah will admit of a part at least of the funds available for public works in the province being diverted to this useful purpose at an early period.

Kuruganga and Karucrul Ella bridges.

The other requirements of the province are a bridge at the Kuruganga on the Ratnapoora road, and another at Yatteantotte, on the road from Colombo to Ambeganwa, which will free two very useful roads from serious obstruction both during floods and at ordinary times. Both rivers have steep banks and are difficult of approach when only fordable, but during rains rise to such an extent and are so rapid as to be dangerous.

Kahawatte bridge.

It is probable that two of the iron lattice bridges in the store of the civil engineer and commissioner of roads, at a cost of 3,000*l.* each in the erection, could be applied effectually to remedy these defects, and that a third would still be available for the Kahawette river on the road from Pelmadulla to Rakwano, the subject of repeated representations from the planters of the Colonna corle, and of reports from myself.

Road to Dickoya valley and thence to Ratnapoora.

The surveyor general is preparing a trace for a carriage road from the Gumegetheyna gap in Bulatgame to the Dickoya valley, which shall be an improvement on the present line, and afford a way of discharge for the increasing produce of the coffee estates in that locality. The district committee of Ratnapoora has in the meantime been authorized by the provincial committee to seek out a passage through the forests and high ground separating the Bagawantalawe plains from Ratnapoora, by which the upper estates which now extend to those plains shall have ready access to their nearest court house and market for supplies.

Minor roads.

Cost in 1864.

The minor roads of the province have been kept up and improved at a cost of 5,314*l.* 16*s.* 2¾*d.* These roads, originally made at a comparatively small expense, when once opened are so readily used for the transport by carriage of heavy goods and of goods previously carried on men's shoulders, that the wear and tear would altogether absorb all the means at the command of the district committees to repair, but for the assistance derived from tolls established on the most frequented roads, which leaves at least a portion of the funds raised under the road ordinance available for the further development of the

country. The toll grants received during the past year amounted to 1,461*l.*, and were applied to the purposes of the several roads on which they were levied.

Kospalankisse bridge;

The most important of the minor works constructed in the same period was the Kospalankisse bridge, which cost 602*l.*, and which to some extent replaces a ferry from which a revenue of 16*l.* per annum was derived.

necessity for establishing a toll on it.

The construction of the bridge has depreciated the ferry, which was in existence before there was even a road, but the Government have declined to sanction the establishment of a toll on the bridge, notwithstanding that the latter would not fall on the foot passengers, who are now subject to a charge at the ferry, but be levied exclusively on carriages, which have hitherto from want of facilities never been conveyed across the water.

Irrigation.

The irrigation ordinance is in full operation in all parts of the Colombo district except in the Pasdoom corle, and is the means of securing all that combination of purpose and effort which the abolition of Rajekaria in 1832 helped to dissolve, and without which the cultivation of paddy becomes, if not impossible, at least difficult and unremunerative.

No fresh works were undertaken under the ordinance with the aid of Government during the past year, the destruction of the Horena and Raygame tanks by floods having acted as a discouragement.

Vaccination.

The progress of vaccination since the passing of the Ordinance No. 9, of 1863, making it compulsory, has been highly satisfactory. The numbers vaccinated during the past year as compared with those vaccinated in the year immediately preceding are 16,094, as against 16,221, notwithstanding a large decrease in the number of persons available for vaccination.

Necessity for small-pox hospitals at out stations

The establishment of the principal civil medical officer for carrying out a system of vaccination organized by the board of health is in the best working order, and the only additional precaution against the spread of small-pox necessary is the erection of suitable buildings in the principal out stations in which sporadic cases may be immediately treated, and houseless persons and strangers affected with the disease may find a ready refuge. A temporary hospital erected after the appearance of an epidemic of small-pox scarcely meets the case, and necessitates a constantly recurring outlay, often when it is too late, by Government.

The ordinance for the promotion of the public health, and the ordinance for the prevention of accidents from gunpowder, both important legislative measures, and called for by the circumstances of the country are inoperative from want of the machinery for carrying out their several provisions.

Inspectors of nuisances and scavengers and slaughterhouses have yet to be provided to enable the board of health to enforce the byelaws which have obtained the sanction of Government in respect of the former ordinance, and public magazines in Colombo and at the out stations in respect of the latter.

It appears to me that seeing the difficulty of meeting these and other similar requirements in consequence of the more urgent claims on the revenue for general purposes, the time has arrived when it might be desirable to reconsider the proposal which found favour with Sir George Anderson to call into existence a municipal organization for Colombo competent to deal with all purely local matters.

The duty on carts plying within the town of Colombo and the assessment on houses were originally intended to provide the means of lighting the streets and keeping them in repair. These objects were relinquished after a considerable fund had been raised, and the assessment on houses was exclusively applied to the support of the police force.

These taxes, which could be augmented by the imposition of higher rates, together with others derived from licences on trades, &c., are still available, and would with slight assistance from Government be found sufficient, under the management of a town council, not only for the maintenance of the police, but to the purposes of the two ordinances referred to, and for many projects of usefulness in the interest of the community which are not now entertained because under existing circumstances they are believed to be unattainable.

The state of the lake of Colombo in connexion with the sewerage of the town has been often under the notice of Government, and a perusal of the reports of the several commissions appointed from time to time to suggest the means of improving it will show how much remains to be done to prevent that beautiful piece of water from becoming a source of disease and discomfort, instead of health and enjoyment to the people, owing to the filth of the town and of public and private necessaries built upon it being added to the deposits it naturally receives from the swamps in the neighbourhood.

One of the first duties of a municipality would probably be to put a stop to this growing evil. In the meantime I beg again most respectfully to draw the attention of Government to the possibility, with prison labour, of partially arresting its progess by filling in those shallow parts of the lake adjoining the rifle hospital, the rifle barracks, and the marandahn mosque, and directing the sewerage of the Pettah into the St. John's river.

This work was commenced under the authority of Government about August last and proved a very suitable employment as well as punishment for the prisoners, but was discontinued before it was finished by an order that the prisoners should be restored to the commissariat timber yard, to which they were lent about two years ago as a temporary expedient for resisting the claims of hired sawyers for increased wages.

The only public buildings of importance undertaken or completed during the year are the girls' school, a handsome and commodious structure in the neighbourhood of the Colombo cutcherry; a new ward for the pauper hospital, rendering that admirably managed institution complete in every respect, and the enclosure of a general cemetery which will probably be ready for use in the course of a few weeks.

Prospective provision was at the same time made for a jail at Cultura, a new wing to the lunatic asylum, much desired for the relief of some of the prisons in which insane persons are now very unsuitably accommodated, and for the entire renewal and enlargement of the Colombo acadamy.

Education.

The following statement will show the amount expended on account of education in 1864 as compared with 1863, and the result in an increased number of pupils in the Government schools and a larger return in fees.

CEYLON.

| | Average Attendance. | Expenditure. | Amount received in Fees. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 1863 - - | 3,001 | 8,438 12 2 | 1,497 10 10 |
| 1864 - - | 3,483 | 9,206 5 7½ | 1,589 18 10¼ |

The want of properly trained teachers appears to be the principal drawback to the system which in other respects is successfuly carried out by the central school commission. The abolition of the normal school in 1853 was a mistake which has been only patially remedied by the recent introduction of European masters in some of the principal schools.

The reports of the assistant agents of Kaigalle and Ratnapoora on their respective districts are herewith forwarded, with such marginal remarks from myself as I considered called for.

(Signed) C. P. LAYARD,
Government Agent.

Government Agent's Office, Colombo, May 23, 1865.

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REPORT of ASSISTANT GOVERNMENT AGENT of KAIGALLE, 1864.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

Season and public health.

THE public health during the 1st and 2nd quarters of the year was I regret to say unusually bad, The dry weather which generally prevails at the commencement of the year began early, and was continued until March and April, and this unusual season was marked by increased sickness and great mortality. Fever of a malignant type and dysentery raged in Four corles throughout the 2nd quarter, after which the public health began to mend. The mortality returns during that period were alarming ; it is estimated that upwards of 2,000 persons fell victims to the prevailing epidemic. I am happy to say that the public health is now completely restored, and the weather having been seasonable hitherto no return of the epidemic is this year anticipated.

Crops.

The grain crops could not fail to be affected by the unseasonable weather and the sickness of the inhabitants. The Maha rents of 1864 showed (as anticipated by my predecessor) a very large falling off, and the whole Paddy rents for the year exhibit a decrease of 2,037*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.* on those of 1863. It must be borne in mind, however, that the crops of 1863 were particularly good, and as I notice that good and bad crops in this district alternate yearly, I trust that the coming year will show a reverse statement, and I am encouraged in this hope by the fact that the Chenas and Mahas of 1865 have already borne large crops and have realized good prices. A statement showing the Paddy crops of the district for the last five years is under-written.

| Year. | Maha. | | Yalla. | | Chena. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Extent. | Amount. | Extent. | Amount. | Extent. | Amount. | Extent. | Amount. |
| | P. s. | £ s. d. | P. s. | £ s. d. | P. s. | £ s. d. | P. s. | £ s. d. |
| 1860 | 20,409 7 | 2,382 1 4 | 1,047 8 | 132 3 10 | 4,646 17 | 810 10 11 | 26,103 8 | 3,324 16 1 |
| 1861 | 13,490 10 | 1,255 16 7 | 8,477 16 | 868 3 4 | 4,048 8 | 847 18 10 | 26,016 10 | 2,971 18 9 |
| 1862 | 23,321 17 | 2,518 17 9 | 2,161 15 | 290 13 5 | 3,335 21 | 532 7 4 | 28,819 5 | 3,341 18 6 |
| 1863 | 21,877 16 | 3,279 4 8 | 7,708 4 | 1,191 1 1 | 3,237 18 | 980 10 7 | 32,823 14 | 5,450 16 4 |
| 1864 | 19,366 13 | 2,642 5 1 | 2,804 13 | 525 9 6 | 1,103 1 | 246 1 2 | 23,274 3 | 3,413 15 9 |
| 1865 | 21,588 4 | 3,470 15 0 | — | — | 2,701 14 | 850 10 0 | 24,289 18 | 4,321 5 0* |

The coffee crops not being subject to the same influences as grain crops have not shared in their failure, but have been exceedingly abundant. The report of last year much understated the crop of the coffee district. On information from the best sources I find that whilst the crop actually sent down the Ootooankande road, (which road is the outlet of the Tumpalata or Dolosbagey district,) was in 1863–64 (*i.e.* crop of 1863) about 14,000 cwts. ; the crop of 1864 will reach at least 20,000 cwts., and the crop of 1865 is estimated at 25,000 cwts. This increase is owing doubtless as well to a larger amount of land having been brought under cultivation as to fullness of crops, but both these depend to some measure on improved communication and facilities for procuring manures, and I cannot lose the opportunity of stating my conviction that Government as well as estate proprietors would derive benefit by the Aranaike road being continued to the Nartukande and Narangalle estate stores, as proposed by the planters. Much has I am aware already been done for these districts, and if the roads above mentioned, with a road from Mawanelle bridge to the proposed railway station at Muttupulia be undertaken the planters will have ample reason to be satisfied and grateful.

The yield of "native coffee" was as good as that of "plantation," and large crops with high prices have combined to give an impetus to the cultivation of native gardens which promises to be serviceable to the interests of the district.

Population.

The Singhalese population of the distict, as shown by the division officers' returns, would appear to be under 70,000, but this I feel sure is inaccurate, and that 80,000 is a more correct return. I have lately taken steps by which I hope a more complete check will be placed on the division officers and an accurate census obtained for 1865.

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* Already realized.

Revenue.

| | 1863. | 1864. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Arrears of Revenue | 96 2 8½ | 170 11 10 | 74 9 1½ | — |
| Land Sales | 275 0 0 | 853 10 0 | 578 10 0 | — |
| Land Revenue | 4,677 6 11 | 3,984 14 3½ | — | 692 12 7½ |
| Rents exclusive of Land | 14,391 0 0 | 11,971 14 8 | — | 2,419 5 4 |
| Licences | 5,083 18 0 | 5,989 3 0 | 905 5 0 | — |
| Fines and Forfeitures | 176 16 9 | 148 17 10 | — | 27 18 11 |
| Sale of Government Property | 1 1 2 | 1 4 7 | 0 3 5 | — |
| Reimbursements, &c. | 11 11 1 | 5 5 4 | — | 6 5 9 |
| Interest | 49 17 5 | 82 11 2 | 32 13 9 | — |
| Special Receipts | 17 19 6 | 6 15 0 | — | 11 4 6 |
| | 24,780 13 6¼ | 23,214 7 8½ | 1,591 1 3½ | 3,157 7 1½ |
| Add Amounts collected in Colombo | 4,898 6 7 | 6,233 4 5¾ | 1,334 17 10¾ | — |
| £ | 29,679 0 1½ | 29,447 12 2¼ | 2,925 19 2¼ | 3,157 7 1½ |

The above is a statement of the revenue of the district (a small portion of which is paid into the Colombo cutcherry) collected during the year 1864. It shows a decrease of some 200*l.* on that of 1863, but this is owing principally to the failure of the Paddy crops and to some of the bridge rents being in arrear, the only items of increase worth mentioning being under the heads licences and land sales, and when it is remembered that the revenue collected in 1863 was upwards of 5,000*l.* in excess of previous years, the non-advance in 1864 will not be discouraging, more especially as I confidently estimate that the collections in 1865 will reach 33,000*l.*

Stamps and postage.

These two items do not appear in the revenue receipts, as the amounts although paid in at this cutcherry are remitted by drafts to the commissioner of stamps and postmaster general respectively, appearing in the local cash books here under the head drafts.

The sale of stamps appears to have been slightly over 400*l.*, whilst postage may be entered at 35*l.*

Arrears of revenue.

The exertions made by my predecessor to clear off the old arrears so long outstanding in the district have not been relaxed, and I am glad to say have met with marked success. The widow of the deceased Mahara Rattemahatmeya, who was at his death indebted to Government in the large sum of 128*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*, for revenue collected and unaccounted for, has at last listened to reason and settled the account without extreme legal measures being necessary, other recoveries have been made, and permission of the secretary of state has been received to write off the exemptions to headmen amounting to 886*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* The arrears of revenue have thus been reduced from 1087*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.* to 47*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* and the heading "arrears" will it is trusted ere 1866 cease to disfigure the annual statements of the district.

Local funds.

The amount recovered on account of road ordinance funds in 1864 as per annexed statement amounts to 2,633*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*, showing that a larger number of men have satisfied the tax than in any previous years, and this, considering the sickly state of the district at the time of the collections, is satisfactory as indicating that the system is now understood, though I am far from considering that it is yet thoroughly and properly worked by the division officers.

| | 1863. | 1864. |
|---|---|---|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Amount recovered at 2*s.* 3*d.* | 2,041 6 3 | 2,161 4 9 |
| Do. at 2*s.* 9*d.* | 47 3 3 | 35 9 6 |
| Do. at 4*s.* 6*d.* | 6 15 0 | 16 4 0 |
| Arrears of previous years recovered* | 675 15 3 | 420 11 6 |
| | 2,770 19 9 | 2,633 9 9 |

Proposed commutation.

It has been a matter of very great regret to me that the proposed commutation ordinance submitted to my predecessor for report has not been brought before the council. The benefits of the commutation system over that of renting greatare so and to me apparently so clear that I cannot understand the policy that would continue the latter. There is but one feeling amongst the natives, and that is in favour of commutation, and it is impossible to be an agent in carrying out the renting system without endorsing the opinion of the Queen's advocate, that "the evils arising from the renting system are "great, that it exposes the natives to much oppression, and that it exercises a demoralizing influence "upon them," and I would add as a consequence "is the cause of a very great proportion of the "litigation of the country."

Railway.

The great work of the railway is progressing; the lands required for its construction have been assessed and taken over, and it is confidently hoped that the line will be opened to the village of Meeregame, on the boundary of the district, by the end of June 1865. I refrain from any lengthened reference to the benefits likely to accrue to this district from this work, as it is one of such magnitude and importance that its results must already have been well considered by every member of the Government.

Principal roads.

The two principal roads of the district, viz., the Kandy main road and the road from Ambegamova to Airsawelle, have been throughout the year in excellent order.

* The decrease under this head is a favourable sign.

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Complaints have however been made of the state of the branch road from Ootooankade to Aranaike, cart hire upon which has been at the rate of 1*s.* 1½*d.* per bushel to Colombo, at which rate transport can generally be obtained from Kotmalie or Pusellave nearly double the distance. The road from Ruawelle to Balapany also has been quite impassable except in the driest seasons; a few pounds spent in bridging the streams and blasting a few of the large stones on this road would render it tolerably passable, and the benefit to the inhabitants of Three corles would be very great. The district of Three corles has been much neglected, and I consider this work should engage the early attention of Government.

A new principal road is in course of construction from Warakapolle to the railway station at Meereegame, and it is hoped that other branch roads to the stations at Polgahawelle and Muttupulia will be commenced in the course of the current year. The intersection of the district by these feeders of traffic for the railway cannot but prove of invaluable service, and if the minor roads radiating to the same centres be brought into and kept in serviceable order the district may congratulate itself on being one of the best roaded in the island.

Minor roads.

The roads from Ruanwelle to Warakapolle, and from Karandepone to Muttupulia, as two of the minor "feeders" above alluded to, have received the attention of the district committee, and the work on each has progressed satisfactorily. The important road from Gollehelle to Polgahawelle, has been left unworked upon, as the road has lately been retraced, and it was felt that to spend the small sums available in the district road committee, if the road was to be made a principal road, was but wasting funds which, even if the road was not thus transferred, could be spent to greater advantage hereafter. The other roads of the district have all received attention in their turn, and as the labour procurable permitted; but the great rise in the price of labour (though of benefit to the district in many respects) has had the effect of keeping back work upon the roads. No workman is willing to give his labour to the committee for 8*d.*, when he can readily obtain 1*s.* on estates or the railway, or if a skilled labourer 1*s.* 3*d.* to 2*s.* on the latter work.

These high wages are tempting the Singhalese to overcome their indolent habits, and they are now seeking employment both on estates and on the railway in a manner which astonishes those acquainted with their usually lazy nature. It is matter for congratulation that they can be brought to take to honest labour of any description, as it must tend to lessen the opportunity and thus eventually the love of litigation which unhappily so broadly characterizes the entire race.

Public works.

No public works beyond roads have been undertaken in this district during the year, and the only one provided for in the estimates of 1865 is an Episcopal church to which the European and native Protestant community have subscribed a moiety of the cost.

I cannot but regret that the finances did not permit of a vote being taken in the Supply Bill for 1865 for the construction of a set of decent buildings for the transaction of business at this station. The public offices are totally unfitted for their intended purposes; and loss of documents, time, and patience are but a few of the evils consequent on the bad and insufficient accommodation provided. I earnestly hope that in the "Surplus Fund Ordinance," which I hear is in contemplation, that consideration will be given to the very large revenue derived from this district, and that provision will be made to secure suitable offices wherein to conduct the public business and to preserve the records of the several departments.

Kandyan marriage ordinance. Remark by the Government Agent, Western Province. See my observations on this subject in my Report for 1863.

I cannot report more satisfactorily of the progress made in the working of this ordinance than did my predecessors, Messrs. Sharpe and Dickson. In 1863, 139 marriages were registered, whilst in 1864 the number was but 74. Against this the headmen report in 1863 no less than 889, and in 1864, 643 unions according to ancient custom.

The evil effect of this state of things, if continued, cannot be exaggerated. In the next generation nine-tenths of the population will be bastards, and the law courts will be overwhelmed with disputes regarding succession to lands, and with the investigation of crimes attendant and consequent on such disputes. There is no disguising the fact that, however desirable and praiseworthy its object may have been, the ordinance was prematurely introduced; that the people were unprepared for a measure requiring a far greater amount of civilization than they had (at least so far as the natives of this district are concerned); the ordinance was introduced *without* their wishes on the question being ascertained.

They are now, female as well as male, directly and almost universally opposed to it, and prefer to regulate their marriage unions according to their own wishes and to ancient custom gifting and bequeathing their lands to their offspring by deed, so as to secure them against the operation of the ordinance) rather than by conforming to the new law to bind themselves to a life-long union, which if sometimes found insupportable in Christian and civilized societies, must far oftener prove intolerable and hateful in semi-barbarous and heathen communities totally unaccustomed to social restraint or to moral influences.

Irrigation ordinance.

Meetings were held this year in Udoone and Kitoolgalle Palates, and the districts of Lower Bulatgame have been brought under the operation of the ordinance.

Without wishing in any way to detract from the merits of an ordinance which to my personal knowledge works so well and admirably in the wilder districts of the island where crops are dependent on irrigation, I must record my opinion that its advantages do not appear to be so great or to be so well appreciated in a district such as Four corles.

But few fields are irrigated, hence regulations regarding water supply are hardly required. Wild beasts do not disturb cultivation, and so slight a fence is required to prevent cattle trespass, that rules for fencing and mutual protection of crops are almost unnecessary, whilst on the more important questions of boundary cutting and encroachment parties generally prefer to seek their remedy at common law to evoking the aid of village councils presided over by native headmen.

General.

This year has brought the long looked for increase of pay to the clerks and subordinate officers of Government, and it is to be hoped will make these appointments more valued by the present holders, and more sought after by the class which fill them. I cannot disguise the fact that much and I think reasonable dissatisfaction exists, that whilst the work and responsibility at this station is so much greater

than at the sister district Ratnapoora, the establishment should be inferior both in number and in classification.

In my judicial administration report, copy of which I annex, I have referred to the very great inconvenience which is occasioned to suitors and others by the combination of revenue and judicial duties under one officer. As revenue officer, I would request a thorough consideration of the duties devolving on the assistant agent of this station, and a comparison of those duties with the like at Manaar, Anaradhapoora, Ratnapoora, Batticaloa, and Badulla, all of which are appointments of 800*l.* each, and the two latter of which are unencumbered with judicial duties. Under every principal head of revenue the receipts at Kaigalle are far larger than that of any of the above-named stations, putting aside rents and licences as beyond reference. Land revenue (a fair criterion of the wealth and resources of a district) greatly exceeds that of the others, whilst the total revenue is, I believe, greater than double that of the next highest in the list.

The population again is equal to that of Badulla, and greater than that of the other districts.

I believe also that the work in any and all of the under-mentioned revenue offices which are held by the assistant agent, viz., Deputy Fiscal, Chairman, District Road Committee, Deputy Postmaster-General, will be found greater at Kaigalle; indeed by whatever standard the relative importance of the several districts is measured, Kaigalle will be found to be pre-eminent.

I would then ask the Government to consider whether the proper performance of these several duties would not fairly occupy and require the time and attention of any one man, without the addition of heavy judicial work.

The judicial work is admitted to be heavy, and, if comparison with other stations be any criterion, is in itself enough for any one officer.

The result of this combination of offices and overburden of work is that the officer in charge is unable to do justice to any one department over which he presides, and though by unceasing exertion and toil he may succeed in carrying on the duties, yet he cannot do so satisfactorily to himself or with advantage to the people. With an increasing revenue already reaching the large sum of 30,000*l.*, it appears somewhat strange that the expenditure on revenue and judicial establishments, &c. should be less than is vouchsafed to districts far below it in point of importance.

A very small increase of a few hundred pounds yearly to the expenditure would admit of the revenue and judicial duties being separated, and an additional officer being appointed, and until such step is taken I maintain that the administration of Government in the district cannot be thoroughly and efficiently carried out. By such a division of duty the assistant agent would be enabled to devote his attention to the best interests of his district, the social and moral condition of the people would be improved, the public monies more carefully expended, and the revenue protected and increased.

I am able to make these observations with better grace than I otherwise could, as I am shortly to be relieved of the charge of the district, and can, therefore, have no personal motive in wishing to magnify or decrease the labour devolving on the officer in charge. I again repeat that although one officer has hitherto and may (if obliged) continue for some time to perform the double duties, yet that he cannot do so with justice to the people, satisfactorily to himself, or with credit to the Government.

(Signed) F. R. SAUNDERS, A.G.A.

Assistant Agent's Office,
Kaigalle, February 28, 1865.

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REPORT ON THE DISTRICT OF SAFFRAGAM FOR 1864.

In framing a report on the district of Saffragam I am placed at great disadvantage owing to the short time I have had charge of the district, and to the entire absence of all returns in the offices here, statistical or comparative, for the last few years.

I must, therefore, crave the indulgence of his Excellency the Governor if this report is meagre and defective, but I will endeavour in it to show what appear to me to be the most pressing wants of the district, and the means of meeting those wants.

Boundaries of the Saffragam district.

The revenue district of Saffragam comprises the old Dissavony of that name, as held under the Kandyan Government.

It is bounded on the north by the "Three Corles" of Kaigalle district, "Ambegamua," or "Uda Bulatgame" of Kandy district, and Uda Palata of Ouvah; on the east by the "Bintenne," or low-lying lands of Ouvah; on the south by "Giraway Pattoo" of Hambantotte, "Morowe Corle" of Matura, and "Gangaboddo Pattoo" of Galle district; and on the west by the "Pasdoon," "Rygam," and "Hewagam Corles" of Colombo district.

If perfectly straight lines from Ratnapoora be drawn on all four sides, its northern limit is 9 miles, eastern 23, southern 19, and western 10 miles distant.

But by the roads the limit towards Badulla, near "Kalupahane," on the Happootelle line, is distant 44 miles towards Hambantotte at "Bedegantotte;" on the Wallaway river, 57 miles; on the road to Pantura at "Nambapāne" on the Kaluganga, 17 miles; on the road to Colombo at "Gattehetta," 24 miles; and on the bridle path to Caltura by Agelawatte, 26 miles. The boundary towards Galle is at the "Haycock," close to which the Gindura is navigable from Galle, and this point is distant by an old footpath about 40 miles, of which 26 are practicable for a horse.

Revenue divisions and subdivisions.

The district is divided into seven Corles, and these are again sub-divided into 19 Pattoos or Palatas, as under, viz.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Kuruwitte Corle - - - | Palle Patto. |
| | Medde Pattoo. |
| | Ude Pattoo. |
| 2. Nawedoon Corle - - - | Three Pattoos, as above. |
| 3. Kukul Corle - - - | The same. |
| 4. Attecalan Corle - - - | Pannil Pattoo. |
| | Kandewel and Tambegam Pattoo. |
| | Mede Pattoo. |
| 5. Colonna Corle - - - | Diapotegam Pattoo. |
| | Colonnagam Pattoo. |

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| | |
|---|---|
| 6. Mede Corle - - - | Helanda Palata.<br>Helapalle Palata. |
| 7. Cadawette Corle - - - | Talapitagam Pattoo.<br>Udunakgam Pattoo. |

Revenue headmen.

The revenue headmen of the district consist of four Ratamahatmayas, who preside over Kuruwitte Corle, Nawedoon and Kukul, Attakalan and Colonna, Mede and Cadawete Corles.

And subordinate to these chiefs are seven coralles, one for each corle, and under the coralles 18 mohandirams, being one for each pattoo, except Candewel and Tambegam pattoos of Atacalan Corle, which are united under one mohandiram.

Population.

The population of a district must be considered as the ground work for all statistical inquiry regarding it, and it is much to be regretted that no reliable information on this head exists anywhere in the Island.

The headmen's returns give the native population of the district as 71,342, being 38,900 males, and 32,442 females; to be added to this are 19 Europeans, 30 European descendants, and 168 foreign orientals.

The return of Europeans is defective in the first place, as there are 32 in the district.

The returns of orientals (foreign) must likewise be very incorrect, since there cannot be less than 1,500 Tamil labourers employed on the coffee estates in Saffragam.

I have little doubt that the native population is much more than is given by the returns. The number of males between the ages of 18 and 55 available under the Road Ordinance are 18,983, and taking this at one-fifth of the population, the usual calculation, the inhabitants of the district would be 94,915 in number.

There can be no doubt that the "numbering of the people," as stated by the late Governor in his Despatch of 1st February 1861, has been hitherto a matter of some difficulty and delicacy among eastern nations, but I venture to record my belief that no reasons now exist for its being considered so in Ceylon, and I should be quite ready, if allowed, to conduct a census of this or any other district, with the full persuasion that it could be carried out without the least opposition, and with very tolerable accuracy.

The native inhabitants of the district are essentially Kandyans, as the whole of Saffragam was always an integral part of that kingdom ; but from their proximity to the maritime provinces they have adopted many of the habits and customs of the latter people, particularly as respects dress. They are, however, governed by Kandyan law, as far as regards inheritance, and all such matters, as it affects in other parts of the Island. There are many Moor and Chetty traders scattered through the district, and one native village of Moormen introduced during the Kandyan rule.

The coffee estates, which are daily increasing in importance, are worked principally by coast labourers ; but in felling, and all the preliminary operations of an estate, the people of the district are found to be most useful, and readily available, while numbers of them yearly emigrate to estates in all parts of the Island for similar employment.

Coffee cultivation.

Coffee cultivation is now carried on in four distinct portions of the district.

1. The *Rakwane* district, in which I include the new tracts at Gongalle, adjoining the Morowe Corle. There are here 36 different purchases, all of which are under or in process of cultivation, and their produce is estimated at 36,000 cwts. in 1866. Close to them, and adjoining the Morowe Corle, seven lots were sold a few days ago at very good prices, and numerous applications for fresh land in that neighbourhood have been already made, while others are contemplated.

2. The *Bagawantalawe* district, adjoining the Dick Oya valley of Ambegamua. Here, out of 30 lots, 29 have been purchased, and two-thirds at least have been cleared, while many are already planted.

3. *Balangode* district. There are six estates here, but I do not consider any of them as promising as those in the other districts.

4. A few new estates are being opened in continuation of the Happootelle line within the limits of Saffragam, but as yet, though cleared, they are not planted.

Means of internal communication.

The district is now well provided with lines of internal communication. The road from Colombo *viâ* Avisahawelle enters Saffragam at the 33rd mile post from Colombo, and passes through the centre of the Kuriwitte Corle to the town of Ratnapoora, which is situated on the banks of the Kaluganga,

Colombo road.

a navigable river at all seasons from Caltura, and by means of the canal from Colombo.

Happootelle road.

Crossing the Kaluganga at the town, the road runs to Tirewanekettia, a village on the Wey Oya, a tributary stream to the Kaluganga, and the highest navigable point. Here may be said to commence the new Happootelle road, which has been remarkably well executed, and is now open for cart traffic to Kalupahane, within three miles of Haldemulle in the centre of the estates.

Rakwane road.

At Pelmadulla, on this line, 11 miles from Ratnapoora, a branch road runs to Rakwāne, and is practicable for carts to the foot of the estates.

A minor road has been traced to the furthest estate at Gongalle, and another branches off from it (both passable for horses) to Oorabokka in the Morowa Corle, six miles from our limit.

Another bridle road leads off at Madampe on the Rakwane line towards Hambantotte, and is joined by a branch from Balangode, both passable for a horse throughout.

The district road committee has just commenced a trace from the same spot on the Rakwane line, Madampe, to join the Happootelle road at Openaike.

It is also re-opening Mr. Shand's original trace from Tirewanekettia on the left bank of the Wey Oya, to join the present line at Madampe.

An excellent trace was made for the late Sir H. Ward from Bilhool Oya on the Happootelle road, through the Horton plains to Nuwera Ellia. It is in first-rate order for a horse as far as Gallegame Rest house, five miles from the high road; but beyond to Horton plains requires a good deal of repair before it can be used as a bridle road.

To Boltumbe from the high road at Balangode, a good bridle path exists, opened some years ago by the district road committee. From this village a footpath about ten miles long leads you over the range into Bagawantalawe, and another foot path strikes to the left, leading to the abandoned coffee estates at Bambrebotua, to which place the district road committee have lately been reopening the trace from Ratnapoora, made at great expense by the planters, with some aid from Government, in 1849.

From the point C on this line, I believe an excellent trace may be obtained to Bagawantalawe, and I am most desirous it should be examined before any decision as to the outlet of the Dick Oya valley is decided upon.

It is also expedient that the country between the Bagawantalawe Patua and Boltumbe be likewise examined; for if the line by Bambrebotua be not practicable at a moderate length, there can, I think, exist no doubt that a road can be led without difficulty over the range at Deteniagalle joining the Happootelle road at Balangode, 26 miles from water carriage.

This outlet may not be quite as pleasing to the gentlemen holding land near Dick Oya, but it will be far more practicable for those near the Patua, and we must look to the possibility of a further opening of land in the forests of the Maskelya valley, and the ranges westward from the Patna towards the Peak.

This old road to the Bambrebotua estates is common for five miles with that to the Peak, a line traced and opened some years ago as far as the royal village of Gillemalle, but having been allowed to fall into disrepair, it became much overgrown, and impassable for a horse. It has just been reopened for bridle traffic as far as Gillemalle.

From Ratnapoora a bridle path was traced years ago towards Caltura, through the Kukul Corle; but though opened on the other side into that corle, and at this end for about six miles, upwards of 10 miles were left untouched in the middle. This is now being cleared, and from it I hope ere long to have two lines passable for horses leading north and south through the Kukul Corle, with a third connecting that corle and the coffee estates at Rakwane.

Some few months ago I paid a visit to that corle, entering it on the Kaluganga at Nambapane, and passing up the line No. 13 and down No. 14 I made my way by a foot path towards the Haycoch. I was astonished to find that no agent had passed beyond Delgode D since Mr. Forbes in 1819, and that on the line No. , which route I afterwards took, and which lay through several fine villages, no agent had travelled since the British accession. I mention this to show how essential it is those districts should be opened out, and I think, considering the large extent of bridle paths we are opening in the district, we ought to receive a larger share of the Government grant in aid of minor works from which we derive no benefit, except in the shape of a supply of tools.

From Ratnapoora along the banks of the Kaluganga a road runs to Pantura, the ancient line of communication with the maritime provinces. It is open from Pantura and Caltura for carts to Nambapane; and the district road committee have on this side opened and bridged for cart traffic about six miles, but it is quite out of our power to continue the execution of it except as a bridle path, with the means at our disposal. I consider it a most useful line, and a grant from Government to complete its opening would be very well bestowed.

Half way from Ratnapoora to Nambapana, a bridle path leads to the Colombo road at Talavitia, and this completes the various means of communication in the district.

I append to this report a map showing all these lines of road, both principal and minor. The survey is not yet complete of all the minor roads, but as a person is engaged at this work, I hope by the middle of the year to have the whole of them properly laid down on the map.

I confess, however, I despair of seeing much more laid down on the map than these roads, which are being done by a private surveyor at the expense of the district committee. Since the reduction of the Survey department in 1861, the constant demand for surveyors by assistant agents has been generally refused. I may be considered too obstinate in pertinaciously repeating my applications for the aid of these officers, but I believe I am only doing my duty in continuing, on every opportunity afforded me, to impress upon the Government the evils of the policy, as I venture to view them, which dictated the reduction of that useful department.

Most truly did the late Sir H. Ward remark, in his address to Council in 1858, that "even the large "addition made to the Survey department would hardly keep pace with the wants of the Colony, and "certainly not exceed them, for the next 20 years."

Applications for land from natives in every portion of the district are lying unattended to; numerous paddy fields, declared Crown property, and which would be eagerly purchased at high rates, cannot be sold because unsurveyed; large tracts of forest, applied for by European planters, remain untouched; while native squatters are encroaching on Crown lands along all the lines of road, with every probability of having acquired a title by prescription before it is in the power of the assistant agent to eject them.

I have no doubt whatever that a surveyor, attending only to native applications and claims, and costing with his 10 coolies about 400*l.* a year, would prepare sufficient lands for the next three years to realize, by the purchase money alone, exclusive of fees, 3,000*l.* a year.

But what is this view, as to whether it will pay or not, compared with the social benefits which must result from surveys, from settlements of native claims, and the means thus afforded to the industrious portion of the people of providing themselves with land, and cultivating paddy, coffee, and other new and paying productions of the soil?

The people of this district and generally of the whole Island are purely agricultural, and the complete uncertainty which exists as to the tenure of lands which they claim, and which, subject as they are to a grain tax, may be taxed by one assistant agent as private, and by another as public property, is utterly fatal to all improvement on the part of the people, and to all confidence in the ruling power.

Is it possible to devise any more effectual bar to all improvement than for the Crown, which here owns all lands worth having, to forbid, as it does most properly, all squatting on its domain, and yet to withhold those lands from persons who are anxious to purchase and improve them?

All this is generally acknowledged in theory, and the Legislative Council in addressing the Governor in 1855, recorded their belief that "too much importance could hardly be attached to the question of "rendering available to the native inhabitants, lands which are suited for the purpose."

But in practice it is very different. The department has been reduced, and all the applications of the agents for extra surveying officers are met with a refusal.

Nothing is, nothing can possibly be, more discouraging to a public servant, entrusted with the well-being of a district, and who desires its progress, and the development of its material prosperity, than to see those desires thwarted, and all chance of improvement denied to the industrious portion of the

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people under him, because the Government will not incur a trifling expenditure, an expenditure which would be returned to it five-fold within the year.

I do not urge this point because the Survey department is any hobby of my own, but because I have lived 18 years as a public servant in this Colony; because I have seen the ruin caused by the policy I deprecate before the increase to the department in 1855, and the material improvements caused by the ready acquirement of land in previously neglected districts; because I know intimately the native language, and therefore have been able to learn the feelings of the people from themselves on the subject; and because I believe it is our duty to act as a paternal Government, and to afford the people entrusted to our charge the means of improvement when they are powerless without our aid.

Mainly coffee lands.

"Land sales" in this district realized last year 12,916*l.*, exclusive of fees, and already this year have reached 3,500*l.* It is true that an officer is still employed preparing forest land for European applicants at Gongalle, near the Morowe Corle, but I can obtain no favourable reply to my demands for one to attend to native claims, and a gentleman who was employed in surveying Temple lands, and who as he came across them could take up a few cases, has just been withdrawn to take levels at Dewitorre in the Galle district.

Tenure of land.

Disregard of Crown rights.

As without a surveyor I am powerless to settle the title of the Crown, where it is disputed, I may properly turn here to consider the "tenure of land" in this district, and the manner in which the rights of the Crown are as I believe, habitually disregarded.

There are several royal villages or "Gabadagamas" in the district, where, though the tenants have a parveny right to certain of the lands, the rest were held in "Anda" or "Ninda" under the Crown, the "Anda" paying one-half share, and the "Ninda" lands being cultivated gratuitously by the tenants, giving the whole produce to the royal granary.

In many of these villages I am convinced these lands have been usurped by the more influential families, and often by the descendants of the "Vidahus," or village headmen, who held and managed the villages for the king.

Numerous shares or "Panguas" were held by certain castes, for peculiar services, and where these castes have died out, or left the villages, the lands would at once revert to the Crown or the landlord of the village. I believe that in all the "Gabadagamas" in this district, numerous "Panguas" have thus reverted, but been taken wrongful possession of by the village headmen or others.

My time has been too much occupied with various duties to have been able to make any full and conclusive inquiries into these matters, but from investigations at *Gillimalle*, a large royal village, I ascertained that several of these service "Panguas" were held by the family of the "Mudaly" of the village, though they had all of them indubitably lapsed to the Crown, by failure of heirs, and being a "royal village" could not by any process of reasoning lapse to the mere village headmen, who I also discovered had for years past exacted the same services from the tenants as he would have done had it been his own "Nindagama."

I hope to be able to spare a week ere long for completing the inquiries at this village, and I feel quite sure the result will show that such investigations are needed in every one of the royal villages of the district.

As at present advised I doubt if the high lands in a Gabadagama could be alienated by the tenants, and I am quite certain "forest" could not be claimed by them. But at "Keudangomua" on the Colombo road, and "Balangodde" on the Happootella road, both of which are royal villages, valuable high land on either side of the road is being sold by the inhabitants, and several acres at the latter village is claimed by Mr. Power, the late assistant agent, as purchased from a relative of the Ratamahatmayas.

The tenants in these royal villages were bound to perform certain services to the Crown, which by the Order in Council of 12th of April 1832 were specially reserved, as were those in Temple villages, and in the Nindagamas of private proprietors. These latter, to this day, perform services to their chiefs and likewise pay $\frac{1}{14}$ tax on the grain grown by them. But the tenants of the "Gabadagamas" perform no service, and simply pay the same tax. I doubt the wisdom of this arrangement, and consider that the services due by them to the Crown should be commuted by a money payment. But I can see no possible objection, if we do not do this, in requiring them to improve their lands by making proper water channels, and regularly irrigating them.

The village of "Gillimalle," referred to before, affords peculiar facilities for irrigation, and if a dam were built across one of the streams there at least 200 amonams could be regularly cultivated. This scheme was proposed by Messrs. Mooyaart and Power on more than one occasion, and Mr. Power suggested the employment of the tenants on it, as they were liable to service on account of the lands they held. The Government Agent, however, I believe considered such a suggestion impracticable, but I would respectfully submit that I concur in Mr. Power's view, and that as these services were specially retained when compulsory service generally was abolished, we have a right to require them, the more especially when the result of their labour would be to materially benefit themselves.

The Surveyor-General was good enough to lend me the services of Mr. O'Dowd to take the levels of this particular water-course, and I shall be able, as soon as I get the plans, to submit an estimate for the dam, when I shall propose that the earthwork, and all unskilled labour, be performed by the inhabitants of the village who are tenants of the Crown.

In Nindagamas.

Some of the finest villages of the district are held on this tenure, and as regards those which we find entered in the old "Lecamitiyas" there can be no doubt. Many others however are claimed as "Nindagamas" on false "Sannases" or "Seetoos," which are not so entered, and these need careful inquiry.

But inquiry is necessary in every "Nindagama," as the proprietors give certain boundaries containing many square miles, claiming every thing within them, fields, chenas, gardens, and forest. On inquiry it will be found that the "Sannas" only recites a certain number of "amonams" of mud land, and gives "the high land dwelling gardens, and trees" within the limits, sometimes not even naming the "trees."

I have every reason to believe that "forest" never was given, or intended to be given by the late king, but at all events in the case of every one of these "Nindagamas," a full inquiry should be made, and a decision one way or the other arrived at,

In the village of "Dodampe" no less than 300 valuable trees were cut some time ago by low country Singhalese with the permission of the proprietor, who received about 1*s.* 6*d.* a tree. Though I prohibited the cutting of any more trees till I was able to decide the proprietor's title, an application was made to me a few days ago to pass another 400 trees felled in the same village, which is situated on the banks of the Kaluganga.

In the village "Galpaya," on the strength of Seetoos for $2\frac{1}{2}$ amonams of mud land, no less than 21 square miles are claimed.

In Colonna Corle upwards of nine square miles of forest and chena are claimed as appurtenances of about one amonam of mud land in a neighbouring village.

In the village of "Delwala," the proprietor claims on his own behalf and that of his tenants a very large extent of forest, 30 amonams of fields, with 10 amonams of "owittes," and chenas innumerable, while by the old "Lecamitiyas," we find only 9 amonams of fields, clearly showing that much of the present cultivation must have been aswedumised from Crown land.

In other villages.

But the inquiries needed in the above two classes of villages are nothing compared with what is required generally.

Paddy fields.

I do not think, from what I have seen, that we have to apprehend very large encroachments in paddy fields, and as regards them we have certain guides in the registers made in 1832 for commutation, the subsequent registers, and the "Hee Lecammitiya," which was completed about five years before the British accession. In this "Hee Lecammitiya," the Kandyans place the most implicit confidence, and the fact of a "Pangua" being there registered as belonging to one family, while it is now held by another, would, unless the latter could show his title, be considered conclusive proof of its having become "Malepatu," or the property of the Crown, as all lands do on failure of heirs.

High lands.

The necessity for inquiry as regards high lands is daily becoming more and more urgently necessary. It is impossible for me to describe the destruction of forest which must have taken place during the last 40 years.

In 1821 it was brought to the notice of the agents of Government by Mr. Lusignan, who on the 18th July 1821, addressed the Kandyan board of commissioners on the subject, and prohibited the cutting of any new jungles without a written permission.

As a general rule, there can be no doubt whatever that every field has an appurtenance of owitte, and of chena, or high land used for that purpose. The people of this district however have grown into the habit of claiming as their "parveny" property, not the fair appurtenances of the fields, but the entire high land, chena, or forest within the limits of the village.

Mr. Price, as far back as 1843, brought this to the notice of the Government agent, and then stated that he believed the cutting in forest was not extensive, and had been checked since that date. I have no doubt, from what I have seen on my tours through the district, wholesale forest clearing has been extensively practised, and is still carried on whenever an opportunity offers in places which the agent is not likely to visit. In 1862 and 1863 upwards of 100 acres of fine virgin forest were cleared in different places in Colonna Corle, principally by "Gireway Pattoo" people, giving a share to owners of paddy fields in the village, who had the impudence to claim the forests before me as their parveny property, and to tell me, while standing in the very forest itself, that it had been cleared every 10 years since they could recollect.

If these high lands are cultivated with paddy or "Ellwee," they pay a tax of $\frac{1}{14}$ as private lands, but if fine grain be sown upon them no tax is levied.

And it is to this non-taxation of all fine grain crops that I attribute much of the wholesale destruction of forest by chena cutting which has gone on in this district for years, and which led Sir H. Ward, in his visit in 1858, to remark "the country has been chenaed up to the top of the highest hills; a foolish "and short-sighted practice which must long prove a bar to improvement;" and again "the country is "spoilt by the chena system, which must have prevailed to an extent that bespeaks a laxity on the part "of the local authorities hardly to be exceeded in the Eastern province."

No list therefore of fine grain chenas was ever made, and the agent was never aware what lands were cultivated with fine grain, and what were not. I have now remedied this by having wattoors or taxation lists framed of every cultivated land, reserving to myself then, and not leaving to headmen, the power of decision as to its liability or otherwise to tax.

Whatever reasons may have existed for not taxing fine grain in the Kandyan provinces hitherto, it appears to me the time has arrived for doing so now, and assimilating them to the neighbouring districts in the southern and eastern provinces.

I especially urge the necessity of adopting some means at once of discouraging this species of cultivation, since I believe it to be positively prejudicial to those who practise it, because the grain itself is a most hurtful article of food, and sooner or later impoverishes the blood, and produces serious disorders amongst those who consume it.

I have little doubt that the immunity from tax on fine grain originated in the fact that the poorest classes only resorted to it, who performed other services to the king, or to their landlords, by supplying betel, jaggery, or a portion of their crops in the shape of chillies. But at the present day, except in some very remote districts such as parts of Bintenne, no such poverty exists. The cultivation is carried on in this district as it is in others, because it is the easiest and most productive mode of cultivation, and the people, naturally lazy, enjoy the wandering easy life which it affords them.

This love of a wandering life which it engenders is one of its greatest evils, and we shall never improve the character of the people, or develop their good qualities, till we induce them to settle on their legitimate property, and devote their energies to more permanent cultivation in gardens and paddy fields.

I have long looked upon this system of cultivation in the same light as Mr. Russell does, as "an unmixed evil," and though I agree with him that we cannot entirely abolish it at once, I consider we ought to use the most persistent efforts to check it, even on private lands, and the best remedy I can see for doing so is to impose the usual grain tax of $\frac{1}{14}$ on such crops.

But if we put a stop to it in one district we must do so in all, and I think more attention should be paid to it in the neighbouring district of Omah. Since I have been strict in the corles bordering that district my people go across the Wallavay river and cut chenas in Crown lands, paying as they inform

me a tax simply of 2*s.* for each chena to the headman for the cutcherry. I much doubt whether this chena cutting is reported to the Badulla cutcherry in its full extent, and I should like to investigate the subject in company with the assistant agent of Badulla along the Wallaway Oya.

I trust I have here shown the necessity of regular inquiry by the assistant agent without delay into the relative rights of the inhabitants and of the Crown, as regards land in this district, but to enable him to undertake them he must be relieved of his judicial duties.

I have now had six months' experience of the work here, and have been stationed in other districts where I have often temporarily done the whole work of the station. I believe the credit will be generally accorded to me of being ready and willing to do as much as I can to give the public a fair equivalent of work for the salary they pay me as their servant, but I have no hesitation whatever in deliberately recording my opinion that no one man can conduct the various duties imposed upon him at this station with satisfaction to himself, or with anything but positive injustice to the people.

The assistant agent of this district has, in addition to his legitimate and regular duties as such, to perform those of the district judge, commissioner of requests, police magistrate, coroner, justice of peace, deputy fiscal, chairman of the road committee, chairman of the sub-committee of education, and deputy postmaster-general.

My predecessor, Mr. Russell, most fully explained the utter impossibility of one man continuing to perform those duties in two letters, copies of which I annex to this report, and as in his views therein expressed I most cordially concur, I hardly think it necessary for me to say more.

I venture, however, to annex to this report a statement showing the comparative work in the other first-class stations where more than one officer is stationed, and it will be observed that the work at Badulla is little more than one-third of that here, while the grain revenue does not yield, I believe, over 2,700*l.* a year.

The work in the Batticaloa Courts, where I was resident as assistant agent and as district judge for eight years and a half, is heavier than Ratnapoora, but its population is about the same, and its grain revenue (which was 3,583*l.*, including chenas, for 1864) easier to collect than that of this district. After three years and a half experience of the duties of an assistant agent at that station, I can confidently assert that if an assistant agent conscientiously carries out all the duties that pertain to his office, he would have his time more fully occupied here than at Batticaloa, owing to the complicated and lengthy inquiries necessitated here by the different tenures of land.

If the assistant agent now attends to his revenue duties he must neglect the Court, and his constant absence, selling rents in the interior, amounts to an absolute denial of justice. If, on the other hand, he regularly carries through the work of the Courts, not only will the revenue suffer in amount, every species of chicanery and fraud will be practised by the native headmen, the Crown domain be systematically destroyed, and the district generally become disorganized.

Mr. Curgenven's assistance in the minor courts.

I must not conceal my conviction that the temporary measure adopted of sending Mr. Curgenven to assist me in the minor courts for a part of the month can be productive of no permanent good. I trust I have succeeded in showing that for some years to come the assistant agent has quite enough before him, in his own legitimate duties, to fully occupy his time, and that, until the rights to land, as between the Crown and the people, are satisfactorily defined, his whole attention should be devoted to that subject.

Work done in Courtsfor 1864.

A return of cases instituted and decided during 1864 in all the Courts will be found in the Appendix. The arrears there shown cannot be relied upon as correct, since the Court records were, until lately, kept in the most wretched confusion, or not kept at all. Registers have, however, been framed in all the Courts, and the state of each case is being gradually noted in them, so that before long I shall hope to be in a position satisfactorily to state the number of arrears.

Nature of cases before the courts.

Statements are also annexed showing the nature of cases, civil and criminal, instituted in the several Courts during the past year.

Inquests.

A return of the inquests held, and their results, will be found in the Appendix.

Cases before the Supreme Court.

A statement showing the cases tried from this district before the Supreme Court during 1864 will likewise be found.

Powers of Queen's Advocate to withdraw cases from trial.

I very much regret that the "murder" case there shown as "withdrawn" was not tried. After a tedious and lengthened investigation I came to the conclusion that there was sufficient legal circumstantial evidence that the deceased was murdered, and sufficient legal evidence directly connecting the accused with the murder, and I committed them for trial. The Deputy Queen's Advocate in Colombo, however, took upon himself to doubt the truth of the evidence, and though I had heard the witnesses give it, and from their demeanour was led to believe them, he was pleased to declare his conviction of its "palpable falsity," and declined, notwithstanding my remonstrances, to send the case to the jury.

The current report throughout the district bore me out in the belief I had formed that it was a true case and where there is any evidence at all, and the responsible local officer considers it a case for a jury, I submit it is a most unsafe power to confide in a Deputy Queen's Advocate to judge of the truth or otherwise of evidence which he has not heard, and only seen on paper. I believe that in this particular instance that officer is now responsible for a direct miscarriage of justice, and that three murderers have escaped.

Two other undoubted murders occurred in the district during the year, but the perpetrators could not be discovered.

Cattle stealing.

I have reason to believe that "cattle stealing" prevails to a great extent in the corles bordering on the Caltura, Galle, and Matura districts, but that the cases when discovered are generally compromised. But I hope, with the aid of the officers in the southern province to check it ere long.

Appeals.

A return of appeals from the courts and their results will also be found in the Appendix.

Revenue.

A comparative statement of the "revenue" for the last 10 years is annexed to this report, and it will be seen by it that the district is steadily increasing in importance and prosperity.

Grain tax.

The largest item of revenue is the "grain tax," which has during that series of years been farmed by villages, and was in 1863 more than double that of 1854.

There is in last year a decrease of 527*l.*, but I attribute this to no diminution of cultivation, but to the fluctuating prices offered for the rents and to the very changeable weather of last year when the crops alternately suffered from drought and from inundations.

The sales of this harvest however bid fair to realise higher prices than have been yet reached. The most detailed statements are being kept, and I shall be able at the end of each harvest, to furnish returns of all lands cultivated, showing those taxed, and the amount realised, as well as the value of all exemptions whether on account of temples, perpetual exemptions for loyalty, or temporary freedom from taxation for office as headmen.

Temple lands.

I shall likewise be able to show the amount of tax received from lands rejected by the Temple Lands Commission, whose inquiries in this district have all been completed, and thanks to Mr. Wodehouse's exertions with very marked success, as will be seen by the return in the Appendix.

Exemptions.

This return shows how the Crown has been defrauded for years of its legal dues upon lands claimed by temples only, but I believe that inquiries are necessary into the tenure of all the lands for which exemption is now claimed, exemptions which amount to a very considerable sum and which have hitherto been apparently all accepted on the faith of the headmen's reports; for, as I have previously noticed, no lands but those held by the native officers as liable to taxation were entered in the wattoors. Mr. Turnour, the most able of all the government servants in the Kandyan districts, predicted great fraud on this head as far back as 1824, and I believe it exists to an incredible extent.

Idamalgode Ratemahatmeya has been for years exempted from all tax as Basnayke Nilleme, an office not entitling him to that indulgence, and the annual amount of his exemptions on that account cannot be less than 100*l.*

Several old families, that of Doloswala among others, were exempted perpetually from tax on all lands they *then* held for loyalty, but they now claim thousands of acres without, I believe, any legal title, and which high and low lands are at present exempt from tax.

When all these inquiries are satisfactorily settled the grain revenue will doubtless be much larger, but they will take a very long time to carry out as long as the assistant agent is hampered by the Courts.

The grain tax on paddy fields was formerly commuted in this district. It was first assessed for that purpose in 1833, and commuted with renewals till 1847. The system was then discontinued for two years, and a fresh commutation sanctioned by Mr. Wodehouse from 1850 to 1852.

The renewal of the system was very strongly and very ably recommended by Mr. Mitford, but his wishes were overruled, and the tax has been farmed out since that date.

I have written so much on the subject of commutation as the only equitable mode of collecting a grain tax, and my views regarding it are so well known, that it would be surperfluous in me to attempt to advocate it here as a system. It is a question with which the Government must deal sooner or later, and I believe the result, in a few years, will be its universal adoption.

From the recorded opinions of the government agent of this province in reply to Mr. Mitford and other assistant agents who addressed him on the subject from 1852 to 1856, I fear any recommendations of mine for its adoption would only meet with rejection.

It appears to me from the correspondence on record that too much stress is laid in this matter, as in others, on the necessity of uniformity in the province, and because the system of renting in Colombo, Caltura, and Megombo is carried out, it is held that it must answer equally well here, quite forgetting that this district is a Kandyan province, which till within the last 50 years had its own laws, and customs, and was governed by the native servants of an arbitrary king.

Convinced I am at all events that the evils of the renting system tell with four-fold force on the Kandyan people. They are more ignorant, more purely agricultural, and more easily imposed on, and the low country renters practise on them the most cruel extortion.

The absence of cases in the Courts is no criterion whatever of the system working well, but is simply a proof of the uncomplaining patience with which the Kandyan bears the cruel extortion of his oppressors.

The general assessment of 1850 appears to me much too low. Its highest rates in the best corles were based on a yield of eight fold, and the price of paddy calculated at 1*s.* a bushel.

Whatever the reasons for those rates then, the price might now safely be doubled in all the corles, but Kukul and Colonna.

A new commutation is now being carried on in the neighbouring district of Badulla, and I would most respectfully urge the advisability and the justice (for it must be admitted that the present system of collection is most unjust) of commencing such a settlement here. If made under the active superintendence of the assistant agent, and carefully scrutinized by him on the spot, in the villages where he can hear all parties, I feel quite sure it will ever be found to be as profitable to the Government as the renting system, and infinitely more equitable to the cultivator.

Detailed statement of grain tax.

As some of the rent-books for 1863 have been lost, I am unable to frame a comparative statement of the grain tax in the several corles, but I append a full table of the recoveries for 1864, showing from which corles, for what harvests, and at what rates it was received.

Rents.

Under the head rents are included house-rent and tolls. This item will show a slight increase in 1865 as the new tolls on the Balangode road sold for 238*l.*, and there was a general increase, though a most insufficient one, on the others of 109*l.*

The tolls on the Happootelle road have been sold at absurdly low rates. The traffic on that road has doubled since last year, and the tolls have sold as follows, in comparison with 1864:—

| | 1864. | 1865. |
|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ |
| Toll at 62 mile post - - - - | 501 | 530 |
| „ 72 „ - - - - | 301 | 260 |
| „ 82 „ - - | New from January 1, 1865. | 167 |
| „ 92 „ - - | New from January 1, 1865. | 71 |

It is generally said that the renter of the last toll has already made more than enough to pay for his whole year's rent. I can quite believe it, for during the season 100,000 cwts. of coffee have been sent down to Tirewanekettia, and upwards of 4,000 bushels of rice are now monthly sent up; and only a few weeks ago, I personally counted over 90 carts going up between Balangode and Palmadulla, and over 60 between the latter place and Tirewanekettia.

CEYLON.

I cannot possibly imagine how the second toll could have been allowed to go for less than last year, when it must have been known that the traffic on the road was daily increasing, and had I been consulted in any way regarding it, I should have recommended such an offer being refused, and its being put up again in this district, or collected in aumany.

But the assistant agent here is allowed no control over the toll rents of his district, nor is he even consulted about them in any way. Before the rents of 1865 were sold I suggested their being put up at this cutcherry as well as at Colombo, as it was represented to me that many might offer here; and though not attended to then, the Government agent has consented to its being tried next year. Under any circumstances I submit that in selling the next rents of both tolls and arrack, a distinct provision should be made for the payment of the instalments at this cutcherry.

During 1864 we had heavy remittances from Colombo by Esort to meet the demands on the treasury, and yet the Government agent at Colombo collected no less than 12,715*l.* of the legitimate revenue inthis district which ought to have been paid at this cutcherry.

I submit that steps should be taken to provide for this at the sale of the arrack farm in May or June next.

Licences. Under the head of licences, carriers paid 46*l.* 4*s.*, owners of guns 26*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, traders 1*l.*, and the rest was realized by the arrack farm.

Stamps. The revenue under this head is to my mind unsatisfactory. I attribute it very much to a stagnation of business in the courts, and to a want of proper supervision as to the stamps used on documents and filed in cases.

Taxes. This was the first year of an assessment tax being levied. The assessment at Tirewanekettia and at Ratnapoora amounts to 80*l.*, of which it appears only 34*l.* was collected in the year. A few days ago I distrained in the town, and the arrears have been paid up. The assessment is ridiculously low.

Postage. This item of postage is incorrectly stated for 1864. Postage was brought to account in Colombo as it was remitted there, and the amount here shown, 88*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*, ought properly to have been "Postage Stamps." All the postage on letters is from the 1st January last brought to account here.

The number of letters, parcels, &c., received at Ratnapoora during 1864 were 34,570, and 30,699 were despatched during the same period. Of these 972 were registered.

The post office clerk is paid an absurdly low rate for the work he has to perform, viz., 24*l.* a year, and I beg respectfully, but most strongly, to urge an increase.

The remaining items in the revenue statement need no comment. "Maintenance of prisoners" appears never to have been recovered till Mr. Russell's advent, and then to have been remitted to Colombo, but it is now brought to account at this cutcherry.

Public buildings. The repairs of the public buildings require some attention. I have repeatedly urged on the Government the state of my house, and as I believe its repair has been ordered I will say no more about it here.

Assistant Agent's house.

Public offices in the fort. The whole of the public offices are situated in the fort, and are most convenient for the transaction of business. They are in tolerable repair, but all require paint on the woodwook for preservation alone in this wet climate. The verandah of the district court needs paving with bricks; a privy is urgently required in the fort; and a new room should be erected at the end of the range of court offices.

This extra room would cost about 60*l.*, and with one which I have recommended the district committee to build, would provide abundance of accommodation for all the public offices.

I would venture to ask for an *immediate* vote of about 60*l.* for the privy and the paving of the court verandah, as well as for the painting of the posts and doors.

Gaol. The gaol is a very fair building; it is badly drained, and the civil engineer has been working at its repair for the last 12 months without success, and is still engaged on it, though his estimate of 37*l.* ought long ago to have been exhausted.

Slaughter-house. It is very desirable that the butchers should be provided with a public slaughter-house here. An estimate has been framed for one for 55*l.*, and a suitable site chosen on the river.

Powder magazine. I would again beg to recommend that a magazine be erected here. I consider no town should be without such a depôt. An estimate has been framed for one at 172*l.* If this was built the civil engineer department and district committee powder kept for public works would be stored also in it.

Burial ground. The burial ground is situated on one side of a plain belonging to Government, and admitting of extension. I think it is to be regretted it is not made a general burial ground, and walled in. The expenses would not be large.

Church. A small building was erected by Mr. Mitford from his private funds, and divine service is now performed in it by a clergyman, who is maintained by the diocesan fund and local subscriptions. This building needs repairs very much, and I would solicit a small vote for the purpose, which, as the district subscribes yearly about 180*l.* for its clergyman, will I hope not be withheld.

Police station. We pay at present 1*l.* a month for a police station in the middle of the bazaar, a most objectionable locality. I propose a new station should be erected on a piece of available land close to the fort gate, where the police would act as an additional protection to the treasury. It would not cost more than 150*l.*, which is about the capital represented by the present rent.

Rest houses: The district road committee has for some time urged on the provincial committee the necessity of putting the rest houses of the district into proper order, and more especially on the Hapootelle line, but without avail.

At Bibhool Oya. The erection of a new building at Bibhool Oya was sanctioned last year, but the provincial road committee will not commence it. In the meantime the only resting place at that station is a miserable thatched shed with one room.

At Balangode. The rest house at Balangode is a small building with two rooms and no verandah, and is in a most dilapidated state. It should be pulled down, and a similar building, with a verandah round it, be erected of stone or brick.

At Palmadulla. The rest house at Pelmadula is a miserable little place, and considering the importance of the station, and that the fees give about 30*l.* a year, we can certainly afford a better building. The district committee has recommended a new building here at a cost of 375*l.*, as sanctioned at Bibhool Oya, which with the rest house at Hapootelle will give a good building at the 11th, 35th, and 54 miles, with smaller resting places at the 25 and 45 miles.

At Ratnapoora.

The rest house at Ratnapoora is at present unsafe, and has been reported to be in that condition. I have been advised by the chairman of the provincial road committee to prop it, and I have also been recommended to make addition to Palmadulla. The former building is not worth the propping, nor the latter deserving of the addition, and I look upon all this patch-work as by far the most expensive system in the end.

Provincial Committee rest-house fund.

The provincial committee have a rest-house reserved fund, towards which this district contributes (or is rather forced to contribute, for it is not given the option of refusing,) 127*l.* a year. The district road committee has no objection to raise to this arrangement, though it denies the legal right of the provincial road committee to deduct so much from the whole quota of labour due from the district, but it contends that it should be allowed some voice in the management and up-keep of its rest houses, and that it has a right to ask that they be kept in proper repair, and it further contends that it has a right to be informed of the disbursement of this rest-house fund, and to know what has been done with the 1,500*l.* which it must have contributed to that fund since the ordinance came into operation. The receipts by fees from rest houses in 1864 are shown in the Appendix.

District Road Committee business.

On Mr. Russell's arrival here, in September 1863, he found the whole business of the Road ordinance at a stand-still, and that large lists of defaulters of 1862 were lying in the office unattended to. He placed them in court with the lists of 1863, and they were partially recovered during last year, with the current lists of that year.

Recoveries of arrears.

During 1864 we recovered 285*l.* of former years, but I have now been obliged, owing to the extra labour and incessant trouble imposed on the headmen in recovering these arrears, to withdraw the lists of 1862 and 1863.

Receipts in 1864.

For 1864 we recovered during the year 1,852*l.* 15*s.*, as will be seen by the statement annexed.

Expenditure in 1864.

The expenditure on minor roads, which is shown in another statement, under the district road committee during 1864 was very satisfactory, and I am well satisfied with the progress made.

The district committee desire to do nothing further this year than work on the bridle paths they have commenced, and get as much of them into good order as the means at their disposal will allow.

Irrigation ordinance and rules.

When on the point of leaving for England, Mr. Russell framed a new set of rules under the Irrigation ordinance for this district, which have since been approved by Government, and published. I am only waiting for Singhalese translations to bring them generally into operation.

Had I not been so overwhelmed with work since I have had charge of this district, I should long ago have taken up and worked more perseveringly this truly useful ordinance; for I am quite convinced that it may be satisfactorily worked, and made to prove of the greatest advantage to the people in every district of the Island. I deeply regret it has been so neglected here, but, unfortunately, Mr. Power disapproved of it, and would not, therefore, give it his support and countenance.

Without this supervision on the part of the assistant agent, the people can do nothing. All their communities are wanting in unanimity, and without a superior guide, whom they will follow as a child his parents, or a pupil his master, they are utterly incapable of united action.

I know of no district in the Island so beautifully situated as regards supplies of water for irrigating its fields, and believing, as I do, that water is the great means by which we can benefit the native inhabitants of this Island, and that in no way can Government more profitably invest its money, since without looking to the vast social benefits that are conferred on the people by giving them the means of securing a *certain* rotation of grain harvests, it is beyond doubt that the security alone of a fixed yearly tax yields ample interest on the principal outlay; believing, I say, all this, I am most anxious to be the means, during my administration of the district, of obtaining for the people material assistance towards permanent improvement of some of their irrigation channels.

Survey of channels.

As a first step towards any improvement of these channels, even by the united action of the people themselves under the Irrigation ordinance, I think rough surveys are desirable, and I proposed to the Government agent the appointment of a surveyor for this district last September, in a letter which will be found in the Appendix.

General vote for grant in aid of irrigation works.

I also in that letter proposed to the Government agent a request for 400*l.*, to be applied under his directions for repair and up-keep of irrigation works. The rules proposed precluded any possible frittering away of the money on unprofitable works, but it placed a sum available on the estimates for expenditure in aid of useful works subject to the control and approval of the Government, and thus rendered it possible for a governor to give immediate aid in small works, without being obliged to defer every thing till the next year when the proposal was probably shelved.

I am unaware of any other reasons on the part of Mr. Layard for not submitting my proposal, except one that he gave me, that there was no probability whatever of its being entertained; but I now venture to ask his Excellency's attention to the proposal, and his favourable consideration for it. The practice exists generally throughout India, and if a Government agent is fit to be entrusted with the charge of his province, and an assistant agent of his district, I submit he may safely be allowed the control and distribution of a few hundred pounds for the welfare of the people under him, especially when that expenditure is regulated by such rules as those I have laid down.

Private ellas.

A custom exists in this district which may be made much use of in effecting large improvements in watercourses, or in undertaking any works of magnitude, that of paying one-quarter of all crops to any person who makes and keeps up the watercourse which irrigates those crops.

Damme ella.

The largest watercourse in the district maintained in this way is called the Damme Ella, and was originally constructed by Iddemalgode Rattemahatmeya, watering upwards of 500 acres in the villages of Damme, Dollebodde, Galgomma, Millewittia, Radella, and Marelia. Its extension has been traced, but not yet carried out to Diniawe and Dambuluwawe, and it is desirable to convey it also to Carangode across the river, which may easily be accomplished in iron pipes.

The stream is obtained by a permanent masonry dam over the Niriella, and the channels have been carried with much labour on embankments of great length for a distance of at least five miles. From all the lands watered up to date, the Rattemahatmeya receives one-quarter of the crop as a water rent. I will suppose that an acre sows two bushels and yields 20 bushels at ten-fold; 500 acres by 20 = 10,000 bushels, and the quarter will be 2,500 bushels at 2*s.* a bushel, or 250*l.* a year, as the interest on what he says has been an expenditure of 4,000*l.*; but that he has spent this amount I do not believe.

As I do not think the Rattemahatmeya will continue its extension, even if he lives, which is at present most doubtful, I must advocate the immediate extension of the whole line by the Irrigation ordinance, with supplemental aid from Government. The watercourse shall be formed along the whole line by the means at our command under the ordinance; but where any masonry may be necessary I must ask for some aid from Government; and I recommend that an additional taxation be put on all lands watered by the works executed by Government of one-quarter the crop till the outlay be repaid, but no longer.

I would at once turn out the people on this work were I sure of the necessary assistance from Government, but as I know the whole operations would come to a standstill if this aid were not forthcoming, it is useless to waste time, of which I have little to spare, in framing estimates or laying out the work, until I have reasonable hopes of such a request being successful.

If the principle were once acknowledged that the Government would every year set aside such a sum as they could spare for irrigation purposes as grants in aid of works which might be submitted to them, an assistant agent would cheerfully devote his time and energy to their careful supervision; but he loses all heart and interest in his work where he is only allowed to propose schemes on paper, with but very faint hopes of those schemes ever being realized, or even appreciated.

Proposed watercourse at Walalgode.

A few days ago I inspected a watercourse at Walalgode in Colonna corle, where I think the Government are at once bound to render assistance to the people, and possibly may be induced to do, as they possess a large amount of the lands to be watered.

The tract of fields of Walalgode is the finest tract I have seen in the district, about 200 amonams in extent, of which 35 amonams belong to the Crown. They are watered by a channel led from a stream called the Hulanda Oya, and which comes down from Ulindnawe under Gongalle. The channel is in excellent order and is about four miles long, but the dam is merely temporary every year, and is so constantly washed away by floods in the stream, that the inhabitants disheartened after two or three attempts generally gave it up, and entire failures of crops are the result.

I propose to erect a permanent masonry dam, six feet above the bed of the stream, over which the surplus waters would fall, with a small sluice in it to allow of the silt, &c., being periodically carried off. Its length would be about 90 feet, and the whole structure would not contain more than 550 cubic yards of masonry. This should be erected anywhere for 1*l.* a cubic yard, and here stone of good quality abounds, while lime can be procured from the same quarry that Mr. Harrison used for Ooroobokke, situated up this very stream at about 2½ miles distant. The cost therefore would probably be about 550*l.*

Now for the return. The Government could, if it liked, sell its 35 amonams of land for about 350*l.* and would ever after obtain the quarter tax upon it, which would be equal to about 25 amonams or 15*l.* a year.

Or it could lease out its lands for one-fifth of the produce every year, receiving thereby about 70 amonams or 42*l.* a year.

The $\frac{1}{14}$ tax due on the remaining 165 amonams of land would be about 117 amonams or 70*l.* a year.

The average annual tax derived from the Crown lands in this tract for the last four years has been 1*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* and from the private lands 5*l.* 3*s.* 4½*d.* owing entirely to failures by drought, and the reluctance of the people to cultivate.

It is quite clear, therefore, that if this dam is executed by Government at a cost of even 700*l.* it would receive over 10 per cent. for its money from the private lands alone, but I propose to take one-quarter according to the usual custom from the private lands till the cost, deducting the share the Government should incur for its own lands, be repaid.

Navigation of Kalu Ganga.

A proposal has lately been made by a Mr. Middleton to navigate the Kaluganga by steam. His proposal is to be found in the Appendix. It is likely to receive the ready assent and support of the planting community, if only as an experiment, but I think the river should be inspected and reported upon, before cold water be thrown on this proposal. An examination survey and report was once made by Mr. Dalton, but his estimate was so enormous that the idea of such improvements could not be otherwise than abandoned at once. What we want now is an estimate to remove any positive obstacles, and to clear the banks of such overhanging boughs, &c. as would interfere with the funnel of a steamer.

I should be glad to be authorized to inspect the river in company with Mr. Middleton.

Bridge over Kuruganga.

If any expenditure here is needed, and the experiment likely to succeed, I would recommend the postponement of the intended bridge over the Kuruganga on the Colombo road, which is estimated to cost about 4,000*l.*

This river is always passable in the boat, and though it rapidly floods, it as rapidly subsides, and if the river navigation were improved, the traffic on this road would be too trifling to justify the erection of the bridge.

Bridge at Kahawatte over Wey Ganga.

But I must beg here urgently to press the immediate erection of a bridge on the Rakwane road over the Wey Ganga at Kahawatte. The landed interests at stake here in the estates at Rakwane can be judged of best by an inspection of the Map, No. 1, of that coffee district.

Public Works Department.

I do not think the bridge would cost over 1,800*l.*, and I would urge the desirability of building the abutments this year on a supplementary vote. The public works department in this district has at present no head, but is carried on by Mr. Weloopulle. The difficulty in filling it up I believe arises from the lowness of the salary, 200*l.* a year, and I respectfully submit it is impossible to expect to get a man competent to look after the roads and other public works in so large and growing a district on such miserable pay.

Education.

Education is at a stand-still in the district from want of a school-room. The average attendance for 1864 was 33 against 38 on the lists, and the building we now hire will not hold that number comfortably. It is essential if we desire to improve the school, and to retain the excellent master we have, to erect a suitable school-house, or to purchase a house on the hill near the assistant agent's, which might answer for the purpose.

Kandyan marriage law.

I am not satisfied with the progress of the people under the Kandyan marriage ordinance. Only 274 marriages were registered last year. I will endeavour more fully to explain to the people on every occasion the result of non-compliance with its measures, but I am inclined to think there are too few

registrars, and that the people run the risk of dispensing with the provisions of the ordinance rather than take the long journeys sometimes necessary to reach the registrars. A return of its operation since its passing in 1860, will be found in the Appendix. CEYLON.

I annex a return of the establishments in the public offices as they exist at present under the sanctioned increases.

It will be quite impossible to carry on the assistant agent's office much longer without an extra clerk, who should receive 50*l.* a year, and a competent native writer who, instead of being paid as now 9*l.*, should get 30*l.* a year. Assistant Agent's office.

To arrange this I would propose that six out of the 10 messengers allotted to the Rattemahatmeya be discontinued from this establishment, and be provided for on the provisional estimates of the fiscal.

The gaoler, who is here called a turnkey, has very often 70 prisoners in his charge. He keeps all the gaol books, and has a general supervision over the works executed by the prisoners. He is much underpaid and ought to receive at least 36*l.* per year as in Batticoloa. Fiscals.

Under the head of constable and process server, a saving of 6*l.* a year is now being effected, as a process server only is employed on 12*l.* a year, and I propose that 5*l.* be added to the pay of the Singhalese translator. Courts.

I have before remarked that the post holder at Ratnapoora is under-paid. He should receive 36*l.* Post office.

I must before concluding this report, ask attention to a species of encroachment on the Crown domain which is in this district extensively carried on—gemming in Crown lands. It appears to be a very profitable occupation and people are now employed at it all over the district. Gemming.

We are perfectly powerless to prevent it, and in many instances it is winked at by the headmen who receive a share and by the landed proprietors who claim Crown forests as part of their nindegamas, and get one-quarter of the gems found.

A valuable gemming ground close to Ratnapoora was declared Crown property by the Temple Lands Commissioner in 1863. A moorman about that time purchased it from some natives who had claimed it as temple property, and it is said he cleared from it in gems some thousands of pounds. The Crown has claimed it from him, and as Mr. Power was favourable to his claim the case was instituted in the Colombo court where it has pended now for over a year. I think this much to be regretted, and that the Queen's advocate should be urged to hurry on the case. If the Crown gains the case, the land will sell for an incredibly high price, and I have no doubt that we shall eventually get judgment in our favour.

I see only one means of deriving some fair share of the profits now daily made by private individuals on Crown lands—the issuing licences for gemming. I would issue them for one year, and would charge for every plot of ground a sum of 5*l.* for 20 square yards.

It will then become necessary rigidly to prosecute for trespass every one found gemming without a licence.

In many parts of the district where the soil is known to be favourable for the purpose, the land would sell at very high prices, if surveyed in small lots of a chain square, but this is impracticable for want of surveyors, and I am unable to see why private persons should be allowed to make large fortunes (for natives) out of Crown lands without the Crown as landlords receiving some share or compensation.

The health of the district generally has been good. I annex a return of cases treated in the pauper hospital. Health.

By a comparison, however, with 1862 and 1863, the fever admissions have much increased. They numbered 78, while in neither of those years did they exceed 32.

I have now touched on all matters that occur to me as worthy of remark, and I must in conclusion apologize for the imperfect way in which I have noticed those subjects, though I hope I may be allowed to plead as some excuse my short residence in the district.

(Signed) J. W. BIRCH, A.G.A.

Ratnapoora Cutcherry, March 30, 1865.

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## NORTHERN PROVINCE.

### ANNUAL REPORT for the year 1864.

Adverting to explanations stated last year, I give this in two tables.

*Actual gross receipts within the year.* Revenue.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1853 | 33,296 | 1859 | 92,599 |
| 1854 | 32,180 | 1860 | 82,075 |
| 1855 | 50,636 | 1861 | 46,947 |
| 1856 | 35,612 | 1862 | 47,580 |
| 1857 | 57,466 | 1863 | 107,340 |
| 1858 | 65,199 | 1864 | 48,148 |

*The real ordinary revenue of the province for the year.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1853 | 32,732 | 1859 | 44,005 |
| 1854 | 31,399 | 1860 | 42,723 |
| 1855 | 38,060 | 1861 | 44,605 |
| 1856 | 34,454 | 1862 | 47,404 |
| 1857 | 36,733 | 1863 | 50,697 |
| 1858 | 38,875 | 1864 | 44,377 |

As will be shown subsequently, in a statement of the amounts of each head of revenue, there was a decrease of 6,268*l.* under Grain tythes consequent on a bad season, and of 1,788*l.* under Customs, which was the consequence solely of the receipt for 1863 having been unprecedentally large.

CEYLON.

As in last year, and in order to show the actual contributions of the people to public objects, I give the following statement of the real ordinary revenue and of the receipts from the Thoroughfares ordinance :—

| — | Real ordinary Revenue. | Receipts under the Thoroughfares Ordinance. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1859 - - - | 44,005 | *6,744 | 50,749 |
| 1860 - - - | 42,723 | 6,900 | 49,623 |
| 1861 - - - | 44,605 | 7,070 | 51,675 |
| 1862 - - - | 47,404 | 7,359 | 54,763 |
| 1863 - - - | 50,697 | 7,377 | 58,074 |
| 1864 - - - | 44,377 | 7,387 | 51,764 |

* The receipts for 1858 were 4,250*l*. In this year the rates were raised.

The number of persons who paid in each district in each year :—

| — | Jaffna. | Manaar. | Mullotioor. | Anadrajapoora. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1859 - - - | 54,912 | 6,320 | 1,778 | 11,175 | 74,185 |
| 1860 - - - | 55,992 | 6,284 | 1,835 | 11,324 | 75,435 |
| 1861 - - - | 57,684 | 6,640 | 1,810 | 11,422 | 77,556 |
| 1862 - - - | 57,816 | 6,900 | 1,867 | 11,573 | 78,156 |
| 1863 - - - | 54,672 | 7,342 | 1,920 | 11,714 | 75,648 |
| 1864 - - - | 55,416 | 7,178 | 2,205 | 10,160 | 74,959 |

The sums levied for penalties in the Jaffna district under the ordinance of 1861, were :—

| — | For Penalty of 6*d*. | For the Penalty of 1*s*. 8*d*. equal to the original Liability. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| 1862 - - - | 124 | 114 | 238 |
| 1863 - - - | 81 | 333 | 414 |
| 1864 - - - | 118 | 453 | 571 |

The increase to the total receipts from this source is regarded with unmixed regret, and much trouble has been taken to secure regularity of payment ; the failure is mainly to be attributed to the unsatisfactory conduct of the division officers.

The office is not at all in request, and in many instances is imposed by me upon headmen from inability to find any one willing to accept it.

They are paid 12½ per cent. on all recovered without resort to the courts.

There will however be some improvement in this respect in 1865.

I extend the condensed abstract given last year of the particulars of the receipts in the years 1859, 1863, and 1864 to show the particulars for each district.

| | 1859. | 1863. | 1864. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Jaffna.* | | | |
| Customs - - - - | 10,910 | 13,214 | 11,162 |
| Grain - - - - | 12,333 | 13,203 | 10,125 |
| Salt monopoly - - - | 2,881 | 3,765 | 5,594 |
| Thoroughfares Ordinance - - | 4,576 | 5,017 | 5,189 |
| Stamps - - - - | 2,760 | 3,003 | 3,047 |
| Arrack - - - - | 1,595 | 2,808 | 2,218 |
| Tolls - - - - | 507 | 672 | 801 |
| Judicial receipts - - - | 513 | 333 | 447 |
| Postage - - - - | 269 | 381 | 433 |
| Chanks - - - { live | 322 | 84 | 120 |
| Chanks - - - { dead | | 486 | 334 |
| Timber - - - - | 116 | 203 | 312 |
| Carriers - - - - | 296 | 364 | 310 |
| Crown lands sold - - - | 0 | 122 | 298 |
| All other miscellaneous receipts - | 344 | 221 | 421 |
| | 37,422 | 43,876 | 40,811 |

| | 1859. | 1863. | 1864. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Manaar.* | | | |
| Customs | 921 | 1,112 | 1,376 |
| Grain | 3,008 | 2,399 | 1,120 |
| Arrack | 876 | 1,236 | 1,028 |
| Salt monopoly | 1,228 | 1,109 | 878 |
| Thoroughfares Ordinance | 711 | 826 | 807 |
| Stamps | 203 | 269 | 294 |
| Tolls | 293 | 256 | 233 |
| Timber | 27 | 86 | 175 |
| Judicial receipts | 45 | 38 | 69 |
| Postage | 52 | 69 | 47 |
| Chanks live | 30 | 4 | 28 |
| „ dead | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Carriers | 18 | 20 | 21 |
| All other miscellaneous receipts | 112 | 155 | 160 |
| | 7,524 | 7,579 | 6,236 |
| *Mullatioor.* | | | |
| Grain | 750 | 720 | 649 |
| Timber | 602 | 428 | 525 |
| Salt monopoly | 406 | 402 | 447 |
| Thoroughfares Ordinance | 200 | 216 | 248 |
| Arrack | 0 | 335 | 123 |
| Stamps | 64 | 74 | 71 |
| Judicial receipts | 26 | 13 | 21 |
| Carriers | 1 | 21 | 17 |
| Postage | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| Tolls | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| All other miscellaneous receipts | 124 | 91 | 107 |
| | 2,185 | 2,312 | 2,219 |
| *Anaradhapoora.* | | | |
| Thoroughfares ordinance | 1,257 | 1,318 | 1,143 |
| Grain | 1,907 | 2,486 | 646 |
| Crown lands sold | 0 | 10 | 180 |
| Arrack | 40 | 180 | 155 |
| Stamps | 31 | 97 | 129 |
| Timber | 226 | 38 | 64 |
| Postage | 33 | 45 | 42 |
| Judicial receipts | 55 | 39 | 33 |
| Carriers | 11 | 12 | 17 |
| All other miscellaneous receipts | 58 | 82 | 89 |
| | 3,618 | 4,307 | 2,498 |
| *The Province.* | | | |
| Grain | 17,998 | 18,808 | 12,540 |
| Customs | 11,831 | 14,326 | 12,538 |
| Thoroughfares ordinance | 6,744 | 7,377 | 7,387 |
| Salt monopoly | 4,515 | 5,276 | 6,919 |
| Stamps | 3,058 | 3,443 | 3,541 |
| Arrack | 2,511 | 4,559 | 3,524 |
| Timber | 971 | 755 | 1,076 |
| Tolls | 801 | 929 | 1,034 |
| Judicial receipts | 639 | 423 | 570 |
| Postage | 365 | 506 | 533 |
| Chanks, live | 352 | 88 | 148 |
| „ dead | | 486 | 334 |
| Crown lands sold | 0 | 132 | 478 |
| Carriers | 326 | 417 | 365 |
| All other miscellaneous receipts | 638 | 549 | 777 |
| Total | 50,749 | 58,074 | 51,764 |

*Remarks on the foregoing.*

*Grain.*

I repeat, as to the form, the statements given last year.

REVENUE of each DISTRICT and of the PROVINCE.

| — | Jaffna. | Manaar. | Mullo. | Anarad. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1859 - - - | 12,336 | 3,006 | 745 | 1,913 | 18,000 |
| 1860 - - - | 10,598 | 1,817 | 667 | 1,653 | 14,735 |
| 1861 - - - | 11,935 | 1,968 | 819 | 2,051 | 16,773 |
| 1862 - - - | 12,291 | 2,206 | 779 | 1,476 | 16,752 |
| 1863 - - - | 13,203 | 2,399 | 721 | 2,485 | 18,808 |
| 1864 - - - | 10,1 5 | 1,120 | 649 | 646 | 12,540 |

Thus of the whole decrease in 1864 as compared with 1863—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3,078 | was in the | Jaffna District. |
| 1,279 | ,, | Manaar District. |
| 72 | ,, | Mullativoe District. |
| 1,839 | ,, | Anaradhapoora District. |

Part of the revenue of Anaradhapoora (commutation) was, however, left uncollected, because of the failure of the crops, and will be recovered in 1865, in accordance with the practice which has prevailed as to the particular district ever since the first introduction of the commutation system, and which is indispensable to its continuously successful working.

GRAIN PRODUCE AND IMPORT.

| — | Produce Bushels. | Import Bushels. | Total Bushels. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Jaffna.* | | | |
| 1859 - - - | 1,294,369 | 605,857 | 1,900,226 |
| 1860 - - - | 1,233,232 | 551,016 | 1,784,248 |
| 1861 - - - | 1,239,460 | 603,681 | 1,843,141 |
| 1862 - - - | 1,230,157 | 621,650 | 1,851,807 |
| 1863 - - - | 1,155,784 | 805,703 | 2,061,487 |
| 1864 - - - | 888,071 | 711,703 | 1,599,744 |
| *Manaar.* | | | |
| 1859 - - - | 330,193 | 14,632 | 344,825 |
| 1860 - - - | 233,689 | 19,550 | 253,239 |
| 1861 - - - | 250,216 | 21,914 | 272,130 |
| 1862 - - - | 255,489 | 33,572 | 289,061 |
| 1863 - - - | 250,540 | 37,824 | 288,364 |
| 1864 - - - | 105,004 | 92,048 | 197,052 |
| *Mulletivoe.* | | | |
| 1859 - - - | 89,392 | — | 89,392 |
| 1860 - - - | 83,707 | — | 83,707 |
| 1861 - - - | 102,885 | — | 102,885 |
| 1862 - - - | 92,376 | — | 92,376 |
| 1863 - - - | 72,257 | — | 72,257 |
| 1864 - - - | 57,344 | — | 57,344 |
| *The Province (exclusive of Newerakalawia).* | | | |
| 1859 - - - | 1,713,954 | 625,782 | 2,339,736 |
| 1860 - - - | 1,550,628 | 570,958 | 2,121,586 |
| 1861 - - - | 1,592,561 | 628,255 | 2,220,816 |
| 1862 - - - | 1,578,022 | 664,072 | 2,242,094 |
| 1863 - - - | 1,478,581 | 849,780 | 2,328,361 |
| 1864 - - - | 1,050,419 | 803,751 | 1,854,170 |

In these statements all descriptions of dry grain are included, and each bushel of rice is reckoned as two of paddy. I have still not the means of making up like amounts for Newerkalawia.

The particulars of the grain (paddy and dry grain) in the Jaffna district are as follows :—

| — | Paddy. | Dry Grain. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. |
| 1859 - - - | 857,447 | 436,922 | 1,294,369 |
| 1860 - - - | 881,522 | 355,710 | 1,233,232 |
| 1861 - - - | 912,343 | 327,117 | 1,239,460 |
| 1862 - - - | 884,965 | 345,192 | 1,230,157 |
| 1863 - - - | 816,440 | 339,344 | 1,155,784 |
| 1864 - - - | 591,731 | 296,340 | 888,071 |

The import of rice only in the same district during this period was as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1859 - - - - | 26,866 |
| 1860 - - - - | 31,816 |
| 1861 - - - - | 43,960 |
| 1862 - - - - | 62,000 |
| 1863 - - - - | 77,467 |
| 1864 - - - - | 58,168 |

Remarks have been made in the past two years on the increasing proportion of the import of rice to that of paddy.

There was a slight check to this in 1864, the proportion having been equal to only about 16 per cent. of the whole grain imported, while in 1863 it was 19 per cent. It is, however, still confidently expected that the proportion will continue to increase.

The great increase in the import at Manaar was owing to the inferiority of the local crops, and to the demand by the increased number of immigrant coolies.

*Customs.*

The decrease shown under this head is attributable solely to the fact of the receipts for 1863 having been unprecedentedly large; for three years the receipts were as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1862 - - - - | £11,360 |
| 1863 - - - - | 14,326 |
| 1864 - - - - | 12,538 |

*Salt Monopoly.*

The real revenue in each district other than from sales for export from the Province was as follows:—

| — | Jaffna. | Manaar. | The Vanny. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1859 - - - | 3,610 | 1,228 | 406 | 5,244 |
| 1890 - - - | 4,041 | 945 | 428 | 5,414 |
| 1861 - - - | 4,100 | 934 | 317 | 5,351 |
| 1862 - - - | 4,554 | 1,020 | 328 | 5,902 |
| 1863 - - - | 4,601 | 1,109 | 402 | 6,111 |
| 1864 - - - | 4,758 | 878 | 447 | 6,083 |

*Stamps.*

The revenue in each district was as follows:—

| — | Jaffna. | Manaar. | The Vanny. | Newera-kalavia. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1859 - - - | 2,760 | 203 | 64 | 31 | 3,058 |
| 1860 - - - | 2,842 | 175 | 61 | 62 | 3,140 |
| 1861 - - - | 2,945 | 215 | 57 | 76 | 3,293 |
| 1862 - - - | 2,597 | 276 | 63 | 126 | 3,062 |
| 1863 - - - | 3,003 | 269 | 74 | 97 | 3,443 |
| 1864 - - - | 3,047 | 294 | 71 | 129 | 3,541 |

CEYLON.

*Arrack.*

The revenue in each district was as follows:—

| — | Jaffna. | Manaar. | Mulla. | Newera-kalavia. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1859 - - - - | 1,595 | 876 | — | 40 | 2,511 |
| 1860 - - - - | 2,474 | 827 | — | 109 | 3,410 |
| 1861 - - - - | 2,777 | 699 | — | 158 | 3,634 |
| 1862 - - - - | 3,053 | 977 | 163 | 145 | 4,338 |
| 1863 - - - - | 2,808 | 1,236 | 335 | 180 | 4,559 |
| 1864 - - - - | 2,218 | 1,028 | 123 | 155 | 3,524 |

In the years of Aumanie management at Jaffna (1862–63 and 1863–64) the amounts stated are the net amounts after deducting the expenses of management, otherwise there would not be any comparison with the years of rent.

*Timber.*

Till within the last two or three years revenue from this source seemed to be regarded as the main consideration.

Latterly conservation of the forests and even of the "woods" has got to be recognized as the primary consideration, partly as the effect of circumstances occurring within the Island, which have brought the subject prominently into notice, and partly in connexion with the publication of very important facts connected with it on the continent of India, including that of the absolute failure of the supply of firewood for domestic purposes in some localities.

The increase in the revenue, therefore, is not due to any increase in the number of licences given and quantity of timber cut, but to increase in the rates of valuation for duty and of the duty itself. The rate of duty was raised from the month of August 1864 from one-tenth to one-fourth, and the rates of valuation have been raised nearly 50 per cent.

The quantities of the most valuable descriptions of trees for which duty was paid and licences given in 1863 and 1864 were as follows:—

| — | 1863. | 1864. |
|---|---|---|
| Ebony - - - - - | 3,320 | 6,942* |
| Pālai (the iron wood of the north) - | 15,605 | 12,057 |
| Satin - - - - - | 2,975 | 5,066† |
| Samandalai (Homanhul) - - - | 22 | 1,597 |
| Yavaranai (Millele) - - - | 551 | 90 |
| Tambane - - - - | 1,008 | 289 |
| Totals, exclusive of ebony - - | 20,161 | 19,099 |

* N.B.—Not timber, but ornamental wood. † To be used as timber.

*Crown Lands.*

The sales consisted of 45 small lots in 14 different localities. It is to be remembered that the only culturable Crown land in the peninsula of Jaffna, excepting in the eastern part of it, is in small lots mixed up with private property. Some more of these small lots will from time to time be purchased.

There is more land, and in larger lots, in the eastern part of the peninsula, but the soil is so sandy and poor that it is not worth the upset price and charges, and it will not be sold unless some modification of these charges be made.

*Dead Chanks.*

In last year's report, besides giving a full explanation of the circumstances under which these shells were found and collected, I showed that in the 23 years from 1841 to 1863, both inclusive, there had been 38,196,052 chanks collected, which were valued at 46,111*l.*, and paid a royalty of 4,988*l.*, and that the rate of the royalty, till then one-tenth, had been in 1862 raised to one-fifth.

The quantity, value, and royalty in the last year of the one-tenth rate, and in each year since the alteration to one-fifth, have been as follows:—

| — | Quantity. | Value. | Royalty. | — |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £ | £ | |
| 1861 - - | 3,470,701 | 5,454 | 552 | At one-tenth. |
| 1862 - - | 1,657,251 | 2,458 | 391 | Half the year at one-tenth, and half at one-fifth. |
| 1863 - - | 1,864,301 | 2,426 | 486 | At one-fifth. |
| 1864 - - | 1,294,600 | 1,690 | 334 | |

*Trade.*

The total value of this for the last six years has been as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1859 | 340,748 |
| 1860 | 338,803 |
| 1861 | 318,905 |
| 1862 | 319,680 |
| 1863 | 417,885 |
| 1864 | 415,733 |

The totals and averages for three periods of six years each have been as follows:—

| | Totals. | Averages. |
|---|---|---|
| 1847 to 1852 | 1,115,636 | 185,939 |
| 1853 to 1858 | 1,399,100 | 233,183 |
| 1859 to 1864 | 2,151,754 | 358,742 |

The peculiar garden cultivation of the district of Jaffna by irrigation from wells has frequently been noticed; it was so particularly by Sir H. Ward in his Minute on this Province. The greater part of this cultivation is of different kinds of millets for local consumption, but it furnishes some articles for export, of which the chief is chillies. I am induced, therefore, to notice the increased export of this article as a matter of interest to the district which has so few exportable commodities.

The value of the quantities exported in two periods of six years each were as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1853 | 2,110 | 1859 | 2,194 |
| 1854 | 2,952 | 1860 | 4,921 |
| 1855 | 2,754 | 1861 | 5,171 |
| 1856 | 1,871 | 1862 | 4,214 |
| 1857 | 2,879 | 1863 | 5,051 |
| 1858 | 2,272 | 1864 | 5,525 |
| Total | 14,838 | Total | 27,076 |
| Average | 2,473 | Average | 4,512 |

The amount of this export for the last five years has, therefore, been about equivalent to the payments on account of the Thoroughfares Ordinance.

*Public Health.*

Cholera was introduced into the Jaffna and Manaar districts simultaneously early in the year, and, as usual, it made its way by the road followed by the immigrants into the Newerakalawia district. The western and northern portions of the Vanny district were also infected from the adjoining districts of Manaar and Jaffna, but the disease did not extend much to the eastward of the Central road.

The following is a table of the reports rendered:—

MEMORANDUM of CASES of CHOLERA in each District in 1864.

| | Number of Cases. | Number of Deaths. |
|---|---|---|
| Jaffna | 1,371 | 828 |
| Manaar | 355 | 193 |
| Mullativoe | 32 | 28 |
| Newerakalawia | 55 | 41 |
| Total | 1,813 | 1,090 |

CASES among the IMMIGRANT COOLIES not included in the above.

| | Cases. | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|
| Manaar | 182 | 126 |
| Newerakalawia | 39 | 32 |
| Total | 221 | 158 |

CEYLON.

In the Jaffna district small-pox continued from the preceding year (having been introduced in October 1863) till November. The cases admitted to hospital were 220 in number, the deaths seven.

These cases occurred in 43 villages.

A statement submitted by me in last year's report showed that the average number of persons vaccinated in the Jaffna district from 1838 to 1862 was 7,488, and the number in 1863, 10,651.

The number for 1864 was 12,111.

My statements are imperfect as to the other districts. I will have them completed

*Health of Cattle.*

In the Jaffna district this was generally good, excepting in the two divisions of the peninsula to the east of Jaffna, *and* as regards sheep only, the Vaddemoratche (or Point Pedro) division.

The number of deaths of cattle reported was 2,359 ; the number of deaths of sheep, 4,559.

There was not any serious disease in the other districts.

*Crime.*

I continue the statement as to serious crime given in last year's report :—

| | Number of serious Cases. | Number of Persons tried in those Cases. |
|---|---|---|
| 12 years ending 1831 - - | 260 | 886 |
| 12 „ „ 1843 - - | 225 | 649 |
| 12 „ „ 1855 - - | 100 | 309 |
| 9 „ „ 1864 - - | 99 | 212 |

Memorandum of the number of convicted prisoners committed to the gaol of Jaffna in each year from 1860 to 1864 from each police court, exclusive of persons committed in default of payment of penalties imposed under the Thoroughfares Ordinance :—

| | Jaffna. | Mallagam. | Sava-gaserry. | Point Pedro. | Kayts. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1860 - - - - - | 87 | 3 | 49 | 51 | 8 | 198 |
| 1861 - - - - - | 57 | 70 | 48 | 49 | 8 | 232 |
| 1862 - - - - - | 76 | 86 | 42 | 42 | 15 | 261 |
| 1863 - - - - - | 78 | 148 | 29 | 8 | 6 | 269 |
| 1864 - - - - - | 63 | 97 | 84 | 22 | 16 | 282 |
| No. of males returned in the lists for 1864 as liable to satisfy the requirements of the Thoroughfares Ordinance | 17,545 | 13,058 | 14,126 | 9,856 | 5,666 | 60,251 |

N.B. :—

| | Jaffna and Mallagam. | Savagaserry, Point Pedro, and Kayts. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1860 - - - - - | 90 | 108 | 198 |
| 1861 - - - - - | 127 | 105 | 232 |
| 1862 - - - - - | 162 | 99 | 261 |
| 1863 - - - - - | 226 | 43 | 269 |
| 1864 - - - - - | 160 | 122 | 282 |
| No. of males returned in the lists for 1864 as liable to satisfy the requirements of the Thoroughfares Ordinance | 30,603 | 29,648 | 60,251 |

It is to be regretted, I think, that some digest is not made of the returns of business done in the courts which are published monthly. Without something of the kind to apply the information afforded by returns of the kind they are of very little interest or value.

Looking into a return recently published, I found that while the average of "dismissals" of cases in the police courts for the whole Island was about 17¼ per cent. of the whole cases, for the Jaffna district it was 33½ ; it would be interesting to know the cause of this great difference.

In Indian returns, which I from time to time see, I observe that such digests as referred to are commonly carried out into great detail.

*Agents' and Assistant Agents' Circuits.*

The assistant agents made their circuits as usual.

I made a very complete circuit of the province, with the exception of not visiting the station of Manaar, where cholera was prevailing when I was in its neighbourhood. So many people travel with me that I do not consider it to be justifiable to take them to places actually infected with cholera, unless some strong reason requires my presence there. There was no such reason at the time for my visiting the station of Manaar. Cholera was at the same time in several parts of the district, but I was able to visit each subdivision of it without going into villages actually infected.

*Cooly Immigration.*

This service has a peculiar interest for me because, as the consequence of the effective organization of it by the assistant agent, and the efficient management of the superintendent, Mr. Riedy, so much of great value to important interests is realized in so quiet and unobtrusive a manner. There were some variations during the year, but in December there were three vessels employed of from 172 to 196, and averaging 186 tons each.

The total arrivals and departures in 1863 and 1864 were as follows:—

| | 1863. | | 1864. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Arrivals. | Departures. | Arrivals. | Departures. |
| Men - - - - | 28,712 | 20,842 | 42,028 | 23,420 |
| Women - - - - | 7,833 | 4,391 | 10,776 | 4,661 |
| Children - - - | 1,672 | 1,328 | 1,610 | 1,575 |
| | 38,217 | 26,561 | 54,414 | 29,656 |
| | — | 38,217 | — | 54,414 |
| Total conveyed to and fro - | — | 64,778 | — | 84,070 |

The receipts from these persons were 1,998*l.* for 1864.

The entire cost of the service, 3,554*l.*

I remarked in my report of last year as to the maddams for the accommodation of these people, that several of them were in very bad order. There are in all on the line now followed by the coolies seven of such maddams in the Manaar district, and five in Newerekalawia. The assistant agent of Manaar reports as to those in that district "there is scarcely a shed now habitable; the shed erected " at Manaar in April last fell down in October; the sheds at Oylencolom, Murungen, and Kumben- " saindecolom are all in a more or less dangerous state. Tallale is very little better, and the new " shed at Pullyaddy Erakkum has tumbled down." This has been specially brought to the notice of Government.

The assistant agent also notices the want of hospital accommodation at the sheds in these terms:—

"The recommendations made by the Government agent, and those subsequently made by Dr. Charsley in 1862, regarding hospital accommodations and attendance on the line of road, have not been carried out, and much inconvenience is felt in consequence."

In 1862 the matter was taken entirely out of the Government agent's hands.

*Writs of Execution against Property.*

I was particularly induced to notice this matter last year in illustration of the improved working of the fiscal's office, consequent on the appointment of a distinct deputy fiscal, Mr. Pargiter. The efficient working of the fiscal's office is most important to the efficient action of the courts.

I repeat the table given last year, adding the account for 1864:—

| | Amount for which Writ has been issued. | Amount levied by sale. | Amount levied without sale. | Amount reported to Court as settled between parties. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1856 - - | 10,610 | 2,484 | 179 | 700 | 3,363 |
| 1857 - - | 8,685 | 2,331 | 169 | 1,047 | 3,547 |
| 1858 - - | 6,740 | 2,424 | 377 | 2,000 | 4,801 |
| 1859 - - | 7,334 | 1,914 | 232 | 1,130 | 3,276 |
| 1860 - - | 6,895 | 3,050 | 524 | 1,033 | 4,607 |
| 1861 - - | 7,179 | 2,715 | 291 | 681 | 3,687 |
| 1862 - - | 12,075 | 2,870 | 271 | 1,092 | 4,233 |
| 1863 - - | 13,396 | 4,242 | 171 | 1,432 | 5,845 |
| 1864 - - | 10,943 | 5,360 | 141 | 1,998 | 7,499 |

CEYLON.

*Personal Process.*

In connexion with the above, to show the extent of business done by this office, I gave last year a statement of the total number of such process issued to it in each year from 1837 to 1863, which showed that the average from 1837 to 1862 was 39,237, and the number for 1863, 57,588. The number for 1864 was 59,313.

*Weavers, condition of.*

In my report for 1863 I mentioned that these persons were mainly dependent on imported thread for the prosecution of their occupations, and I showed the great falling off in the quantity of this.

The headmen state in their accounts for the annual returns the number of persons heretofore usually engaged in weaving as 688.

The import of thread has been in—

| | cwts. | £ |
|---|---|---|
| 1860 | 410 | 2,829 |
| 1861 | 271 | 1,603 |
| 1862 | 118 | 1,065 |
| 1863 | 50 | 952 |
| 1864 | 64 | 1,283 |

There was, therefore, a slight improvement in 1864.

In this connexion it occurs to me to give the following account of the trade of Jaffna in cotton cloths in 1864:—

| | Value. |
|---|---|
| | £ |
| Import from beyond sea | 6,500 |
| Import coastwise (chiefly from Colombo) | 38,938 |
| *Export (wholly coastwise).* | |
| Cloth of Jaffna manufacture | 3,085 |
| Imported cloth, dyed and painted by hand at Jaffna | 5,883 |

N.B.—Considerable quantities are also carried out of the district by land, particularly along the Central road.

*Public Works.*

I am deterred by prudential considerations from noticing this subject.

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MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

*Export of Elephants.*

The number was 194, value 4,592*l.*; but the asssistant agent of Manaar notices that many of the animals were caught in the Batticaloa district, so all the sum cannot be set down to the credit of the people of Manaar as part of their resources for the year. I shall endeavour to have the account kept in future to distinguish between elephants caught by people of the northern province and others.

*Destruction of Wild Beasts.*

The numbers for which rewards were paid, 5*s.* for a chetah and 5*s.* for a bear, were as follows:—

| | Chetahs. | Bears. |
|---|---|---|
| Jaffna | 23 | 24 |
| Manaar | 29 | 11 |
| Mullativoe | 53 | 39 |
| Newerakalawia | 74 | 55 |
| Total | 179 | 129 |
| Totals from 1854, inclusive:— | | |
| Jaffna | 161 | 268 |
| Manaar | 36 | 121 |
| Mullativoe | 191 | 373 |
| Newerakalawia | 264 | 376 |
| Total | 652 | 1,138 |

*Foreign Trees, introduction of.*

The mahogany. The following is an extract from a report lately made to a series of questions on "acclimatisation":—

"The mahogany was first introduced in ward cases from the botanic garden Calcutta in September 1844. The trees in soil such as referred to have grown more rapidly than the indigenous Margosa; the largest now is 1ft. 10½in. in diameter at four feet from the ground, and 58 feet in height. "Sandy loam resting upon Madrapore."

"There are a few score of these scattered about of different ages, some having been reared from seed subsequent to the date stated; one of the largest trees flowered slightly last year, but no pods formed.

"It is to be regretted, I think, that extensive experiments with plants of this tree have not been made in the richer soils of the forest districts of the province. There has always been difficulty in obtainidg seed, and it is with reference to their yielding a supply of seeds that I attach value to the few trees in the peninsula of Jaffna."

*Grafted Mangoes.*

It might be thought that this was a trivial subject to notice, but I observed some years ago in a detailed official report of the Ganges canal that the Government of India had caused gardens for the dissemination of such plants to be formed at different places along its course. I am therefore induced to mention that since 1853 513 plants have been sold from the Kutcherry garden. The parent plants were obtained from the botanic garden at Madras, having been introduced into it from Bombay.

I append some extracts from the report of the assistant agent of Manaar as to—

Public works.
Irrigation works.
The Manaar causeway.
The bridging of the Chettycolomaar.
The "terrible disease" existing in the Manaar and other districts.

Reports have not been received from Anaradhapoora or Mulativoe.

(Signed) P. A. DYKE,
Government Agent.

Jaffna Kutcherry, July 1865.

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EXTRACTS REFERRED TO.

*Public Works.*

The system in which building works are carried on in this district appears to me to be most unsatisfactory. They are generally commenced at the worst season of the year, and hurried through to completion in two or three months, and consequently fall to pieces shortly after. I need only point to the cooly sheds and the new buildings at the Dorie as proofs of this.

The road works are also commenced too late in the year, and carried on in general during the worst season of the year for such works.

The contract system, as far as this district is concerned, has proved a complete failure, not a single contract building having been properly put up.

*Irrigation Works, necessity for.*

The failure to such an extent of the kalapagam crop of 1864, and the total failure again this year of the maritime pattoo crop, which have caused such serious loss to the farmers, and so much suffering to the population in general, induce me to again bring to notice the advisability of adopting some system of irrigation in the maritime pattoos of the district, which will render the people in some measure independent of the fall of rain in the district itself, by enabling them to make use of water now running to waste into the sea.

A body of water is continually flowing through the district to the sea by the Arineaar which would be sufficient for the irrigation of the whole Northern province if it could be made use of. I believe that by a system of channels leading from the river above the Tekum into the Manlotte and Moselly pattoos a sufficient supply of water might be obtained throughout the year, and a large tract of land kept constantly under cultivation.

In 1858 I made a thorough inspection of the Giant's tank, and the old channel leading from the river at the Tekum into the Giant's tank, and I was convinced that from what I then saw that with a comparatively speaking small expenditure a system as proposed might be carried out. Such a plan would not render necessary the restoration of the Giant's tank, indeed I doubt very much if the restoration of the tank would be a benefit to the district.

What is required is merely to keep up a supply of water in the small tanks, and as the river is very often full even during the height of the dry season when all the country in the neighbourhood is parched and dry, I think this could be managed by leading the water by one large channel from the river to the middle of what was the Giant's tank, from which it could be carried by small channels to the different tanks, provision being made to carry off the surplus water to the sea by the extension of the main channel to the low ground. I am told that even now water which flows into the Giant's tank by the old channel is carried to some tanks in the Nanatan west pattoos through what is called the Mukewa Morrippoo, and that if the old channel were properly deepened and cleared water sufficient for all the tanks would flow by it to the Giant's tank.

If it were found necessary to dig the channel so deep as to take it below the level of the upper tanks, a large reservoir might be sunk in the bed of the Giant's tank and the water pumped up into the small channels by means of a steam engine, but I believe that there would not be any necessity for making the channel so deep.

A proper survey of the country would of course have to be made before any final decision could be come to on the subject.

During the last three months a body of water has been running to waste in the sea, a portion of which, if it could only have been directed to the small tanks, would in all probability have saved the Kalapogam crop now lost, the money value of which would have sufficed, in my opinion, to have carried out such a work as proposed four times over.

*Manaar Causeway.*

The correspondence that passed between the Government and the Government agent regarding the proposed causeway to connect Manaar with the mainland in 1860 appears to have been forgotten.

It was admitted by the late Governor Sir Charles MacCarthy and the Executive Council that the money which had been collected at the ferry since its institution ought to have been spent in carrying out the proposed work according to the condition on which the ferry was established. With this admission and the promise that the civil engineer would be directed to examine the ground and frame an estimate, the matter seems to have rested, and the collections from 1860 up to the present time have, like all the previous collections, been taken to the general revenue.

It was shown by the Government agent that if the collections had been allowed to accumulate at interest, there would have been available at the end of 1860 a sum of 8,237*l.*

The estimated cost of the work amounted to 17,000*l.*, and according to the calculation made by the Government agent this sum would have accumulated in four years from this time if the money had not been taken to the general revenue. I believe myself that the estimate is exceedingly high, and that all that is required could be done for very much less.

As a step towards the attainment of the object for which the ferry toll was instituted, I beg to propose, on behalf of the people of Manaar, that the taking of any further collection to the general revenue be discontinued, and that the money be lodged in the Oriental Bank in the name of the Government agent on account of the Manaar causeway; that an estimate be framed of the probable cost of making such a causeway, and that a sum equal to one-quarter of the total amount already collected be annually voted for four years from the general revenue, to be also deposited in the bank, which with the probable collections at the ferry will, I think, suffice to carry out the work at the end of four years from this date.

*Chettycolomaar, bridging of.*

The bridging of the Chettycolomaar where it crosses the Manaar Mathavatchy road, which I was led to believe would have been done in connexion with other works undertaken on account of the immigrant coolies, has not yet been provided for.

*Terrible Disease, existence of, in Manaar and other Districts.*

A matter to which I think it my duty to invite most serious attention is the gradual depopulation of the district, especially of the Vanny pattoos.

The people themselves attribute this to the periodical outbreaks of sickness introduced by the immigrant coolies.

There is no doubt that the immigration from the coast has been on the whole, and was more especially at the commencement, a most serious evil to the district, but there exists among the natives themselves a terrible disease, hitherto supposed to be of a syphilitic nature, from which no man, woman, or child in the Vanny seems to be entirely free, and which would, I believe, of itself have led though more slowly to the same result.

The disease is by no means confined to this district; I have, however, never seen such dreadful instances of it as have come under my observation during the last two circuits in the Vanny, nor was I aware till lately how tainted the whole population of the Vanny are with it.

I have seen traces of it in the Hambantoth district. It prevails to a great extent in the Ten Moratchy and Patchelapallo divisions of Jaffna, and is as bad in the Mulletivoo district as in this.

Mr. Northmore reported its existence and the ravages caused by it in the Anaradhapoora district when assistant agent there, and called the special attention of Government to the subject; and I have been lately informed that a medical gentlemen residing in Bathcaloa, and who has been many years in the island, made a representation to the Government on the subject, and recommended inquiry being made into the cause and nature of the disease in order to the discovery, if possible, of some remedy for it.

In the interest, therefore, of a very great portion of the Island, it appears to me that the matter calls for the most serious consideration of Government.

True extracts.

(Signed) P. A. DYKE.

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REPORT OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCE.

A comprehensive report on the central province is a large subject, embracing, as it does, its general condition, the state of its population, the progress of improvement or otherwise in its agricultural or general resources, the administration of its revenue, condition of the Crown lands with reference to encroachments, means of communication, and the mode of collecting the revenue.

*Population.*

The returns, I fear, in this respect are very defective, and are in point of fact wholly unreliable.

This subject once engaged the attention of Mr. J. Bailey, when assistant agent of Badulla, who prepared a form of return which he hoped would ensure greater accuracy; but Mr. Hume in speaking of these returns, says, "though they are furnished monthly, they are really nominal, being (as he believes) a "mere compilation from preceding one, with a few figures altered here and there to give them an "air of accuracy."

Mr. Sharpe of Matelle says, "the population of the district is, I believe, 49,000, there being no means of obtaining an accurate census," while Mr. Brodie, when assistant Government agent of Matelle in 1855, gave the return as 21,355.

A table of the population, however, is appended.

*Agriculture.*

There is no increase of Paddy land cultivation, nor can I see that amongst the Kandyeas there is any desire to increase or improve their agricultural resources; the cultivation of the lowlands they keep to themselves, but in the case of their highlands they either sell them or let them to Malabars and low-country Singhalese, which will, I fear, lead to the ultimate alienotion and loss to them of all their appurtenant Chenas.

The irrigation ordinance has not, unfortunately, been brought into operation in any part of Kandy proper, as Mr. Braybrooke felt that he had no time to attend to it; and in those parts of the province where it has been introduced, the measure to work successfully has been found to absorb so much of the assistant agent's time as fully to justify Mr. Braybrooke's decision not to introduce it before. However, on a late occasion, when in Lower Doombere commuting, I promised to introduce it in one division at a time in consideration of the increased rates of commutation, and without in any way having pledged the Government, I propose to submit to the governor an application for a grant in aid towards the repair of more than one ancient ella, on which the villagers depend for their means of irrigation.

I find the country literally studded with small patches of coffee, on which families of Malabars, are located. In some instances these lots have been sold to Chetties and Moormen, while in others the Kandyan, giving his land for the sweat of another man's brow, has allowed the Malabar to enter on his Chena to plant it with coffee for a planter's interest of one half. I know many instances of this where no deed has passed, and where the soil owner's right is now questioned by the Tamil planter, and the Kandyan has either to give up his right or embroil himself in an expensive lawsuit. The fact of these Tamil families settling in this manner will sooner or later alter the character of the Kandyan people, and I shall not be surprised if they eventually become the dominant race of the two.

The high price of native coffee need be no matter of surprise, for these native coffee gardens to which I refer are planted after the manner adopted on properties belonging to Europeans, and the coffee similarly picked and cured.

Turning from a view of the Kandyan agriculture to that of the European, the contrast is most marked.

New plantations are daily being opened, while old ones are kept up and improved by the application of manure and high cultivation in every sense. In fact, wherever you turn through the length and breadth of the central province you meet the enterprising European with his energies and his capital developing the resources of the Colony.

*Condition of the Crown Lands, &c.*

There are still frequent encroachments on Crown lands, but the survey department has done good service to the Colony, and enabled the Crown to sell many small lots of land which natives had unlawfully usurped.

The question of Crown lands leads me to the question of Chenas, and the consideration of the Ordinance No. 5 of 1840.

The success which has attended the working of the Temple Lands Commission should weigh with Government in its deliberation upon the not less important question of the settlement of Chenas.

Under the Ordinance No 5 of 1840 all the Chenas in the country may be presumed to be the property of the Crown until the contrary is shown, and in their desire to do their duty by Government, I do not hesitate to say that not unfrequently a grave injustice is done to an individual by the agent and his headmen, and here I will give an illustration of the case.

The order of Government not to allow cultivation of Government Chenas is stringent, and headmen have been warned not to allow this. They do not allow it, and when a man clears a Chena to which his right is not undeniably admitted by the agent and fully recognized by the elders of the village, he is immediately reported to the agent; the order thereupon goes to sequester their crop, if one is growing, or to stop further clearing pending the inquiry.

This inquiry occupies time and is liable to frequent interruptions, and when the documentary and parole evidence is exhausted, the agent finds it necessary to inspect it before coming to any decision, and marks it "For circuit." Some of these Chenas are often placed in odd corners of the district, and not always accessible to the agent in his tours through the province. Years thus pass by, during which the claims are unsettled. Should the claim be ultimately admitted, what an injustice has been done!

In the settlement of the Chena question there are two considerations which have always pressed themselves prominently before my mind, viz.:—

That you will give to every man a certain knowledge of what land he is possessed of, and secondly, that you will place in the hands of the agent large tracts of land, which he can either reserve for forest or offer for sale, every acre of which, I believe, will be brought into cultivation either by native or European enterprise.

I should not advocate the sale of all Chenas, but rather reserve some of them, and encourage the growth of forest trees, as the want of timber is becoming a serious consideration in this province.

Forest land in the central province is nearly exhausted, and though between its boundary and Adam's peak there is a large available block, I do not think that Government could hope to realize much by the sale of it, unless prepared to open an expensive line of road into the heart of what is known as the "Wilderness of the peak," which, if made after the land is sold, will in all probability absorb the full proceeds of the sale, whereas with an assurance of assistance towards the construction of the road the sales would go off at enhanced prices.

There appears to be a great deal of work for the survey department yet to do with profit to the country, and to prevent the good work which has been performed by the Temple Lands Commissioners being rendered to a great extent fruitless.

*Roads.*

This important subject has engaged the attention of his Excellency, who, in the short period that has passed since his arrival in the Colony, has visited, with one exception, every main line of road in the province, as also those made under the grant-in-aid ordinance, and improvement in their upkeep will, I doubt not, be the result.

I here take this opportunity of suggesting for the consideration of Government that it is most desirable to proclaim the portion of the road between the Rajawelle Gap and Galmaloya through Tilderna a principal road. The line is an important one not alone to the European, but to the native interests, and should at once be taken over by the commissioner of roads to the point I have named. From the Galmaloya towards Nugatenne, I believe it is the intention of the proprietors of estates in Medemahanuwere to submit an application for a grant-in-aid road as far as Ooroogalle at least, the seat of the police magistracy. From this point to Allotnuwera the district committee have voted a sum of 200*l.*, as the line being the direct one to Batticaloa is important.

The result of the survey now in progress of the lower Badulla road is most anxiously looked for by the planters of Onwah, and I am informed that a company is already prepared to submit a proposal for the construction of a tramway.

Next in importance to this road is the proposed grant-in-aid road from Haldamulle to Nawelle, and from that point to Wellewaye, as a Government road. His Excellency the Governor has seen the country through which this road will pass, and is, I believe, fully satisfied of its importance; though it will be made in part as a grant-in-aid, it is to all intents and purposes a public road as connecting Hambantotte and Saffragam. In my advocacy of this line I am glad to find that I am supported by the opinion of my predecessor, Mr. Braybrooke, whose experience of the country enables him to speak with authority.

The remarks of my assistant, Mr. Sharpe, on the subject of the Wariapola bridge and the road from Matale viâ Yattawatte to Kurnegalle, are worthy of consideration; but the question as to whether the road is to be made or not must be determined, I presume, with that of branch lines of railway.

*Minor Roads.*

Few new roads have been opened, but every attention has been paid to the upkeep of the existing ones, as also to the native wants in the construction of amblans or native rest houses.

No ordinance was ever framed, I believe, that has been so thoroughly appreciated as that No. 10 of 1861, and it appears uppermost in the minds of the Kandyans when speaking of the advantages of British rule in this Colony.

The question of raising the rate of commutation from 2*s.* 3*d.* to 3*s.* has lately been submitted to Government; and though I have had to recommend that the change should not take place before next year for certain reasons, which it is not necessary here to recapitulate, I see no reason to defer the change to any longer period. The tax is one which has abundantly rewarded the tax-payer, and it is so regarded by men of all classes, colour, and degree.

*Mode of collecting the Revenue.*

The grain revenue has, I might almost say, always been collected in this province upon commutation agreements.

In a pecuniary point of view there is a decided loss to Government; but I have regarded the collection of the revenue by the sale of the Paddy rents as so injurious to the welfare of the people, that I have always advocated a commutation when the people can be got to commute on fair, not excessive, terms.

I have lately with my assistants been engaged in carrying out a new registration, which I am happy to say is not far from completion, and will be productive of a considerable increase in the revenue under this head. I am sorry that I am not able to state the actual increase, but as the rates throughout have been doubled and the extent and produce increased (not unreasonably so I hope and believe), it will certainly be 120 per cent. above the previous year, and I shall indeed be glad when I can congratulate the Government on the successful completion of this most important work, carried out at rates and rules framed by my able predecessor.

*Education.*

The desire to improve himself is not, I think, inherent in a Kandyan, and the rise, progress, and fall of each succeeding village school is but a lamentable commentary on the fact.

*Marriage Ordinance.*

This is, I fear, a sad failure, and will lead eventually to a dreadful state of things. The ordinance is unpalatable to the Kandyan, and the nil returns show that it is almost a dead letter. I warn the people

of the consequences of not having their marriages registered under the ordinance, but I invariably receive the same answer, "Our old customs are more convenient, and we will protect our children and "secure their inheritance to them by deed," utterly regardless apparently of the fact that they may die before they have carried out their wise resolutions.

In the case of headmen registration is generally carried out by themselves and their families; and in the selection of candidates for the office of registrar every care has been taken to secure the services of men of the highest family and of known respectability.

Mr. Sharpe, assistant agent of Matale, speaks more hopefully; and views the result of the past year as indicative of a better state of things; while Mr. Hume of Badulla states that out of 495 marriages *ten* only have been registered by *twelve* registrars.

*Public Buildings.*

This is a subject with which the governor has made himself fully acquainted, and I confidently hope that in the consideration of the estimates for 1866 many urgent works may be provided for, for which hitherto funds have not been found available. The state of the public offices at Badulla and Nuwera Ellia call for immediate consideration; and amongst new works required for this town is a second court-house, for under the present arrangement the district court is virtually closed during the protracted session of the supreme courts twice a year.

There are many other works in the province that should be provided for, but which it is unnecessary here to particularize, as my yearly requisition is before Government. In the statement of expenditure will be found a very large item under the head hospitals, which has grown from 1,600*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* in 1860 to 3,375*l.* 18*s.* in 1864. A portion of this amount is recoverable, but I may mention that there is a very large balance outstanding, much of which I despair of being able to collect.

The question of recovering stamps in criminal proceedings in police courts has been mooted before and abandoned; but I venture to think that it would meet a stronger advocacy if again brought forward.

Returns showing the state of the population, revenue and expenditure, votes in aid of minor roads, persons who have paid under the road ordinance, marriages registered, vaccination returns, public health, and state of crops, &c. are appended.

(Signed) F. B. TEMPLER, Agent.

Government Agent's Office, Kandy, August 26, 1865.

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# HONG KONG.



## No. 24.



COPY of a DESPATCH from the OFFICER Administering the GOVERNMENT to the Right Honourable EDWARD CARDWELL, M.P.

(No. 62.)

SIR, Hong Kong, May 23, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to transmit the Blue Book for 1864, covered by a report from the Acting Colonial Secretary.

In this report I concur, and trust that Her Majesty's Government may see cause for much satisfaction in the progress that the Colony has continued to make during the past year, in spite of commercial depression and other difficulties.

I have little to add to Mr. Alexander's remarks, and shall only notice specially the completion of the water scheme, as originally contemplated; the introduction of gas to this part of the East on a large scale, and with perfect success; the settlement, as I hope, of the vexed Kowloon question; the circulation of the much wanted subsidiary currency; and the commencement of the Hong Kong mint.

I should remark on the subject of population, and the Acting Colonial Secretary's comment thereon, that while I quite agree with him that we can only here arrive at approximate results, the apparent decrease is to be accounted for otherwise than as he puts it.

Being in charge of my own office at the beginning of the year when the Registrar-General's returns were sent in, I had several communications with that officer on the subject of the decrease shown. His explanation was that his predecessors had allowed too large a margin under certain heads, and that he had made the census on a stricter and more defined system.

Judging from very intimate personal observation I should guess that the number of the people was neither greater nor less, and at any rate no conclusion can be drawn from the seeming numerical deficiency of the present census prejudicial to the Colony.

HONG KONG.

It is in fact, a matter of the highest congratulation to this Government that while trade at other ports on the China coast during the past year has been notoriously unsatisfactory that of the British Colony has had an even and successful flow.

In the last month of the year (December) a petition for certain festival privileges, presented to the Government by the (native) body of compradors and head business-men, contained these words:—

"Hong Kong is at this time a prosperous land, which is owing, indeed, to the power and virtues of Great Britain. Plenty abounds, and the people are thriving; taking pleasure in their business, while they live in security. All this arises from your happy protection."

I may be pardoned for saying that Sir Hercules Robinson has as much reason to congratulate himself on the results of 1864, as on those of any previous year of his administration.

Since the completion of the Blue Book I have received a memorandum on the native trade which I have caused to be included as giving much interesting information.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) W. T. MERCER.

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Encl. 1 in No. 24.

Enclosure 1 in No. 24.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hong Kong, May 19, 1865.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit the Blue Book for 1864, together with the following few remarks on its contents:—

*Revenue and Expenditure.*

Revenue:
1864 - $637,846 37
1863 - 576,375 30
$61,471 07

The revenue in the year 1864 amounted to $637,846 37, being $61,471 07 in excess of that received in the previous year.

The increase is principally accounted for in the items of miscellaneous receipts, postages, and profit on coins, the last item being new. The augmentation in the amount of postage is satisfactory as some indication of commercial prosperity.

Expenditure:
1864 - $763,307 93
1863 - 586,565 62
$176,742 31

The expenditure in the year 1864 exceeded that of 1863 by $176,742 31, the greater part of which is to be attributed to the mint, although not so shown, as it was considered preferable for the present to include it under the head of Works and Buildings. The item land and houses purchased also shows an increase of more than $25,000; this is caused by the compensation made to squatters at Kowloon.

The satisfaction that may be felt at the increase of the revenue is not impaired by a glance at the items of decrease, which shows that the greater part of it consists of arrears of Crown rent, and police rates to be recovered; while the enlarged expenditure is of a nature not likely to be re-incurred; and the works on which it has been made may at no long interval of time be expected to repay the outlay.

*Public Works.*

Of the public works that were in progress, but not finished, during 1864, the principal were the gaol at Stone Cutter's island, the new central police-station, the mint, reclaiming land at Causeway Bay, and lamp posts and lamps for gas.

The works finished were Victoria gaol, the extension of the waterworks, and several roads, streets, bridges, and nullahs.

The department lost during the year the valuable assistance of Mr. Cleverly, who, after twenty years service in the Colony, has retired upon a pension.

*Legislation.*

1 of 1864. 2 of 1864. 5 of 1864. 10 of 1864. 12 of 1864. 13 of 1864.

Thirteen ordinances were passed in 1864; the most important were those relating to currency, the mint, bankruptcy, frauds by secret bills of sale, remedies on bills of exchange, and trade and commerce.

On the 9th of May an Ordinance, 7 of 1864, was passed by the Legislature, giving authority to two commissioners to compile a new edition of the Colonial Ordinances; and I may here state that the commissioners by the end of October had completed their work, so far as it was possible, pending the enactment of certain criminal ordinances, which are now being considered by a committee of the Legislative Council appointed at its last meeting.

*Establishments.*

The various departments, with some exceptions, have during the year been maintained at their full strength.

The exceptions are the Supreme Court, in which the Chief Justice was absent during the greater part of the year. The Summary Jurisdiction Court, the Judge of which acted as chief justice, the duties of the latter being performed by Mr. Whyte, one of the police magistrates, in addition to his own, and the Registrar General's department, where, on Mr. Turner's departure, Mr. Cecil Smith, one of the student interpreters, was appointed to do the duties.

As to their efficiency or otherwise I am not in a position to make any statement, having relinquished the post of Acting Colonial Secretary in February.

I can, however, testify to the success of the Hong Kong cadetship scheme, so far as the three gentlemen sent out are concerned; they deserve credit for the steady application they have given to the study of Chinese.

*Population.*

The census taken on the 31st December last, gives the population at 121,498 souls; this shows a decrease upon that of the year previous of 3,352; but I am satisfied, as I observed on a former occasion, that we can only obtain approximate results; but admitting the apparent decrease to be a fact, it is easily accounted for when we consider the vicinity of the mainland, and the facilities that exist for reaching it.

| Population: | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1863 | - | 124,850 |
| 1864 | - | 121,498 |
| | | 3,352 |

*Sanitary.*

A perusal of the Colonial surgeon's report affords evidence of the continued healthiness of the Colony, and it is satisfactory to learn that the police force, though more exposed, perhaps, than any other body of men in Hong Kong, "is distinguished by marked healthiness."

The gaols also appear to be very healthy, and, as far as Victoria Gaol is concerned, it is to be noted that many of the deaths occur in cases of prisoners who at the time of their committal are in a debilitated state from disease or starvation; these are chiefly men who are committed for short periods as rogues and vagabonds.

*Education.*

The Board of Education have sent in an interesting report on the state of the Government schools in the Colony. It is much to be regretted that the efforts made by the Government are not more cordially supported by the natives; but we must hope that the work done will by and by bear fruit.

It will be seen by the comparative statement attached to the report that although the number of scholars enrolled during 1864 was less than in 1862 and 1863, the average attendance was greater.

*Shipping.*

During the year 1864, 2,264 vessels arrived in this port, being an increase over those in 1863 of 442 in number, and in tonnage of 118,824 tons. Of these 2,264 vessels, 1,043 were British, and 1,221 were foreign; and the proportion of British to foreign ships in the increase of 442 vessels was—British, 227; foreign, 215.

| | Vessels. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1864 - | 2,264 | 1,013,748 |
| 1863 - | 1,822 | 894,924 |
| | 442 | 118,824 |

The number of vessels arriving were in—

| | Vessels. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1860 - - - - | 1,534 | 875,199 |
| 1861 - - - - | 1,259 | 658,196 |
| 1862 - - - - | 1,390 | 688,829 |
| 1863 - - - - | 1,822 | 894,924 |
| 1864 - - - - | 2,264 | 1,013,748 |

| | Vessels. |
|---|---|
| British - | 1,043 |
| Foreign - | 1,221 |
| | 2,264 |

| | Vessels. |
|---|---|
| British - - | 227 |
| Foreign - | 215 |
| | 442 |

The year 1860, as it has often been stated, was an exceptional year, owing to the Chinese expedition attracting a large number of transports, &c.; but if we go back to the years 1857, 1858, 1859, in which the vessels and tonnage were respectively, 1,070, 1,007, and 1,158 vessels of 541,063, 716,476, and 626,536 tons, we have good reason to look upon the progressive increase as a proof that the trade of the Colony is flourishing.

Hong Kong being a free port, no return of imports and exports can be obtained.

*Emigration.*

The number of ships with emigrants cleared from this port during the year was 21. Of these, 10 were British, 5 American, 4 German, 1 Siamese, and 1 Sandwich Islands, carrying 6,607 passengers, as follows:—

| | Men. | Boys. |
|---|---|---|
| San Francisco - - - | 2,929 | 112 |
| Bombay - - - - | 2,370 | — |
| Melbourne - - - - | 851 | 8 |
| Tahiti - - - - - | 337 | — |
| | 6,487 | 120=6607 |

It will be observed that no ship for the British West Indies left Hong Kong during the year.

*Gaols.*

Victoria Gaol and the convict hulk at Stone Cutter's Island are in excellent order, and the superintendents deserve credit for the improvement they have made in the discipline and carrying on of the work of these establishments.

HONG KONG.

The superintendent of Victoria Gaol, in speaking of insane prisoners (question 20) states three were deported from the Colony.

The circumstances under which this occurred were that these lunatics were taken care of for a short time in order to ascertain if they had any friends in the Colony. Not having any, and being Chinese subjects, they were sent to the British Consul at Canton, to be placed in an asylum.

During the year a few European prisoners were sent to Stone Cutter's Island, where their labour has been found useful.

Comparing the criminal returns of the courts for the year with those of 1862 and 1863, it would appear that fewer criminals were brought to trial in 1864 than in either of the two previous years, though the Captain superintendent's return of felonies reported shows that 412 more crimes were brought to the notice of the police in 1864 than in 1863.

Felonies reported:
1864 - 1,677.
1863 - 1,265.
412.

I do not altogether blame the police, as I think it would be unjust to do so; no doubt they might do better, but it must be allowed that they have great difficulties to deal with; among others the number of Chinese that are daily brought down from Canton by the river steamers. These steamers charge 20 and 25 cents for the passage, a distance of over 90 miles; formerly the fares were as low as 10 cents, or *5d.* sterling; the consequence was (and is) that the Colony was inundated by Chinese of the lowest and worst classes, who were starving in their own country, and whose sole resource on arrival here was robbery. It is stated that as many as 1,500 have come down in one steamer.

It is easy to conceive under such circumstances why crime is on the increase in the Colony; it is not so easy to devise a remedy, as the ordinary punishments of our law have no terror for the Chinese criminal.

In conclusion I must note the sale of a lot of ground at Kowloon to the Union Dock Company.

This company proposes to construct a large dock, having 21 feet water at low water.

This work will be a great boon to the shipping interest, as notwithstanding the docks at Aberdeen, numbers of vessels go to Whampoa, paying towage to tug owners, tonnage dues, &c. to the Chinese government, charges to which they would not be subject were there a dock in Victoria Harbour.

I have, &c.

His Excellency W. G. Mercer, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) W. H. ALEXANDER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

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Encl. 2 in No. 24.

## Enclosure 2 in No. 24.

### MEMORANDUM.

Although no return of imports and exports properly so called can be obtained, the Registrar-General at my request has supplied me with some notes of the *native* trade in the Colony which I think worthy of being brought to notice.

### *Opium (prepared).*

The export from May 1st, 1864, to 1st April 1865, was to California, Tientsin, &c., 48,700 taels weight; a tael of prepared opium is worth about 60 cents.

Sold by retail in the Colony, boxes 167=6,617 balls, value about $20,000.

### *Sugar.*

There is a large trade in this commodity. It is chiefly produced in the district of Tungkoon, which lies somewhat inland to the right of the Canton River.

The imports may be roughly estimated at 6 to 700,000 piculs, or upwards of 93,000,000 pounds.

The largest amount is exported from here to Shanghae and Tientsin.

### *Flour.*

The Tungkoon district also produces flour (wheat) that finds its way to Hong Kong, about 4,000 piculs being imported annually. Wheat is grown in small quantities in many places and taken to the mills at Sheklung in the Tungkoon district.

### *Salt.*

This chiefly comes from Tìn pák in the Fokien province, though a large quantity is gathered in the immediate vicinity of Hong Kong. The amount imported is about 60,000 piculs per annum.

### *Wood (Fire and Planking),*

Is brought here from the Kwangsai province and from the north of Kwangtung. There is a trade of about $40,000 a year.

### *Earthenware,*

Comes entirely from the potteries at Shekwán near Fa-tshan in the district of Nám-hoi (Canton is in this district), and the annual value is estimated at $2,000.

### *China Ware.*

Japan and Kongsai supply the chinaware that is received here, and from this it is distributed to all the smaller ports and villages near.

*Tiles,*

To the extent of $10,000 worth are yearly received from Canton and Fa-tshan.

*Live Stock—Pigs, Oxen, Poultry.*

These are reared principally in the southern districts of the Canton province in Hoi-fung and Luk-fung. There is a large trade in them, and from this place they are sent to Canton, Fa-tshan, Macao, and Kongmun.

The annual value is put down at about $30,000 for oxen and pigs; for poultry somewhat less.

*Oil.*

The best oil and the largest quantity is brought from the little district of Tsung-fà, a day's journey north of the city of Canton. It is nearly all manufactured from the pea nut, which grows abundantly at Tsung-fà. There are many villages that also send oil in small quantities, but the quality is inferior. Amount imported may be roughly estimated at 10,000 piculs.

Hong Kong is the centre of trade in many kinds of goods, and most of the rich native hongs (firms) trade in such general wares. From Shensi they get amber; Soochow and its surrounding villages send native piece goods; Shan-tung, Szechuen, and Fokien send cotton and cotton goods, and the last make considerable exports of all kinds of medicine; Hankow, Shantung, and Chinchew provide the natives with edible delicacies in the shape of sharks' fins, beche de mer, &c., &c.

On the other hand the Canton province is supplied from here with sapanwood, sandalwood, rattans, ivory, and betel nut, received from Siam, Singapore, and Annam.

The neighbouring province of Kwongsai sends cassia, peppermint, and various kinds of dye, which are sent from here to all the ports in the Kwongtung province.

Vegetables for the use of the people here come chiefly from the Kowloong district, though large quantities are brought from Canton by the steamers running daily.

To the foregoing articles many others might be added, such as building materials; bricks, timber, granite, &c., but of these I have at present no data.

These remarks are not made to prove the value, for that is almost impossible, but rather to show the nature of the trade carried on by the Chinese in this Colony.

I have, &c.

His Excellency W. G. Mercer, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) W. H. ALEXANDER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

May 27, 1865.

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# LABUAN.



No. 25.



COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor CALLAGHAN to the Right Honourable EDWARD CARDWELL, M.P.

(No. 19.)

SIR, Labuan, July 10, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to transmit the Blue Book of Labuan for the year 1864.

2. The local revenue for 1864 amounted to 2,203*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*, and exceeded that of the preceding year by 117*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.*

The expenditure, exclusive of the cost of the troops, was 7,689*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*

3. The progress made in the public works may be regarded as satisfactory. The road from Victoria to Coal Point was completed towards the end of the year, and it has been found to be a great public convenience.

The drainage of the swamp near the town was continued by the convicts, and considering the arduous character of the work a good deal of progress was made in it.

The only new works commenced during the year were the additional buildings for the accommodation of the troops, which are being proceeded with, and will, I hope, be completed in a few months.

4. The trade still continues to be very small, although in 1864 there was some increase over the preceding year.

The imports amounted to 84,049*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*, being an increase of 12,684*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* on those of 1863.

The exports, exclusive of those to the coast of Borneo and Sooloo, in native boats, of which no reliable returns can be obtained, amounted to 48,202*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*, being an increase of 2,588*l.* 5*s.* on the exports returned for 1863.

5. The works at the Labuan coal-mines were carried on steadily throughout the year.

The pit was sunk to the big vein at a depth of about 270 feet.

The quantity of coal shipped in 1864 amounted to 10,308 tons, being a considerable increase on the preceding year.

LABUAN.

Towards the close of the year there was some improvement in the supply of labour at the mines. However, the labour question still continues to be in a very unsatisfactory state.

6. There was considerably less sickness in 1864 than in preceding years. It was unusually dry.

7. I am happy to say that I received no intelligence of the commission of any acts of piracy during the year in the neighbourhood of Labuan, or along the north-west coast of Borneo.

This, I have no doubt, is to be attributed to the presence of a gun-boat on the station.

8. If this protection be continued there is every reason to hope for a decided improvement in the commerce of Labuan, as soon as the trading population of the coast begin to realize that they can make their voyages in security.

However, as I stated in a former despatch on the subject, I do not look for any considerable commerce here until some radical change takes place in the condition of that part of Borneo with which the Colony has intercourse.

Of this, I confess I do not see any prospect.

I have, &c.

(Signed) T. F. CALLAGHAN,

Governor.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.

# MEDITERRANEAN POSSESSIONS.

GIBRALTAR.

# GIBRALTAR.

No. 26.

No. 26.

EXTRACT from a DESPATCH from General SIR W. CODRINGTON to the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR, dated March 4, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Blue Book for 1864, the accuracy of which has been certified by the Colonial Secretary.

The actual revenue received in the Colony for the year was 29,826*l.*, and the current expenditure for ordinary works and administration was 29,105*l.* sterling.

The actual expenditure was 34,495*l.* sterling, which includes a sum of 4,990*l.* for new works, viz., police office and convent, and 400*l.* special grant to the Roman Catholic church, making a total of 5,390*l.* from the surplus revenue for extraordinary works.

The current excess of revenue over expenditure for all ordinary works and administration being 736*l.*, I consider the state of the revenue to be satisfactory. In pages 26 and 27 are seen the increase and decrease on various sources of revenue from the preceding year; the principal items that show a decrease are, the duties on spirits, 251*l.*, and auction fees, 351*l.*

The chief increase has been on house and ground rents, 307*l.*, and on the rates and duties of the port department, 285*l.*

*Population and Mortality.*

The resident population, according to a census taken in June 1860, amounts to 15,462, this is exclusive of military, convicts, and aliens on temporary permits, varying from three days to a year. The number of the latter varies, but in December last was 995.

The number of births among the resident population was 614; deaths, 507.

Under the head of Miscellaneous returns are inserted the number of cases heard and disposed of in the various courts of law at Gibraltar.

The schools are nine in number, in which are educated 1,108 boys, and 934 girls; besides these there are seven regimental schools, in which are instructed 229 boys and 201 girls.

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MALTA.

# MALTA.

No. 27.

No. 27.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor SIR HENRY STORKS, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., to the Right Honourable EDWARD CARDWELL, M.P.

(No. 62.)

SIR, Palace, Valletta, May 31, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Blue Book of Malta for the year 1864, and to subjoin a statement in regard to the revenue and expenditure of these Islands during that year, which has been furnished by the Auditor General.

2. The gross revenue of Malta during the five years immediately preceding 1864 was—

| | £ | |
|---|---|---|
| 1859 | 147,385 | |
| 1860 | 145,944 | |
| 1861 | 144,344 | Average, say £149,862. |
| 1862 | 153,806 | |
| 1863 | 157,831 | |

3. The gross revenue of 1864 was 169,065*l.* 0*s.* 2¼*d.*, being in round numbers 19,203*l.* above the average of the five preceding years, and 11,234*l.* more than the gross revenue of 1863.

4. The increase over the revenue of 1863 is chiefly in imports and tonnage dues.

5. The increase in imports is spread over 13 out of the 17 dutiable articles. A portion of this increase would appear to be consequent partly on the extended cultivation of cotton, and partly on the influx of a large number of foreigners during the disturbances which took place in the regency of Tunis.

6. The increase of tonnage dues is on sailing vessels, and it is satisfactory to observe that the trade with the neighbouring states appears to be reassuming its former importance.

7. The receipts of the two principal branches of revenue as compared with 1863, are—

*Rents of Property.*

| | 1863. | 1864. |
|---|---|---|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Lands and quit rents | 13,178 5 9½ | 13,516 15 11 |
| Houses | 22,972 3 1 | 22,919 13 4¾ |
| | 36,150 8 10½ | 36,436 9 3¾ |
| | £ s. d. | |
| Increase on lands | 338 10 1½ | |
| Decrease on houses | 52 9 8¼ | |
| Increase | 286 0 5¼ | |

*Customs Duties and Dues.*

| | 1863. | 1864. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Imports | 97,243 15 4 | 104,907 13 2 | 7,663 17 10 |
| Tonnage | 5,114 3 0 | 6,624 16 0 | 1,510 13 0 |
| Store rent | 1,851 3 3 | 1,971 15 6 | 120 12 3 |
| | 104,209 1 7 | 113,504 4 8 | 9,295 3 1 |

giving an aggregate increase of 9,581*l.* 3*s.* 6¼*d.*

The provision made for the year was—

| | Establishments. | Exclusive. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| General Estimate | 67,036 16 7 | 81,205 19 5 | 148,242 16 0 |
| Supplementary Ordinance not yet approved | 319 5 11 | 26,354 3 1 | 26,673 9 0 |
| | 67,356 2 6 | 107,560 2 6 | 174,916 5 0 |
| Reserved balances of "Special Services" | | | 57 2 11 |
| | | | 174,973 7 11 |

8. The gross expenditure in 1864 was—

| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| Local charges | 65,926 14 11 | 92,045 0 11 |
| Agents general | 330 17 2 | 4,615 4 0 |
| | 66,257 12 1 | 96,660 4 11 |
| Total | 162,917 17 0 | |

being 6,147*l.* 3*s.* 2¼*d.* within the gross revenue of the year.

MALTA.

The exceptional works of magnitude which were executed in the year were—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Continuation of Opera House - - - - | 8,714 | 4 | 6 |
| ,, Tal Horo Cemetery - - - | 2,899 | 19 | 4 |
| ,, Elena tank - - - - | 817 | 18 | 5 |
| ,, Powder magazine - - - | 159 | 18 | 11 |
| Repair of Pilar church - - - - | 618 | 10 | 0 |
| Ship-building slip - - - - - | 1,800 | 0 | 0 |
| | 15,010 | 11 | 2 |
| To which may be added the instalment on account of the new harbour - - - - - | 11,227 | 16 | 8 |
| | 26,238 | 7 | 10 |

9. The actual state of the finances of Malta at the close of 1864 may be seen from the following statement:—

| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Credit balance 21st December 1863 - - - | | | | 31,092 | 15 | 9 |
| Add revenue of 1864:— | | | | | | |
| Local - - - - | 167,595 | 14 | 5¼ | | | |
| Crown agents - - - | 1,469 | 5 | 9 | | | |
| | | | | 169,065 | 0 | 2¼ |
| | | | | 200,157 | 15 | 11¼ |
| Deduct expenditure 1864:— | | | | | | |
| Local - - - - | 157,971 | 15 | 10 | | | |
| Crown agents - - - | 4,946 | 1 | 2 | | | |
| | | | | 162,917 | 17 | 0 |
| Credit balance, 31st December 1864 - - - | | | | 37,239 | 18 | 11¼ |

10. Deducting from this total the sum of 7,678*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* invested in consols for a special service, the credit balance available for future use (whether for completion of services already undertaken, or for new services, or to make good any possible deficiency in the revenue of 1865 below the sum appropriated to expenditure in the estimates of the year), would be in round numbers 29,561*l.*

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. K. STORKS, Lieut.-General,
Governor.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.
&c. &c. &c.

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HELIGOLAND.

No. 28.

# HELIGOLAND.

No. 28.

[Not received.]

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FALKLANDS.

No. 29.

# FALKLANDS.

No. 29.

COPY of a DESPATCH from GOVERNOR MACKENZIE to the Right Honourable EDWARD CARDWELL, M.P.

(No. 18.) Government House, Falkland Islands,
June 18, 1865.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Blue Book for the year 1864, accompanied by the usual returns of the state of repair of Government House, &c.

2. The only important differences from the statistical tables of last year (1863) are found in the returns of Revenue and Expenditure. The decrease of 54*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* in

the revenue is attributable mainly to the loss consequent on the judgment given by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in respect of the rights of lessees of Crown lands to capture and kill the wild cattle on the lands held by them. Previously to this decision certain royalties were paid to the Government for permissive licences to catch or destroy these cattle.

The marked increase in the expenditure is caused by the change made in the Colonial garrison. In the year 1863 the company of soldiers stationed here were paid and maintained at the expense of the War Office. In January 1864 a detachment of Royal Marines was substituted for the former garrison, and in pursuance of arrangements made with the Board of Admiralty by the Colonial Department, with the concurrence of Her Majesty's Treasury, the entire expense of provisioning the men falls on this Government, besides the sanctioned allowance of double pay from Colonial funds.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P. (Signed) J. G. MACKENZIE,
Governor.

LONDON:
Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

# ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE CONVICT ESTABLISHMENTS

AT

# WESTERN AUSTRALIA

AND

# TASMANIA.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
*May* 1866.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

15595. 1866.

3725

# SCHEDULE.


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| 4 | Governor T. Gore Browne, C.B., to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P. | 15 March 1866 (No. 19) | Forwarding Distribution Returns of Convicts for 31 December 1865. | 34 |

# ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE CONVICT ESTABLISHMENTS

AT

# WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA.

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA.



### No. 1.

EXTRACT from a DESPATCH from Governor HAMPTON to the Right Honourable EDWARD CARDWELL, M.P.

(No. 54.)

Government House, Perth, February 18, 1866.

In the 17th paragraph my attention is for the first time requested to the want of means of amusement for the inmates of the Lunatic Asylum. I have directed the Comptroller-General to inquire and report whether such means can be procured in the Colony, and I shall endeavour to comply, as far as is reasonably practicable, with the recommendations of the Surgeon on this point.

The appropriation for Imperial Convict purposes of the large prison at Perth belonging to the Local Government, rendered it necessary to make the changes referred to in the 27th and 28th paragraphs.

The only "results" produced by the changes alluded to in such strong and inappropriate language in the 29th paragraph, have been some needless squabbles between Convict and Colonial officers with reference to cutting prisoners' hair and similar trifles.

---

SIR, Comptroller-General's Office, Fremantle, February 15, 1866.

1. I HAVE the honour to forward to your Excellency for transmission to the Secretary of State the usual annual report of the Convict Department for the year ended the 31st December 1865.

2. Two convict ships have arrived, the "Racehorse" on the 10th August with 277* prisoners, and the "Vimiera" on the 22nd December with 279* prisoners.

3. Two deaths occurred among the prisoners on board the "Racehorse," and one prisoner died on board the "Vimiera" during the voyage.

4. The number landed was consequently 556.

5. Two have died since landing, leaving the number now in the Colony 554.

6. On the 31st December 1865 there were 1452 prisoners in the colony, of these 1140 were English convicts on the public works, 53 colonial convicts, and 259 reconvicted ticket-of-leave holders under magisterial sentence.

7. There were 1,479 ticket-of-leave holders in the Colony on the 31st December 1865, of whom 1347 were in private service, 32 in hospital, and 100 out of employment in the various hiring depôts.

8. The number of men out of employment is three less than last year, and the number of those in private service shows an increase of 11 upon the returns of the year 1864.

9. The total number of convicts received in the Colony up to the 31st December 1865 was 8716. These have been disposed of as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Free by servitude | | 1,066 |
| Conditional pardons | | 4,180 |
| Free pardons | | 26 |
| Escaped | | 47 |
| Missing | | 3 |
| Deaths | | 462 |
| Disembarked in England | | 1 |
| Leaving | | 5,785 |
| Prisoners | 1,452 | |
| Ticket-of-leave holders | 1,479 | 2,931 |
| Total | | 8,716 |

* These two are corrected figures, because the numbers in the report as received involves a slight error.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

10. Referring to the return of offences and convictions it appears that the total convictions for drunkenness and minor offences not particularized were, against free men 1,252, conditional-pardon men 595, and ticket-of-leave holders 1,061; giving a grand total against the whole of 2,908 offences: leaving of more serious offences, against free men 223, conditional-pardon holders 98, and ticket-of-leave holders 205; giving an aggregate of 3,434 offences against the whole population of 20,279 persons.

11. Drunkenness is as in former years the prevailing crime being about 49·76 per cent. of the whole of the offences recorded against free men, 55·98 per cent. of those against conditional-pardon holders, and 41·78 per cent. of those recorded against ticket-of-leave holders.

12. Of the offences which may be described as being of a comparatively trivial charater, 178 are for common assault, 93 for absconding from service, and 144 for petty larceny.

13. A probation prisoner Reg. No. 5,270, Thomas Bushell, was convicted and hanged for a murderous assault committed by him upon a warder in the Convict Establishment.

14. I have pleasure in again recording my sense of the zeal and energy displayed by the Superintendent, Mr. H. M. Lefroy; the state of order and cleanliness of the Convict Establishment, and the regular and systematic carrying out of the daily routine, and the excellent arrangements throughout reflect great credit on him. Mr. Lefroy's report shows in full detail all circumstances of importance which have transpired in the Convict Establishment during the past year.

15. The Chaplain's indefatigable exertions are undiminished. From an early hour in the morning till late in the evening without intermission from year's end to year's end this zealous officer is engaged in his sacred calling.

16. The report of the Surgeon shows that there has been a considerable amount of sickness among the subordinate officers of the Department during the past year, but the general health of the prisoners has been quite equal to the average of preceding years.

17. The report of the Surgeon Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum is satisfactory, but I beg to request your Excellency's attention to the want of means of amusement for the female patients noticed in Mr. Attfield's report. Some means of amusement and light occupation would in fact be a boon equally desirable for both male and female patients.

18. The Rev. Mr. Lynch has satisfactorily performed the duties of the Roman Catholic Chaplain during the past year.

19. The report of the Clerk of Works (Mr. J. Manning) gives the detail of the works carried on through the last 12 months. Many years of continuous labour and exposure in this trying climate have severely impaired the constitution of this meritorious and valuable officer. His natural energy, however, is such that he still continues to get through a very large amount of work, and I trust his useful career may be prolonged for many years to the advantage of the public service.

20. During the past year the Convict Department in this Colony has suffered the loss of a very valuable officer in Mr. Padbury, the Accountant of Stores, who has been promoted to a more advantageous position in England.

21. The report of the Acting Accountant of Stores shows that the supplies of provisions, &c. have been of good quality, and promptly and regularly delivered. Mr. Francisco's long experience as principal Clerk in the Accountant of Stores' Office, has rendered him a competent successor to Mr. Padbury's office.

22. The manner in which the duty has been performed by the principal executive officers is very satisfactory.

23. The conduct of the warders has also been satisfactory. Many of them are excellent officers. Their duties are of a very arduous and trying nature, and it is not surprising that they should be generally on the look out to better themselves, and for this reason several have voluntarily resigned their appointments and left the Colony.

24. Four assistant warders have been dismissed for various breaches of Prison Regulations during 1865.

25. The escapes from the Colony during the past year have been confined to three ticket-of-leave men who got away in a timber-laden vessel from the Vasse; these men were recaptured at Bombay, and two of them were returned by the Bombay Government to this Colony, the third eluded the vigilance of the police at Point de Galle, and made his escape from the lock-up there.

26. The number of escapes from Road parties has been about the usual average, but through the vigilance of the police, and the extraordinary powers of the native trackers, the absconders have in most cases been recaptured within comparatively short periods from the dates of their escape.

27. I beg to remark that in the year 1858 the two gaols which belonged to the Government of this Colony were closed, and all local prisoners therein were transferred to the Fremantle Imperial Convict Establishment.

28. Subsequently the Convict Prison of Perth, Geraldton, and Albany have been opened for the reception and retention of all descriptions of local prisoners.

29. I cannot but hold that both the original measure of receiving all local prisoners into the Fremantle Imperial Convict Prison was inexpedient, productive of serious inconvenience and injury to the discipline and harmonious working of the Imperial Convict Service in this Colony, and that the subsequent extension of the principle to other Imperial Convict Prisons was a further step in a wrong direction, and a sensible progression towards disastrous results.

Therefore it is my duty to recommend that measures be adopted to restore to the Colonial Government the custody and charge of all local prisoners, and thus relieve this Department of a duty which is both onerous and very inconvenient.

30. I also attach a statement of the amount actually expended on convict account for the financial year ended the 31st March 1865, viz. 78,149*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*

31. This sum represents the cost of the maintenance of a daily average of 1,391 prisoners and ticket-of-leave holders in depôts, and the supervision of 1,346 ticket-of-leave holders in private service.

32. A considerable portion of this amount is caused by the provision which has to be made for the Police Magistracy, and religious and medical attendance on ticket-of-leave men.

33. The average cost of the convicts during the year was therefore at the rate of 28*l.* 11*s.* per man.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Governor,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) C. F. NEWLAND,
Comptroller-General.

---

STATEMENT of Convict Expenditure in Western Australia for the Year ended 31st March 1865.

| Vote. | Service. | Amount. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
| 1 | General superintendence - - - - - | 15,936 | 18 | 11 |
| 2 | Religious instruction - - - - - - | 2,709 | 9 | 8 |
| 3 | Medical treatment - - - - - - | 1,891 | 15 | 9 |
| 4 | Provisions - - - - - - - | 25,440 | 5 | 2 |
| 5 | Medicines - - - - - - - | — | | |
| 6 | Fuel and light - - - - - - - | 1,662 | 10 | 0 |
| 7 | Prison stores and clothing - - - - - | 3,878 | 0 | 8 |
| 8 | Land and water transport - - - - - | 4,252 | 9 | 2 |
| 9 | Works, buildings, and stores - - - - - | 4,049 | 6 | 6 |
| 10 | Miscellaneous services - - - - - - | 1,872 | 2 | 4 |
| 11 | Police and magistracy - - - - - - | 13,066 | 11 | 0 |
| 12 | Gratuities to prisoners and private cash and earnings - - | 3,390 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total convict expenditure - - | 78,149 | 9 | 2 |
| 13 | Total military expenditure - - - - - | 31,819 | 1 | 2 |
| | Total - - - - - - | 109,968 | 10 | 4 |

Amounting to one hundred and nine thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight pounds ten shillings and fourpence sterling.

J. H. SALE, Assistant Commissary General,
Military Accountant.

Commissariat, Western Australia,
Perth, 22nd June 1865.

Certified.
J. W. BOVILL,
Deputy Commissary General.

---

RETURN of the Number of Convicts that have arrived in the Colony between the 1st January and 31st December 1865.

| Ship. | Date of Arrival. | From whence. | No. by Assignment List. | Deaths on Passage. | No. landed. | Deaths since Landing. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| "Racehorse" - | 10th August 1865 - | England | 279 | 2 | 277 | 2 | |
| "Vimiera" - | 22nd December 1865 | Do. | 280 | 1 | 279 | — | |
| | | Totals - | 559 | 3 | 556 | 2 | |

Comptroller-General's Office, Fremantle,
8th February 1866.

(Signed) M'BRYDE BROWN, Registrar.
C. F. NEWLAND, Comptroller-General.

---

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners and Ticket-of-Leave Holders in Western Australia on the 31st December 1865.

| | |
|---|---|
| English convicts on public works - - - - - - | 1,140 |
| Colonial do. do. - - - - - - | 53 |
| Ticket-of-leave holders under magisterial sentence - - - - | 259 |
| Do. in hospital, Convict Establishment - - - | 32 |
| Do. on public works - - - - - | 100 |
| Do. in private service - - - - - | 1,347 |
| Total in the Colony on 31st December 1865 - - | 2,931 |

Comptroller-General's Office, Fremantle,
8th February 1866.

(Signed) M'BRYDE BROWN, Registrar.
C. F. NEWLAND, Comptroller-General.

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WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

RETURN of the Number, Cause, and Date of Deaths of Ticket-of-Leave Holders between the 1st January 1865 and the 31st December 1865.

| Reg. No. | Name. | Ship. | Nature of Disease. | Date of Death. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6,284 | Thomas Evans | "Norwood" | Apoplexy | 14th Jan. 1865 | |
| 6,162 | James Horne | "Lincelles" | Sun stroke | 14th Jan. 1865 | |
| 7,872 | Isaac Sykes | "Clara" | Do. | 30th Jan. 1865 | |
| 5,328 | Thomas Johnson | "Edward Fox" | Break-up of constitution | 14th Feb. 1865 | |
| 5,200 | Hector M'Donald | Do. | Consumption | 18th Feb. 1865 | |
| 5,198 | Edward Samuels | Do. | Do. | 8th April 1865 | |
| 7,858 | John Smith | "Clara" | Dysentery | 31st May 1865 | |
| 6,721 | Joseph Reid | "York" | Purulent absorption | 13th June 1865 | |
| 3,817 | James Neil | "William Hammond" | Consumption | 1st Aug. 1865 | |
| 6,504 | Richard Bolton | "York" | Acute hepatitis | 17th Sept. 1865 | |
| 3,121 | William Orricks | "Ramilies" | Disease of spine | 25th Sept. 1865 | |
| 5,364 | James Right | "Sultana" | Apoplexy | 13th Nov. 1865 | |
| 7,441 | John Hughes | "Lord Dalhousie" | Bronchitis | 20th Dec. 1865 | |

Comptroller-General's Office, Fremantle, 8th February 1866.

(Signed) M'BRYDE BROWN, Registrar.
C. F. NEWLAND, Comptroller-General.

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ANNUAL REPORT.

Convict Establishment, Fremantle, January 1, 1866.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report as follows, with reference to the progress of affairs of this establishment during the year 1865 :—

1st. The conduct of the subordinate officers.

The average number of warders and assistant-warders, who have been attached to the imperial convict service established in Western Australia during the past year, is 112.

This number has been distributed as follows, namely,—

To this establishment and out-stations attached to it, including Lunatic Asylum - - - - - - - - - 43
To all other prisons, depôts, road, and other detached convict parties - 69

Of the latter number about 39 are in charge of detached and isolated parties of convicts employed on the public works, at various, and often very distant parts of the settled and partially settled portions of this Colony.

Energy, determination, health, experience, and sound judgment, must be indispensable in every officer placed in sole charge of an isolated party of convicts; consequently every officer found to be deficient in these qualifications is quickly sent back to this establishment.

This must tend to lower the standard of efficiency of officers of these classes in this establishment.

Making allowance for the above necessary condition of the convict service in Western Australia, I may report that the conduct of the warders and assistant-warders attached to this establishment and its out-stations during the year 1865 has been "fair."

2nd. The conduct of the prisoners.

The conduct of the prisoners generally, with the exception of the stringent and iron class, has been "good."

The discipline and general treatment of the prisoners here are so gentle and humane; their bodily welfare is so well attended to; the physical labour exacted from them is so moderate; in fact, their physical condition in all respects, in comparison with that of the honest free labourer in every country, even the most prosperous ones, is so good, that they have little motive to resist the necessary and salutary rules of the service; and their general external conformity to the prison regulations, necessarily implies no more than ordinary worldly prudence on their part, and ordinary vigilance and firmness on the part of the officers who are placed over them.

On the part of the prisoners, I apprehend that their prison good conduct seldom springs either from remorse for the criminality of their former lives, or from any desire, much less any steady resolution, of amended life in future.

The grace of God alone can give any man a "new spirit," and a system of treatment which shall make imprisonment an object of terror to the evil-doer, must be very different from anything which has prevailed in the convict prisons of the British Government of late years.

To the strong sense of shame for convicted crime, happily felt by the great masses of society, and of affection for family and relatives, who will keenly feel the disgrace which the crime of one brings on all the members of a family, and not to the anticipated severity of his penal treatment, society owes it that the great mass of her members dread to commit crime, even though it offer delusive prospects of present advantage, and involve no risk of purely physical suffering; and perhaps this principle of human nature will be more largely availed of to prevent and discourage crime in future generations than heretofore.

3rd. The employment of prisoners.

The average daily distribution of prisoners, to industrial and other purposes, has been as follows, namely,—

| | |
|---|---|
| To the public works, in the charge of the Engineer Department | 255 |
| To domestic services, such as tailoring, shoe-making, cooking, baking, washing, prison-cleaning, &c. | 111 |
| To clerical labour | 5 |
| To hospital | 26 |
| To light labour | 6 |
| To punishment in the refractory cells | 10 |
| To separate confinement | 12 |

I think that a higher standard of exertion is maintained by those prisoners employed in the domestic services than by those employed on the public works under the direction of the Engineer Department, and that the industry of the former, in fact, is much more productive than that of the latter.

4th. Escapes, or attempts to escape.

During the year 1865 twenty-two imperial convicts, and 3 colonial convicts, have made in all 25 escapes, or attempts to escape.

In all the above cases the absconder or absconders have been recaptured after a longer or shorter interval of time; the greatest lapse of time between the absconding and the re-delivery by the police of the absconder to this prison being one month and nine days.

All the recaptures have been effected solely by the colonial police (assisted, however, in one case, by a number of pensioners residing at North Fremantle, and by the warder in charge of the depôt at that place), and their exertions and skill in this difficult and toilsome duty deserve much praise.

Of late years the crime of absconding has much increased throughout the Colony; of this, probably, one cause is the disposition to shelter, conceal, and aid absconders, generally entertained by the ticket-of-leave and ex-convict class, who form a majority already large, and still increasing, of the entire adult male population of this Colony.

I believe that the punishment now awarded to absconders in nearly every case, namely, lashes, ranging from 50 to 100, and heavy irons on the public works, for periods of time varying from six to 18 months generally, and the strictest separate confinement, when not on the public works, will again reduce this crime to proportions more similar to those in which it existed in the earlier portion of the progress of the imperial convict system in this Colony.

5th. No new or additional buildings have been erected in this establishment during the year 1865.

The Lunatic Asylum, which was commenced about six years since, has been completed during this year, and permanently occupied.

On the 15th of May, 1865, the invalids, who had been previously stationed at North Fremantle depôt, were removed to one wing of the Lunatic Asylum; and on the 23rd of May I was formally released from all superintendence over the lunatic patients or the invalids, and the whole placed in charge of the Surgeon-Superintendent.

6th. The stores and clothing issued to this establishment throughout the year have been of good quality and of a serviceable nature, with the following exceptions, namely,—

1st. The outer clothing of trowsers, vests, and jackets, received ready made from England, are too small for a portion of the prisoners, amounting perhaps to 40 per cent., consequently considerable labour and material are expended in enlarging them; therefore I would suggest that a portion of such clothing should be made considerably larger than that which is now supplied.

2nd. The boots recently received from England are of too heavy, stiff, and strong a character for summer use in this very hot and dry climate.

In this season the nails quickly get loose and fall out of the boot, whereby it is virtually destroyed; at the same time its weight and stiffness must have a very cramping effect upon the muscular exertions of the wearer.

On the other hand, such boots are well adapted to winter use in a country like this, in which the winter rains are so heavy, the roads so bad, and the surface so undrained.

I would, therefore, suggest that the issue of these heavy nailed boots be restricted to the winter season and to prisoners employed in the open air. To prisoners employed under shelter in the winter season, and to all classes of prisoners in the summer season, I would recommend that a much lighter and less costly boot be issued.

### General Observations.

On the 9th of July, 1865, probation prisoner 5270, Thomas Bushell, assaulted Warder Hollis in the Convict Establishment by stabbing him with a knife.

On the 6th of September he was tried by the Supreme Court sitting at Perth, and found guilty of the attempt to murder. Sentence of death was passed, and on the 12th of September, 1865, such sentence was carried into execution.

This is the only instance of the use of a knife in a case of assault in any convict prison or depôt in the Colony since the commencement of the convict system in Western Australia.

On the 1st of October, 1865, the system of marks, which was inaugurated 18th August, 1858, and which was partially abrogated on the arrival of the convict ship "Racehorse," on the 11th of August, 1865, was entirely abolished.

Although, undoubtedly, very many prisoners who are both idle and ill-conducted, some through the softness and good nature of the officer in charge of them, some through his want of moral courage, some through his want of judgment, ever obtained the highest rate of marks to which they were technically eligible, and, on the other hand, through perversity of disposition or incapacity of judgment, an officer in charge of convicts on the public works may have sometimes awarded to a prisoner a lower rate of marks than his conduct or industry deserved, I think the mark system had a beneficial action generally on the conduct and industry of the main body of the prisoners, although its mean genuine beneficial action was very small in comparison with that which most theorists woul expect, and with the expectation of those who first proposed it.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Section 4 of my annual report of the affairs of this establishment for the year 1864 contains the following paragraph, namely,—

"But very small is the true mean net value of prisoners labour, whether on the public works or in the domestic services of this establishment, and probably not in this establishment only, but in every convict and county prison in England or the United Kingdom, and generally in the prisons of all civilized nations. So little, in fact, do the net proceeds of prison labour exceed the cost of tools, machinery, and materials expended, and of the extra supervision which their nominal industry necessitates, and so essentially does every description of the industrial employment of prisoners, in practice, mitigate, impair, and sap the penal element of imprisonment, and thus disarm the criminal law of its terror; and this effect is so directly proportional to the zeal, honesty, and mechanical skill of the exertions made to render prison labour genuinely productive, that perhaps at some not very remote date of the future society will abandon the fruitless effort to make the involuntary labour of its imprisoned criminals remunerative, and will apply itself to the more generous task of humanizing and reforming the criminal himself; but by means consistent with such a course of severe treatment as will make him remember it with genuine dread and terror, and will carry with it to the masses of the industrious classes no semblance of physical luxury or easy endurance, and consequently will have no tendency to undermine their natural repugnance to crime and its legal consequences by associating the idea of imprisonment with idleness, physical comfort, and superabundant food, in their simple and narrow views of the conditions of human health, satisfaction, and enjoyment."

Another year's experience and observation has only tended to confirm my conviction that, socially, morally, and economically, the industrial employment of prisoners is objectionable, and sooner or later will be abandoned in all civilized countries, and that for it will be substituted a system of comparatively short sentences to be passed in the strictest solitary confinement, from the day of reception to the day of discharge, on a very reduced diet, without books, other than the Bible and a few of the very best religious works, without any industrial occupation whatever, without the possibility of communicating either with fellow-prisoners within, or with friends without the prison, without any of those reliefs and consolations, whether physical, moral, or mental, which constitute the external mechanism of enjoyment, cheerfulness, and happiness to mortal man.

Under such a system imprisonment could hardly increase the depravity of the criminal, as all experience shows that, generally, it now does; nor would the purely physical condition of the prisoner be an object of envy to the industrious honest poor, whilst the net cost of the criminal in prison would be much less than it is at present, and the criminal class would gradually learn to regard labour as a privilege and symbol of freedom and integrity, and idleness as both the effective cause and the scourge of crime.

I have, &c.

The Hon. the Comptroller-General.

H. M. LEFROY,
Superintendent.

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No. 1.

Comptroller-General's Office.

NUMBER AND DISPOSAL OF CONVICTS, 1865.

| | Class of Prisoners. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Probation. | Colonial. | Re-convicted. |
| In custody on 1st January 1865 | 1,120 | 48 | 203 |
| Received from 1st January 1865 until 31st December 1865, ex convict ships from England | 556 | — | — |
| By sentences of Criminal Courts or Magistrates in this Colony | — | 15 | 350 |
| | 1,676 | 63 | 553 |
| Disposed of during 1865 to 31st December | 536 | 10 | 294 |
| In custody on 31st December 1865 | 1,140 | 53 | 259 |
| Average daily number of convicts | 996 | 50 | 187 |
| Highest number in prison | 1,255 | 54 | 302 |
| Lowest number „ | 798 | 32 | 188 |
| Probation prisoners received from England, colonial and reconvicted prisoners received from various parts of the Colony: | | | |
| How disposed of:— | | | |
| Discharged by expiration of sentence | — | — | — |
| Deaths in hospital | 19 | 2 | 2 |
| Discharged on ticket-of-leave | 516 | 8 | 292 |
| „ free pardon | 1 | — | — |
| | 536 | 10 | 294 |

No. 2.

SENTENCES of Probation Prisoners.

| Prisoners received from 1st January 1865 to 1st January, 1866. | | Prisoners in custody 1st January 1866. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Penal Servitude. | | Penal Servitude. | |
| Under 4 years | 2 | 4 years | 12 |
| 4 years and upwards | 6 | 4 „ and upwards | 18 |
| 6 „ „ | 84 | 6 „ | 130 |
| 8 „ „ | 105 | 8 „ and upwards | 137 |
| 10 „ „ | 260 | 10 „ | 579 |
| 15 „ „ | 68 | 15 „ | 203 |
| Life | 31 | Life | 114 |
| Total | 556 | Total | 1,193 |

No. 3.

TIME elapsed since the Conviction of all the Probation Prisoners in custody on the 31st December 1865.

| Penal Servitude. | No. of Prisoners. |
|---|---|
| 6 years | 17 |
| 5 „ | 41 |
| 4 „ | 110 |
| 3 „ | 421 |
| 2 „ | 443 |
| 1 „ | 156 |
| Less | 5 |
| Total | 1,193 |

No. 4.

AGES of the Prisoners in custody on 1st January 1866.

| | |
|---|---|
| Under 17 years | None |
| „ 30 „ | 547 |
| „ 45 „ | 575 |
| Higher ages | 71 |
| Total | 1,193 |

No. 5.

RELIGION of the Prisoners.

| | |
|---|---|
| Protestants | 893 |
| Roman Catholics | 294 |
| Jews | 6 |
| Total | 1,193 |

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

No. 6.

PRISON Reports and Punishments.

| Number of Reports. | Reports dismissed. | Admonished. | Punishments. | Number of Persons punished. | | | | | | — |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Number of Men punished. | Number of Men not punished. | Total Number of Prisoners in the Year. | Average Number of Offences punished daily. | Average daily Number of Prisoners | Proportion per Cent. of daily Offences punished to daily Number of Prisoners. | |
| 1,448 | 23 | 92 | 1,333 | 738 | 1,554 | 2,292 | 3·654 | 1,233 | ·29 | — |

| | Number of Men. | Number of Reports. |
|---|---|---|
| Reported once - - - | 386 | 386 |
| „ twice - - - | 168 | 336 |
| „ thrice - - - | 93 | 279 |
| „ 4 times - - - | 49 | 196 |
| „ 5 „ - - - | 21 | 105 |
| „ 6 „ - - - | 11 | 66 |
| „ 7 „ - - - | 5 | 35 |
| „ 8 „ - - - | 3 | 24 |
| „ 10 „ - - - | 1 | 10 |
| „ 11 „ - - - | 1 | 11 |
| | 738 | 1,448 |

No. 7.

DESCRIPTION of Prison Offences.

| | |
|---|---|
| Assaulting Officers - - - - - - - | 4 |
| Conduct 1. Highly insubordinate - - - - - | 89 |
| 2. Insolence or disobedience - - - - - | 271 |
| 3. Disrespectful or disorderly - - - - - | 186 |
| Striking or quarrelling with other prisoners - - - - | 129 |
| Idleness or refusal to work - - - - - - | 256 |
| Malingering - - - - - - - - | 48 |
| Escapes or attempts to escape - - - - - - | 61 |
| Possession of prohibited articles - - - - - | 104 |
| Theft - - - - - - - - - | 46 |
| Destroying prison property - - - - - - | 76 |
| Miscellaneous - - - - - - - - | 178 |
| Total - - - - | 1,448 |

No. 8.

CRIMES for which the Prisoners remaining in custody on the 1st of January 1866 were sentenced.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Offences against the person: | | |
| Murder - - - - - - - | 18 | |
| Manslaughter - - - - - - | 41 | |
| Assault with intent to kill - - - - | 51 | |
| Robbery with violence - - - - - | 133 | |
| Rape - - - - - - - | 71 | |
| Cutting and wounding - - - - - | 23 | |
| | | 337 |
| 2. Offences against property with violence: | | |
| Burglary - - - - - - - | | 237 |
| 3. Offences against property without violence: | | |
| Larceny - - - - - - - | 279 | |
| Sheep stealing - - - - - - | 8 | |
| Horse and cattle stealing - - - - | 16 | |
| Receiving stolen goods - - - - - | 30 | |
| | | 333 |
| 4. Malicious offences against property: | | |
| Arson - - - - - - - - | | 109 |
| 5. Forgery and offences against the currency: | | |
| Coining - - - - - - - - | 18 | |
| Forgery - - - - - - - - | 31 | |
| | | 49 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6. Military offences: | | |
| Desertion | 26 | |
| Mutiny and insubordination | 74 | |
| | | 100 |
| 7. All other offences: | | |
| Felonies not classed above | 25 | |
| Poaching | 3 | |
| | | 28 |
| Total | | 1,193 |

Recapitulation:

| | |
|---|---|
| Class 1. Offences against the person | 337 |
| „ 2. „ „ property with violence | 237 |
| „ 3. „ „ property without violence | 333 |
| „ 4. Malicious offences against property | 109 |
| „ 5. Forgery and offences against the currency | 49 |
| „ 6. Military offences | 100 |
| „ 7. All other offences | 28 |
| Total | 1,193 |

No 9.

Occupation of the Prisoners.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| On the public works at Fremantle | | 255 |
| Within the establishment in manufactures and domestic occupations | | 118 |
| Writers (including librarian) | | 5 |
| In Hospital | 26 | |
| Convalescent and Light labour | 6 | 64 |
| Insane at Lunatic Asylum | 10 | |
| Under punishment and solitary confinement | 22 | |
| On public works at out-stations | | 712 |
| In clerical and domestic occupations at out-stations | | 72 |
| Sick at out-stations | | 7 |
| Total | | 1,233 |

No. 10.

Time Table.

| — | From 1st November to 14th February. | From 15th February to 15th April and 16th September to 30th October. | From 16th April to 15th September. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Warning bell | 4.30 a.m. | 5.30 a.m. | 5.45 a.m. |
| Divisional officer's parade, unlock cells, prisoners rise, fold beds, &c. | 4.45 „ | 5.45 „ | 6 „ |
| Breakfast bell | 5.40 „ | 6.40 „ | 6.40 „ |
| Casual sick marched to hospital | 6 „ | 7 „ | 7 „ |
| Chapel bell | 6.10 „ | 7.10 „ | 7.10 „ |
| Parade for work, first bell | 6.30 „ | 7.30 „ | 7.30 „ |
| First bell, parties exceeding $\frac{1}{3}$ of a mile, fall in and return to the prison. | 11·43 „ | 11.43 „ | 11.43 „ |
| Second bell, parties less than $\frac{1}{3}$ of a mile, fall in and return to the prison. | 11.50 „ | 11.50 „ | 11.50 „ |
| Parade in yard, dinner | 12 Noon. | 12 Noon. | 12 Noon. |
| Parade in yard for work, first bell | 1.55 p.m. | 1.30 p.m. | 1 p.m. |
| First bell, parties exceeding $\frac{1}{3}$ of a mile, fall in and return to the prison. | 5.43 „ | 5.43 „ | 4.48 „ |
| Second bell, parties less than $\frac{1}{3}$ of a mile, fall in and return to the prison. | 5.50 „ | 5.50 „ | 4.55 „ |
| Parade in yard, chapel, and supper | 6 „ | 6 „ | 5. 5 „ |
| Night officers parade | 7.30 „ | 7.30 „ | 7.30 „ |
| Night bell, officers leave the prison | 8 „ | 8 „ | 8 „ |

N.B.—Whenever a party is employed at a greater distance than $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from its station or encampment, their dinner should invariably be taken on the site of the work, and the men allowed the same time as if they returned to the prison for that meal.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

It may be more convenient in some cases that parties which do not return to their station during the dinner hour should receive their evening tea and bread at that time, and their dinner after return in the evening to their station; the officer in charge will therefore be at liberty to make this arrangement, should he think proper and the men prefer it, but in any case the men are to rest the full dinner hour.

C. F. NEWLAND,
Comptroller-General.

January 1, 1866.

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## ANNUAL REPORT of the PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN on CONVICT ESTABLISHMENT.

Chaplain's Office, Convict Establishment,
Fremantle, Western Australia, January, 1866.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to lay before you my report for the year 1865.

Report for Year 1865.

With some exceptions, to be alluded to in the body of the report, the state of the Protestant convicts, Imperial and Colonial, and of the local prisoners confined in this Establishment, has been much as already represented on several previous occasions. The same may be said as regards the prisoners at the various out-parties connected with this Prison.

Conduct and general behaviour of prisoners.

As far as my duties as Chaplain have brought me into contact with them the conduct and general behaviour of the various classes of Prisoners has been good. The "Stringent Discipline Class" prisoners have been rather noisy with their irons on one or two occasions, but by a little quiet expostulation they have been brought to their senses without any extra punishment.

The chaplain's duties performed by himself.

I have myself performed the various duties of my office Sunday and week-day; when absent on duty visiting out-parties, the evening prayers have been duly provided for.

The various duties as performed.

The duties performed have been, as usual, two full services in the chapel each Sunday with hospital service, and the Protestants in punishment or detention in the cells visited and spoken to. Week-day morning and evening services in the chapel; week-day hospital service, the sick spoken to individually after service as on the Sundays; the punishment cells visited daily; the separate cells twice a week, (the men confined in the latter come to the Sunday services but not to the week-day prayers); the library visited daily, Sundays excepted; the school visited. Letters out-going and in-coming, Home and Colonial, read and passed, or referred to the Superintendent, or stopped altogether, also petitions. Prisoners seen on reception, and those wishing to consult me seen in the office; also where convenient, those going on ticket-of-leave seen. The Holy Communion administered four times in the year in the chapel, after morning service. The Lunatic Asylum visited once each week during the year, and two services held, one for the men and one for the women. The invalids (in the same building) visited once a week, and service held; also out-stations visited, each one once a week and service held, except Clarence Road party, and the Canning River party, these visited alternate weeks. My journal as chaplain to the prison, &c., duly kept from day to day.

General conduct of prisoners.

On stringent discipline class particularly.

As regards the general conduct of the prisoners I may refer to the Punishment Returns appended; at one time during the period embraced by this Report the punishment list was heavy, (absconders being numerous,) both as regards the infliction of the lash, and the punishment of the dark cell and bread and water; latterly however there has again been an improvement in this respect, and, as I have stated on a former occasion, due allowance should be made for the fact that it is frequently the same reckless man who is over and over again punished, and not different individuals every time. Conviction upon conviction has made a man careless, and he runs into punishment hopelessly, or by way of bravado and to gain the worthless praise of men as careless as himself; the rags of vanity and self-conceit which flutter about the three-fold convict (if I may so speak,) would astonish those unacquainted with the class. May I again urge that the very best way, in a worldly point of view, of trying to reform such characters, is to make them really work, and to keep each man, as far as possible, from association with his fellows. Idleness and bad company are at the root of crimes and offences, whether inside or outside the prison.

School.

The School has been carried on during the year on the system introduced in 1864, *i. e.*, "evening attendance," each man getting one evening's schooling per week, or about one hour and a half in what is termed his own time, if such a term is allowable respecting a prisoner; this is but a short time indeed, however, it is useful to a man really having any desire to learn, as he is put in the way, if he wishes, of teaching himself on other evenings in his own cell.

Men in separate confinement.

We have had but few men in separate confinement during the past year, they have been visited regularly twice a week and have behaved well, and have been civil and attentive, one or two, however, excepted, who have rejected all instruction and advice, these are the men who see there is no hope of imposing on the visitor, and so wish to get rid of anything that may cause them to reflect; they can at any time see me (when I am visiting the separate cells,) if they wish to do so.

The prison library.

We have had some considerable increase in our prison Library in consequence of the receipt of the books brought out by the two convict ships which have arrived during the past year, and in the main most excellent selections as regards the prisoners, not of course what they would, most of them, like, but what I myself, I confess think good for them. The 'Leisure Hour,' 'Sunday at Home,' and publications generally of that excellent society, the 'Religious Tract Society,' also 'Good Words,' 'Our Own Fireside,' the 'British Workman,' and 'Cottager'; books calculated quietly to work wonders of improvement, not seen all at once, but being done for all that. Some books have been lost by fire, and some worn quite out, &c. I have been put to some inconvenience respecting my clerk (who is also Librarian and Library Orderly,) as in consequence of sickness, going on ticket-of-leave, &c., I have had four changes during the past year.

Two convict ships arrived during past year.

The two convict ships just alluded to as having arrived during the year 1865, were the "Racehorse" with 278 prisoners, on the 10th of August; and the "Vimiera" on the 23rd December, with 279 prisoners; as these ships were under the able superintendence of Doctors Watson, R.N. and Crawford, R.N.,

respectively, with Mr. Irwin, (Racehorse,) and Mr Williams, (Vimiera,) as religious instructors, it need hardly be said that they arrived in as good a condition as is, under the circumstances, possible.

Attainments of prisoners received by these ships.

The prisoners received by the "Racehorse" were, taken as a whole, of the usual stamp as regards attainments, those by the "Vimiera," somewhat under the usual standard, but not likely to be the less useful in the Colony, perhaps more so, not that I would say a word against the education of the working class, &c., but a man who has perverted his privileges in that respect is, I fear, apt to be worse, and for *general purposes* more useless, than one who has had no such privileges at all.

Prisoners letters, and petitions.

Of the prisoners' letters I shall say but little, the Home letters written and received in the Establishment have been fewer than in previous years; the Colonial more numerous as might be expected, the new men being so quickly removed and the re-convicted class not caring to write much home. The petitions have been of the usual class.

Prisoners discharged on ticket-of-leave.

The number of men discharged on ticket-of-leave in the year 1865 was 401, these *i. e.*, the Protestants, were seen as far as possible, prior to discharge.

Prisoners received, re-convicted, &c.

Prisoners have been seen on reception, as usual, the number of prisoners received was, re-convicted from the sessions, 307; per convict ships, 557; total 864.

Chaplain's journal.

My journal has been regularly kept as usual, and laid before the Board of Justices at their several visits to the prison, examined and signed by the chairman.

Lunatic asylum.

I have visited the Lunatic Asylum and the invalids (both under the same roof) regularly every week during the past year, holding three distinct services at each visit, viz:--one for the male lunatics, one for the females, and then a longer one for the invalids. The lunatics male and female have been generally quiet, (for lunatics very quiet,) their bodily health appears much improved by the fine airy situation they are now in, together with the large garden and yards in which they take exercise; and, I think, there can be no doubt as to these things, viz:—good situation and plenty of room, being beneficial to their mental as well as their bodily health. I fear, however, that many amongst the men are hopelessly insane. At the request of the Surgeon Superintendent, texts from Holy Scripture (in large letters) have been placed on the walls of some of the wards, a few at first by way of experiment, out of the reach of the patients, I think with the surgeon, that they are calculated to have a beneficial effect, as would brightly coloured pictures, &c.

Invalids.

The invalids now inhabit the south wing (ground floor) of the asylum building. These are, most of them, quiet enough, (and many, apparently, very attentive at service,) but, some of them are otherwise, as discontented and troublesome a set as any in the prison; not seldom also, I am informed, insolent and insubordinate. If some light labour could be devised for them, *they having a partial interest in it*, I think it would improve them.

Out-parties.

The various out-parties connected with this establishment, have been visited (by myself) once each every week, except that since the "Canning Flats" party has been formed I have visited it and the Clarence Road party alternate weeks. I have held service on the occasion of each visit, and expounding a portion of Holy Scripture in more familiar language than is usual in an ordinary sermon; I have found the men very attentive, and I trust that such services have a beneficial effect. The parties so visited are Freshwater Bay road party, Point Resolution quarry party, Point Walter wood-cutting party, and the above-mentioned Canning Flats and Clarence Road parties. The North Fremantle lime-kiln party attend Sunday morning service at the prison chapel.

Funerals. Two suicides.

There have been 18 funerals during the past year, two of these from the Lunatic Asylum, some of the others ticket-of-leave holders, &c., dying in the hospital (within the walls); of the remainder, I am grieved to say, two were suicides. The first of these in January last, a man accused by a fellow prisoner of a great crime, hung himself in the detention cell, (in which he was confined waiting trial,) the other case towards the close of the year was marked (from the appearance of the cell,) by, perhaps, as frantic attempts at self-destruction (before that end was attained) as can be imagined. The verdict in each case, after inquest duly held, was Temporary insanity.

Special service on execution of one of prisoners.

I may here perhaps mention, as I have omitted to do so in the earlier part of this Report, that we had a special service on one occasion in the chapel. The occasion was the execution at Perth of a prisoner for a murderous assault on one of the warders, shortly before service one Sunday afternoon. The officer though much shaken has, I am happy to say, recovered.

New selection of Psalms and Hymns.

We have to thank the Home Government for kindly sending us a new selection of Psalms and Hymns, similar to that in use, I believe in all the Government Prisons in England, and also to the selection in use in the various churches in this Colony.

Of various institutions for the benefit of the working class (a great portion of which is, as might of course be supposed, bond) outside the prison walls I do not propose to speak, they are comparatively out of the sphere of my (by no means light) duties, yet not by any means beyond the bounds of my sympathy, I trust.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, Sir, may I again express a hope that it will please our Great Lord and Master in Heaven to look with mercy upon us all, and to bless our otherwise vain endeavours to win souls from error and crime to peace and happiness.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. ALDERSON,
Chaplain, Convict Establishment, Fremantle,
Western Australia.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

## CHURCH PARADE STATE,

Showing the Attendance on each Sunday in the Year.

| Date. | Sick in Hospital visited by the Chaplain. | In the Refractory Cells visited by the Chaplain. | Employed in the Cookhouse and Bakehouse, attend in the Evening. | Protestants for Divine Service. | | Total Number of Protestants. | Total Number of Roman Catholics. | Total Number of Hebrews. | General Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Probation. | Re-convicted. | | | | |
| Sunday Jan. 1 1865 | 30 | 4 | 10 | 237 | 54 | 335 | 152 | 2 | 479 |
| „ „ 8 „ | 27 | 5 | 10 | 219 | 54 | 315 | 148 | 2 | 465 |
| „ „ 15 „ | 27 | 8 | 10 | 220 | 63 | 328 | 152 | 2 | 482 |
| „ „ 22 „ | 30 | 5 | 7 | 230 | 60 | 332 | 146 | 2 | 480 |
| „ „ 29 „ | 31 | 9 | 9 | 222 | 66 | 337 | 151 | 2 | 490 |
| „ Feb. 5 „ | 34 | 9 | 9 | 226 | 72 | 350 | 147 | 2 | 499 |
| „ „ 12 „ | 24 | 13 | 11 | 225 | 67 | 340 | 152 | 2 | 488 |
| „ „ 19 „ | 24 | 13 | 11 | 225 | 67 | 340 | 152 | 2 | 488 |
| „ „ 26 „ | 27 | 13 | 9 | 231 | 55 | 335 | 145 | 2 | 482 |
| „ March 5 „ | 27 | 14 | 10 | 207 | 60 | 318 | 148 | 2 | 468 |
| „ „ 12 „ | 28 | 10 | 9 | 212 | 50 | 309 | 135 | 2 | 446 |
| „ „ 19 „ | 28 | 12 | 9 | 194 | 50 | 293 | 144 | 3 | 440 |
| „ „ 26 „ | 24 | 8 | 10 | 200 | 56 | 298 | 142 | 2 | 442 |
| „ April 2 „ | 28 | 8 | 10 | 198 | 54 | 298 | 145 | 2 | 445 |
| „ „ 9 „ | 26 | 9 | 7 | 199 | 48 | 289 | 135 | 2 | 426 |
| „ „ 16 „ | 30 | 6 | 7 | 196 | 48 | 287 | 143 | 2 | 432 |
| „ „ 23 „ | 28 | 7 | 8 | 186 | 49 | 278 | 161 | 2 | 441 |
| „ „ 30 „ | 29 | 7 | 8 | 194 | 60 | 298 | 136 | 2 | 436 |
| „ May 7 „ | 35 | 6 | 8 | 195 | 54 | 298 | 134 | 2 | 434 |
| „ „ 14 „ | 31 | 7 | 7 | 182 | 63 | 290 | 142 | 2 | 434 |
| „ „ 21 „ | 33 | 8 | 8 | 183 | 60 | 292 | 131 | 2 | 425 |
| „ „ 28 „ | 29 | 6 | 7 | 199 | 56 | 297 | 122 | 2 | 421 |
| „ June 4 „ | 29 | 5 | 8 | 200 | 55 | 297 | 126 | 2 | 425 |
| „ „ 11 „ | 27 | 10 | 7 | 191 | 50 | 285 | 126 | 2 | 413 |
| „ „ 18 „ | 27 | 6 | 8 | 177 | 50 | 268 | 121 | 2 | 391 |
| „ „ 25 „ | 27 | 13 | 8 | 153 | 46 | 247 | 114 | 2 | 363 |
| „ July 2 „ | 24 | 7 | 8 | 160 | 50 | 249 | 118 | 2 | 369 |
| „ „ 9 „ | 24 | 9 | 7 | 160 | 53 | 253 | 120 | 2 | 375 |
| „ „ 16 „ | 23 | 4 | 6 | 168 | 49 | 250 | 118 | 2 | 370 |
| „ „ 23 „ | 23 | 6 | 7 | 161 | 49 | 246 | 120 | 2 | 368 |
| „ „ 30 „ | 15 | 6 | 7 | 162 | 44 | 234 | 119 | 2 | 355 |
| „ Aug. 6 „ | 26 | 5 | 7 | 158 | 48 | 244 | 105 | 2 | 351 |
| „ „ 13 „ | 26 | 5 | 7 | 158 | 48 | 244 | 105 | 2 | 351 |
| „ „ 20 „ | 30 | 6 | 8 | 301 | 47 | 392 | 148 | 2 | 542 |
| „ „ 27 „ | 28 | 7 | 8 | 268 | 46 | 357 | 134 | 2 | 493 |
| „ Sept. 3 „ | 26 | 10 | 7 | 198 | 41 | 282 | 130 | 2 | 414 |
| „ „ 10 „ | 27 | 8 | 8 | 199 | 40 | 282 | 106 | 2 | 390 |
| „ „ 17 „ | 27 | 3 | 6 | 187 | 48 | 271 | 106 | 2 | 379 |
| „ „ 24 „ | 24 | 3 | 6 | 190 | 54 | 277 | 107 | 1 | 385 |
| „ Oct. 1 „ | 22 | 4 | 7 | 263 | 54 | 290 | 111 | 1 | 385 |
| „ „ 8 „ | 19 | 11 | 7 | 212 | 51 | 300 | 111 | 1 | 412 |
| „ „ 15 „ | 20 | 6 | 6 | 217 | 53 | 302 | 96 | 1 | 399 |
| „ „ 22 „ | 21 | 6 | 7 | 214 | 44 | 292 | 118 | 1 | 411 |
| „ „ 29 „ | 23 | 10 | 7 | 199 | 40 | 279 | 115 | 1 | 395 |
| „ Nov. 5 „ | 23 | 7 | 6 | 194 | 50 | 280 | 112 | 1 | 393 |
| „ „ 12 „ | 23 | 8 | 7 | 186 | 48 | 272 | 109 | 1 | 382 |
| „ „ 19 „ | 27 | 12 | 7 | 183 | 61 | 290 | 108 | 1 | 399 |
| „ „ 26 „ | 22 | 5 | 7 | 203 | 48 | 285 | 112 | 1 | 398 |
| „ Dec. 3 „ | 17 | 6 | 6 | 201 | 52 | 282 | 121 | 1 | 404 |
| „ „ 10 „ | 28 | 5 | 6 | 194 | 60 | 293 | 119 | 1 | 413 |
| „ „ 17 „ | 29 | 8 | 6 | 182 | 67 | 292 | 123 | 1 | 416 |
| „ „ 24 „ | — | — | — | 333 | 66 | 399 | — | — | 529 |
| „ 31 „ | 25 | 10 | 8 | 349 | 62 | 454 | 209 | 1 | 664 |

SCHOOLMASTER'S RETURNS.

January 29, 1866.

A RETURN of the state of education amongst all the prisoners in custody at chief establishment on the 31st day of December 1865.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Neither read nor write | 48 |
| 2. Read only | 67 |
| 3. Read and write imperfectly | 369 |
| 4. Read and write well | 92 |
| 5. Well instructed | 82 |
| Total | 658 |
| Daily average number attending school during the year | 68 |
| Proportion per cent. to the daily average number of convicts in the prison | 16 per cent. |

W. EASTON, Schoolmaster.

No. 1.

NUMBER and DISPOSAL of CONVICTS.

| | Probation. | Colonial. | Re-convicted. |
|---|---|---|---|
| In custody from January 1st 1865 (2 Colonial prisoners at Lunatic Asylum) | 314 | 34 | 97 |
| Received from January 1st 1865 until December 31st 1865 ex convict ships from England. | 557 | — | — |
| By sentences of Criminal Courts or Magistrates in this Colony | — | 14 | 293 |
| | 871 | 48 | 390 |
| How disposed of :— | | | |
| Deaths in Hospital | 10 | 2 | 2 |
| Discharged to Ticket-of-Leave at the convict establishment | 170 | 2 | 229 |
| Transferred to out-stations and 1 re-convicted absconded | 228 | 16 | 58 |
| In custody at chief establishment, December 31, 1865 | 463 | 28 | 101 |
| Average daily number of prisoners | 304 | 28 | 93 |
| Highest number at chief establishment | 505 | 32 | 127 |
| Lowest number at „ „ | 169 | 23 | 76 |

No. 7.

DESCRIPTION of Prison Offences by Prisoners.

| | Probation. | Colonial. | Re-convicted. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Assaulting officers | — | 1 | — |
| Conduct 1. Highly insubordinate | 24 | — | 12 |
| „ 2. Insolent or disobedient | 114 | 10 | 33 |
| „ 3. Disrespectful and disorderly | 100 | 5 | 19 |
| Striking or quarrelling with other prisoners | 47 | 2 | 7 |
| Idleness or refusing to work | 57 | — | 25 |
| Malingering | 5 | — | 1 |
| Escapes or attempts to escape (convict establishment, 10 ; out-stations, 6 ; attempts, 9). | 14 | 3 | 8 |
| Possession of prohibited articles | 37 | 5 | 18 |
| Theft | 8 | 1 | 5 |
| Destroying prison property | 44 | — | 8 |
| Miscellaneous | 29 | 1 | 9 |
| Totals | 479 | 28 | 146 |

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

No. 6.

PRISON REPORTS and PUNISHMENTS.

| — | Number of Reports. | Reports dismissed. | Admonished. | Punishments. | Number of Men punished. | Number of Men not punished. | Total Number of Prisoners in the Year. | Average Number of Offences punished daily. | Average daily Number of Prisoners. | Proportion per Cent. of daily Offences punished to daily Number of Prisoners. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Probation - | 479 | 9 | 25 | 445 | 268 | 603 | 871 | 1·22 | 233 | 0·52 |
| Colonial - | 28 | — | 4 | 24 | 13 | 35 | 48 | 0·03 | 27 | 0·01 |
| Re-convicted - | 146 | — | 8 | 138 | 84 | 306 | 390 | 0·35 | 93 | 0·037 |

| — | Probation. | Colonial. | Re-convicted. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Punished once - - | 158 | 11 | 58 |
| „ twice - - - - | 66 | — | 12 |
| „ thrice - - - - | 18 | — | 5 |
| „ 4 times - - - | 13 | 1 | 3 |
| „ 5 „ - - - - | 8 | — | 2 |
| „ 6 „ - - - - | 1 | — | 2 |
| „ 7 „ - - - - | — | 1 | 1 |
| „ 8 „ - - - - | 2 | — | 1 |
| „ 9 „ - - - - | — | — | — |
| „ 10 „ - - - - | 1 | — | — |
| „ 11 „ - - - - | 1 | — | — |
| | 268 | 13 | 84 |

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1865.

Roman Catholic Chaplain's Office, Fremantle,
January 28, 1866.

SIR,

1. I have the honour to submit to your notice the following Report for the year now expired.

TABLE I.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Catholic prisoners in custody at convict establishment and out-stations attached thereto, on the 1st January 1865, out of a total of about 432 - | | 176 |
| Arrived during the year ex "Racehorse" - - - - | | 49 |
| Arrived during the year ex "Vimiera" - - - - | | 67 |
| Re-convicted prisoners, out of a total of 293 - - - - | | 135 |
| Local prisoners, out of a total of 256, and Colonial prisoners, out of a total of 14 - - - - - - - - - | | 86 |
| | | 513 |
| Died during the year - - - - - - - | 4 | |
| Discharged on ticket-of-leave and free probation prisoners - | 65 | |
| Re-convicted - - - - - - - - | 107 | |
| Local and colonial prisoners - - - - - | 109 | |
| Total in custody on 31st December, 1865. | | |
| Convict Establishment - - - - - - | 209 | |
| Out-stations - - - - - - - | 20 | |
| | 229 | |
| Total - - | 513 | |

TABLE II.

NUMBER and CLASSIFICATION of Catholic Prisoners in the Convict Establishment, Fremantle, on the 21st December, 1865.

| | |
|---|---|
| Probation prisoners including 67 just arrived ex "Vimiera" | 155 |
| Re-convicted - - - - - - - | 39 |
| Local - - - - - - - - | 15 |
| Total number of Catholic prisoners - | 209 |

TABLE III.

STATE of Education of the aforesaid Number of Catholic Prisoners.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Prisoners who could neither read nor write | - | 16 |
| „ „ read only | - | 22 |
| „ „ read and write imperfectly | - | 123 |
| „ „ read and write well | - | 26 |
| „ well instructed in general knowledge | - | 22 |
| Total | - | 209 |

TABLE IV.

CATHOLIC Prisoners attending Chapel on Sundays during the Year 1865.

Lowest number - 95, with 5 sick in hospital and 9 in refractory cells on Sunday, 19th Nov.
Highest number - 202, „ 6 „ „ 1 „ „ 31st Dec.

DAILY Average Number of Catholic Prisoners in the Convict Establishment, Fremantle, 132.

2. Of the four prisoners whose deaths are above recorded, one was executed for severely stabbing a warder while on duty, from the effects of which however, happily, he ultimately recovered. This prisoner was a man of very excitable temper ; had some years previously attempted to strangle himself in his cell, and subsequently spent about six months in the Lunatic Asylum. (The Surgeon's evidence, however, before the Supreme Court was to the effect that he was perfectly collected when he did the act.) After his crime he became quiet and gentle as a child, spent all his time in prayer, pious reading, and other spiritual exercises, and met his end in the most resigned and penitent disposition.

The three others departed this life in similar sentiments, and like him, fortified with the last sacraments.

*Means used for the Religious Instruction of the Catholic Prisoners.*

3. The religious instruction has been the same as that of previous years. On all Sundays, Christmas-day, and Good Friday, as well as a few other extraordinary occasions there were two full services in chapel.

The regular daily services have been conducted each morning, consisting of suitable prayers selected from an approved Manual of Catholic Devotion, followed by a short practical instruction, and at the close of each day a shorter service has been repeated.

Daily ministrations have been held at 11 o'clock for the sick in hospital, also a visit every day, varying from one quarter to a whole hour's duration, according to their numbers and wants, has been made to prisoners under punishment in the refractory and separate confinement cells. Each week a pastoral visit has been paid to the patients at the Lunatic Asylum and the Invalid Depôt respectively, as well as to the prisoners employed at the under-mentioned road parties, viz :—

Fresh Water Bay,
Point Walter, &c.,
Clarence Wall.

I should observe that my visits to the two latter were only on alternate weeks, as, owing to these parties being a considerable distance asunder, and being allowed by Government the hire of a horse only once a week I found it impossible to make my visit to all in a single day.

Thus is the attention of these unfortunate ones constantly drawn to the mighty interests of their souls, and happy would it have been if they only received one-half of this religious training before they had brought themselves under the lash of the law, for then, in all probability the great majority of them would have been saved from their present painful and degraded position.

*Effects of Religious Training.*

4. When we consider the antecedents of the inmates of a convict prison it will be no surprise to us to hear that they are not remarkable for practical piety, and that in general their religious sentiments are not all that we would desire; still, any indiscriminate community is like the world itself, in both there are hearts represented by the trodden wayside, the stony and the thorny ; but we may humbly hope that the promising, and though it be as the oasis in the desert, even the good ground is not wanting amongst us. If there is too often that which is painful and unhopeful there are also decided symptoms of the opposite, and that to a greater extent than at first sight one would be inclined to suppose. No person could witness the seriousness and respectful attention of the congregation in chapel on Sundays, and at the morning and evening services without hoping for the best, and that, under God's blessing, salutary impressions are being made to be eventually retained. Even in the case of the most hardened prisoner, the simple preaching of God's word cannot be altogether ineffectual. The truths which he hears, even when they derive no extrinsic advantage from the tongue which utters them, have in them a native force which cannot be long withstood. They come home to him and find an echo in his breast which he would in vain endeavour to repress. If he does not at once yield up the dominion of his heart to God it is no conclusive proof that he is interiorly unmoved. No; the truth is that he does feel, though for the time he tries to wrap up his feelings, I am persuaded that he even conceives designs and resolutions, though he does not at once execute them ; and if he is not forthwith converted he at least cherishes within himself the purpose of conversion, and intends one day, when at large, to realize the idea. Anyone who makes it a point to study and contrast the former and latter condition of such men will agree that they do not pass through their prison career without at least showing that they have received some check of conscience ; that they have acquired some leanings towards that which is good, and some clearer perception of and aversion from that which is evil.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

I have myself been frequently cheered by the evidence of a good work having been carried on, and my ministry blessed where I did not expect it. Prisoners have often come to confer with me privately and unburden their hearts, declaring that they could not longer endure the struggle against a remorse of conscience; and the same consoling testimony I have had more than once from clergymen of our church through the Colony respecting Catholic prisoners after their release on ticket-of-leave ; and if, in the worse cases, no more has been done during a man's imprisonment than to arouse his conscience from the fatal torpor in which it has slumbered for years, and enliven his expiring faith in religion's eternal truths, not a little progress has been made towards bringing forth at some future period, unknown to man, good and lasting fruit, and this is the lowest result that we may believe takes place.

5. *Holy Communion* has been administered several times ; to some as often as once a month. A considerably larger number of prisoners attended than in any previous year since my connexion with this establishment. Many others evinced an anxious desire to do so, by complying with a necessary prerequisite approaching the tribunal of penance, whom, however, I deemed it not prudent to admit. Not that I was dissatisfied with their dispositions, but because of their being either chain-gang men or only recently released therefrom. I felt that their communicating might dis-edify their companions, whilst on themselves the delay of a few months, though humiliating, would have a salutary effect and tend to deepen their contrition for the crimes which placed them in a degraded class.

6. During the year about 250 *letters* were written by the Catholic prisoners within the establishment, in reply to which 119 were received, making a total of 369 letters to be read and signed before being delivered to the prisoners or forwarded to their destinations.

7. Respecting the *conduct* of Roman Catholic prisoners, the minor offences seem to me to have been less than in former years. Sometimes I find only one or two, and not unfrequently none at all under punishment for breaches of prison discipline. If the average number of grave cases, such as escapes, or attempts at escape, appears high, we must remember that it is not a fair test of the prisoners' conduct within the establishment, as most of them occurred at the out-stations and road parties through the Colony. It is true my visits to the refractory cells bring me at times into contact with many hardened and depraved characters; but a frowning face and austere manner will never win a man's confidence or gain his heart, which is the chief point to be kept in view. I have found prisoners often melting into tears when addressed with kind words, and in a tone of sympathy. The good effect of my friendly advice, does not, I am sorry to say, always show itself in their after behaviour ; nevertheless, I may truly say that there have been few cases in which the most hardened offender has not been brought to view his misconduct in a better light and make promises of amendment.

8. As regards *separate confinement* I have to say that my experience of the past year fully confirms all that I have written on the subject in my former reports, namely, the salutary influence which such a discipline has on even the most hardened and reckless offenders.

9. *The Roman Catholic Library* at present contains (the new and almost worn out ones included) 216 volumes for circulation, many of which are duplicate copies ; of these there have been recorded during the past year 2,860 issues to Roman Catholic prisoners, who averaged about 132 in daily strength.

The new books which arrived in June were (owing to many of those required being out of print or other causes) very far short of the number demanded in the requisition of the 16th August, 1864. This is the more to be regretted as I had hoped that on their arrival I would be enabled to meet some of the demands for library books which are being constantly made on me from the out-stations, but it is obvious the above number is only too scanty for our own wants within the establishment. Whence then are we to supply the hundreds of Roman Catholic prisoners scattered through our Colony with the means of healthy reading, who have so much the higher claims on us, as owing to their position they are necessarily debarred from the opportunities for moral and intellectual improvement to be derived from school instruction and daily spiritual ministrations? To meet this great want I would respectfully beg to repeat a suggestion which I made in one of my former reports, namely, "that in "future on the dispatch of each convict ship from England a selection of appropriate books be "provided for the Roman Catholic prisoners in proportion to their numbers."

I have, &c.

To the Hon. the Comptroller-General, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) THOMAS LYNCH, R. C. Chaplain.

Convict Establishment.

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MEDICAL OFFICER'S ANNUAL REPORT and STATISTICAL RETURNS, for the Year 1865.

SIR, Fremantle, January 1, 1866.

I HAVE the honour herewith to forward you the tabular forms and returns, showing the medical statistics of the Convict Establishment, Fremantle, during the past 12 months.

Independent of the necessity for observing the rule of brevity laid down for the guidance of officers attached to the Convict Service in their annual reports, there is really nothing appertaining to the medical history of the Convict Establishment, Fremantle, during the year 1865, which requires any lengthened comment.

No epidemic or zymotic disease has been present among the inmates of the prison during the past year, nor indeed, except in a few instances occurring sporadically, has there been any throughout the length and breadth of the Colony, the happy immunity enjoyed from this dire foe to health, is not, I am sure, consequent on the good drainage in the different towns, or on the general observance of cleanly habits or other rules of health by the citizens, but must rather be accounted for by the very scarce population throughout the land, which is in the proportion (if Mr. C. Dickens's calculation is right) of one person to every 64 square miles of land; in the Convict Establishment however, sanitary laws are well observed, there is good ventilation and good drainage, an ample supply of water and a plentiful diet.

In the returns, Tables I. and IV. do not present any noteworthy differences from the previous year, the daily average number of prison inmates has been much the same, as also the ratio of hospital

sick, &c., and Table III. in showing the causes of the 243 admissions to the hospital exhibits but a fair proportion of the ills to which flesh is heir to, whether among the bond or free class.

Table II. shows the causes of the 13 deaths which occurred during the year amongst the establishment prisoners, and also of the eight among the expiree, conditional-pardon and ticket-of-leave class sent to this hospital on account of their illness and poverty combined, a more that usual large number, viz. eight died from consumption, every fresh convict ship, however, brings out many prisoners affected in a more or less advanced stage with this disease, and they all eventually die in this hospital. Two prisoners unfortunately committed suicide, they must, I think, from the evidence brought forward at the coroner's inquest, have been both "temporarily insane," they had neither of them previously been under medical treatment or observation, both suicides were committed in the refractory cells.

Table VI. shows that seven men were under treatment in the hospital for mental disorder, one of them was an expiree; four of these cases after a lengthened trial, were sent to the lunatic asylum, two of them were discharged cured, and one still remains under treatment. In connexion with this subject I may mention that I have frequently had to recommend during the past year, that prisoners be transferred from separate confinement to association on account of risk of mental aberration occurring, the tolerance of separate confinement in this climate is not great.

Table V. shows, I consider, that a great deal of sickness has existed amongst the subordinate officers. It is much more than could be expected unless the duties are too arduous, and most certainly much more than used to take place a few years back. I think that the increase of sickness is chiefly consequent on the increase of the number of the road parties, the officers in charge of those parties live in bush huts, and are very much exposed to inclemencies of weather, they are also in many instances a long way off from any medical assistance should they require it, their constitutions become thus undermined, and the seeds of future disease implanted. I think also that for the good of the service officers should be superannuated at a certain fixed age. During the past year three officers were invalided from the service two of them were of very advanced age, and one, Ringwood, had done but nominal duty for a long time past. Warder Hollis stabbed by a convict, who subsequently underwent the extreme penalty of the law for the offence, was 98 days off duty in consequence of his wound. Warder Purcell who arrived in the convict ship "Merchantman" in 1863 in a bad state of health, died of consumption in May last. Warder Stemp who arrived lately in the "Vimiera," is now in the last stage of consumption.

I have, &c.,

The Honourable the Comptroller-General, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) G. L. ATTFIELD, Surgeon, C. E.

I.—TOTAL NUMBER TREATED.

| | Probation and Re-convicted Prisoners. | Conditional Pardon, Ticket-of-Leave, and Expirees. |
|---|---|---|
| Number of patients in hospital, 1st January 1865 - - 25 | 15 | 10 |
| Number admitted during 1865 - - - - - 243 | 169 | 74 |
| Total - - - - 268 | 184 | 84 |
| Number discharged during 1865:— | | |
| Number cured or relieved - - - - - 215 | 150 | 65 |
| To the lunatic asylum - - - - - 4 | 3 | 1 |
| Died - - - - - - 21 | 13 | 8 |
| Remaining in hospital - - - - - 28 | 18 | 10 |
| Total - - - - 268 | 184 | 84 |

II.—NUMBER and CAUSES of DEATH.

| | Probation and Re-convicted Prisoners. | Conditional Pardon, Ticket-of-Leave, and Expirees. |
|---|---|---|
| Suicide - - - - - - - - | 2 | — |
| Disease of liver - - - - - - - - | — | 2 |
| Apoplexy - - - - - - - - | — | 1 |
| Consumption - - - - - - - - | 6 | 2 |
| Disease of heart and emphydema - - - - - | 1 | — |
| Disease of heart and paraplegia - - - - - | 1 | 1 |
| Paralysis - - - - - - - - | 1 | 1 |
| Cirrhosis and ascites - - - - - - - - | 1 | — |
| Disease of spleen - - - - - - - - | 1 | — |
| „ of spine - - - - - - - - | — | — |
| Phthisis - - - - - - - - | — | — |
| Disease of chest, consequent on a gun-shot wound - - - | — | 1 |
| Total - - - - - | 13 | 8 |

## III.—Diseases for which Patients were admitted in 1865.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Abscesses, ulcers, tumours, and boils | 30 | Burns | 1 |
| Wounds, contusions, excoriations, and sprains | 36 | Swelled testicle | 5 |
| Ophthalmia | 13 | Hemiplegia | 5 |
| Rheumatism (chronic) | 7 | Delirium tremens | 3 |
| Diarrhœa and dysentery | 14 | Cephalalgia | 8 |
| Phthisis | 11 | Carbuncles | 5 |
| Bronchitis | 12 | Synovitis | 8 |
| Epilepsy | 2 | Phlegmon | 3 |
| Debility | 6 | Jaundice | 2 |
| Febricula | 6 | Cynanche tonsillaris | 2 |
| Fracture | 2 | Otitis and otorrhœa | 4 |
| Orchitis | 4 | Bubo | 3 |
| Stricture | 2 | Dropsy | 2 |
| Observatio | 7 | Scurvy | 2 |
| Hæmoptysis | 2 | Pleurodynia | 4 |
| Lumbago | 4 | Lupus exedens | 2 |
| Morbus cordis and ascites | 4 | Amputation of finger | 1 |
| Syphilis and gonorrhœa | 2 | Diseases (various) | 9 |
| Disease of knee joint | 2 | | |
| Pleurisy | 2 | | 243 |
| Dyspepsia | 6 | | |

## IV.—Number in Hospital.

| Daily average Number of Prisoners in Establishment. | Number admitted into Hospital. | | | Average daily Number in the Hospital. | | | Proportion per Cent. to the average daily Number of Prisoners in the same Quarter. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Probation and Re-convicted Prisoners in Establishment. | Expirees, Ticket-of-Leave, and Conditional Pardon not in Establishment. | Total. | Probation Prisoners, Re-convicted, &c. in Establishment. | Ticket-of-Leave, &c. from the Out-Stations. | Total. | |
| 1st quarter - 469 | 44 | 24 | 68 | 10 | 18 | 28 | 5·9 |
| 2nd „ - 420 | 38 | 17 | 55 | 15 | 13 | 28 | 6·6 |
| 3rd „ - 389 | 41 | 12 | 53 | 11 | 12 | 23 | 6·1 |
| 4th „ - 378 | 47 | 20 | 67 | 10 | 12 | 22 | 5·7 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Average daily number of establishment prisoners in hospital throughout the year 1865 | 11⅞ |
| Proportion per cent. to average daily number of establishment prisoners | 6·1 |
| Largest number of hospital sick in one day of all classes, in February | 39 |
| Smallest number of hospital sick in one day of all classes, in October | 16 |

## V.—Sickness, &c. of Subordinate Officers.

| Daily Average of Subordinate Officers. | Daily average Number of Sick, including Accidents. | Average Number of Days each Sick Officer was under Treatment. | Died. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 36 | 1·5 | 12 | 1 |

VI.—PRISONERS under TREATMENT for MENTAL DISORDERS.

| Name. | Age. | Register and Class. | Date of Arrival in the Colony. | Mental Condition on Reception. | Whether previously Insane or mentally afflicted. | Character of present Attack. | Date of first Symptoms. | Date of Admission into Hospital. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| — | 23 | 6,237, T.L. | June 1862 - | Sane - | Not known - | Dementia - | August 1862 - | February 1865. | Sent to asylum. |
| — | 50 | 7,474, P.P. | December 1863 | Sane - | Not known - | Dementia, with occasional attacks of mania. | August 1864 - | October 29, 1864. | Do. |
| — | 21 | 5,586, P.P. | April 1861 - | Sane - | Not - - | Mania - - | March 1865 - | May 6, 1865. | Do. |
| — | 45 | Expiree | April 1856 - | Sane - | Not known - | Dementia - | February 1865 | April 11, 1865. | Discharged cured. |
| — | 29 | 5,307, T.L. | November 1858 | Weak intellect. | Rather weak minded since his arrival in the Colony. | Delusions - | First noticed in May 1865. | June 2, 1865. | Do. |
| — | 25 | 6,616, C.P. | December 1862 | Sane - | Symptons occasionally. | Dementia, with occasional attacks of mania. | December 1864 | September 12, 1865. | Sent to asylum. |
| — | 37 | 7,302, R.C.P. | 1863 - - | Sane - | Not - - | Delusions - | January 1865 - | December 1865. | In hospital, under observation. |

SURGEON SUPERINTENDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT and STATISTICAL RETURNS for the Year 1865.

SIR, (Lunatic Asylum) Fremantle, January 1, 1866.

CUSTOMARY with the rules I have the honour to report upon and send you the "Returns" of the patients who have been admitted, discharged, or have died at the Lunatic Asylum, Fremantle, during the past year.

The returns show that 45 patients remained in the asylum at the close of 1864, and that during 1865 12 have been admitted, viz. nine males and three females, five have been discharged cured or relieved, two have died (both males), and that 50 now remain.

Of the nine males admitted two were free, viz. John Harris and John Storm, the former was a labourer in the Commissariat service, and an old pensioner, he was a poor man with a large family and had consequently many difficulties to contend with, dissensions at home served to give the final blow in upsetting the balance of his mind, and he wandered away into the bush quite demented. John Storm arrived in the Colony as mate of the ship "Zephyr," but a few weeks before his attack some bad news from home combined with heavy drinking on his arrival here made a raving maniac of him; three of the others admitted were expirees and had been in the Colony for a long time; three also were probation prisoners, one of them, Daniel Lockett, was Colonial born, he managed to escape from prison several times, and on one occasion eluded caption for a long time, wandering about the bush with which he was well acquainted, and suffering great privation. I attribute his dementia in great part to the harrassed life he led day and night for several months when thus wandering about without sufficient food or clothing, and always in fear of detection.

Of the three females admitted two were born in the Colony and were quite uneducated and uncivilized, the remaining one, Mary Goodall, arrived in the Colony as an emigrant a few years back, and married out here. She became suddenly maniacal on account of some difference with her husband, and committed infanticide.

Two males and three females were discharged during the year, two of the latter were still incurably insane, but having become during their stay in the asylum quiet in their demeanour, and to a certain extent industrious in their habits, their removal home was authorized by the Government on their relations promising to exercise proper supervision over them.

Two deaths occurred during the year, both from among the male patients, one from tubercular disease of the lungs, the other from softening of the brain.

No attempt at suicide has been made nor have there been any violent assaults or any outbreaks among the patients with the present supervision, a considerable part of which consists of convict orderlies; occasional quarrels will arise, but these have never during the past year been serious enough to necessitate any more restraint than seclusion for a few hours until anger and mischievous intentions had vanished.

The general health of the patients both male and female has been excellent, no epidemic has been present, and only one patient has been under any lengthened treatment for disease not connected with mental disorder; there are no doubt many influences present at the asylum conducive to good health the building is very substantial and stands by itself on an elevated site and on sandy soil, the wards are spacious and lofty, well lighted and well ventilated, and affording from the windows a good view of the sea; the supply of water is ample and of good quality, there is a large bath-room available which is regularly made use of, and there is a very large garden now being cultivated, which will probably in a few years be full of fruit and flowers. Some additional comforts might be added with advantage, especially in the women's department such as a few cheap prints, pictures, &c. The women as a rule care less about reading than the men, and always when unemployed appear more listless and vacant, the books sent down from the Establishment library are not of the sort calculated to attract or amuse the minds of the inmates of the asylum; a few pounds therefore annually laid out in trifling ornamentation, prints and picture book would add immensely to the cheerfulness of the place and the comfort of the patients.

Washing clothes for themselves, and from 400 to 500 pieces weekly for the Establishment together with needlework and various household duties constitute the women's in-door occupations, the male

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

patients have but little employment except at the time of year for digging and planting in the garden, there are no workshops in use here, and indeed would, I think, be of little profit either to the men's minds or in any other sense to Government funds, as by far the majority of them are but field labourers possessing no mechanical skill, and certainly devoid of any disposition to learn to be useful.

At the present time one wing of the Lunatic Asylum is used as an invalid depôt which contains a great many incurable cripples, and also a certain proportion of lazy vagrants who, under the pretence of sickness, declare their inability to get a living, and so get fed and clothed by the Government. The number of lunatics, however, steadily increases, and as each convict ship and each female emigrant ship invariably brings a few individuals with whom it is a mere question of time as to their entering the asylum, the building must soon be enlarged or the invalid depôt removed.

I have again great pleasure in recording my sense of the intelligent supervision exercised by the principal warder in charge, Mr. Ramsay, he is very firm and very kind.

I have, &c.,

The Hon. the Comptroller-General, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) G. L. ATTFIELD, Surgeon Superintendent.

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STATISTICAL RETURNS appended to Annual Report of Lunatic Asylum, 1865.

| | Males. | | Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Criminal. | Local. | | |
| No. of patients remaining in the asylum on 31st December 1864 | 17 | 11 | 17 | 45 |
| No. of patients admitted to asylum in 1865 - - - | 3 | 6 | 3 | 12 |
| Total - - - - | 20 | 17 | 20 | 57 |
| Discharged, cured or relieved - - - - - | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| Died - - - - - - - - | 1 | 1 | — | 2 |
| Total - - - - | 2 | 2 | 3 | 7 |
| Remaining under treatment, 31st December 1865 - - | 18 | 15 | 17 | 50 |

MALES ADMITTED.

| Class. | Register. | Names. | Age. | Ship. | Character of Disease. | Probable Cause. | Admitted. | Received into Prison. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Prob. pris. - | 7474 - | — | 45 | "Dalhousie." | Dementia - | Hereditary | Feb. 14, 1865 | 1863 |
| „ - | 5886 - | — | 40 | „ - | „ - | Privations - | Aug. 29, „ | 1861 |
| „ - | 6616 - | — | 30 | "York" - | Delusion - | „ - | Sept. 25, „ | 1862 |
| Colonial - | Free - | — | 50 | „ - | Mania - | Dissension at home. | Sept. 1, „ | Never in prison. |
| C. P. Colonial | 6482 - | — | 34 | "Norwood" | Delusion - | Drink - | Sept. 15, „ | 1862 |
| Exp. Col. - | Expiree | — | 28 | "2nd Pyrenees." | Dementia - | Sunstroke - | Oct. 22, „ | 1850 |
| „ - | „ | — | 37 | "Wm. Jardine." | „ - | „ - | Nov. 21, „ | 1852 |
| Colonial - | Free - | — | 28 | "Zephyr" barque. | Mania - | Drink - | Dec. 16, „ | Never in prison. |
| „ - | Expiree | — | 34 | "Sea Park" | „ - | „ - | Jan. 13, „ | 1853 |

MALES DISCHARGED.

| Class. | Register. | Names. | Age. | Ship. | Character of Disease. | Probable Cause. | Admitted. | Received into Prison. | Discharged. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Prob. pris. - | 7296 - | — | 32 | "Clyde" - | Delusion - | Imprisonment. | Jan. 25, 1864 | 1863, "Clyde." | Feb. 16, died. | Tubercular disease of the lungs. |
| Colonial. - | Free - | — | 34 | "Sea Park" | Mania - | Drink - | Jan. 13, 1865 | 1853, "Sea Park." | Mar. 11, died. | Softening of the brain. |
| „ - | „ - | — | 40 | "Mary" - | Semi-imbecile. | Hereditary | May 20, 1862 | 1853, "Mary." | Nov. 27, to invalid. | Discharged from Asylum to Invalid Depôt. |
| Prob. pris. - | 6616 - | — | 30 | "York" - | Delusion - | Weak mind | Sept. 25, 1865 | 1862, "York." | Dec. 28, to Ch. Estab. | Sent back to light labour at chief establishment. |

FEMALES ADMITTED.

| Class. | Rank. | Names. | Age. | Married or Not. | Character of Disease. | Date of Symptoms. | Admitted. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colonial - | Servant | — | 23 | Not - - | Semi-imbecile - | Constitutional. | Mar. 25, 1865 |
| „ - | „ | — | 24 | „ - - | „ - | „ - | Apr. 3, „ |
| „ - | „ | — | 24 | „ - - | Mania - | A few months since. | Sept. 13, „ |

FEMALES DISCHARGED.

| Class. | Rank. | Names. | Age. | Married or Not. | Character of Disease. | Date of Symptoms. | Admitted. | Discharged. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colonial - | — | — | 30 | Married - | Dementia - | End of the year 1862. | Jan. 26, 1863 | Oct. 2, 1865 | Had become quite industrious in Asylum, her husband promised to exercise due supervision. |
| „ - | — | — | 30 | „ - | „ - | „ - | Apr. 16, 1864 | May 16 „ | Still insane; kindness and proper supervision promised at her home. |
| „ - | — | — | 34 | „ - | „ - | „ - | Dec. 19, „ | Mar. 23 „ | Cured. |

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Western Australia, Clerk of Works' Office, Convict Department,
Fremantle, February 8, 1866.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward the annual returns of work performed by convict labour throughout the Colony for the year ending 31st December 1865.

The works executed and in progress in Fremantle are—

*Lunatic Asylum.*—This building, which was in progress when the last annual report was made, has been completed and is occupied by male and female lunatics, invalids, and permanent paupers.

The additions over the kitchen at the Comptroller-General's quarters have been completed.

*Workshops.*—Here a large amount of work has been prepared, not only for Fremantle, but for the Colony generally.

For Albany a light-boat and buoy have been constructed.

For Bunbury, doors and frames, windows and frames, and sundry work prepared for new bonded store, police quarters, and post office.

Champion Bay.—Windows, doors, frames, and fittings have been made for enlargements of cells and hospital.

Eastern District.—Cell doors and frames and windows and frames have been made for new cells in this district. Tram waggon made, carts made and repaired, tools made and repaired, new conical and other buoys, and a large amount of new ironwork to various buoys for the harbour-master's department. Boats have been very extensively repaired and altered for water police, harbour-master and pilot services; and a new screw with brass box has been made, 7 feet 6 inches long, 3½ inches diameter, for hay press for Rottnest. Work also has been prepared for fences to boys' school, Fremantle, the cathedral, Perth, and sundry grants enclosed for other denominations. Furniture has been made for Government House and offices, and also for several branches of the convict service.

Incidental repairs have been effected to the various buildings belonging to the Convict Department, as well as to police buildings and harbour-master's quarters, and Customs department.

Periodical painting has been executed where found necessary.

Coffins have been made for persons dying in the department at Fremantle, and also coffins have been forwarded to the out-stations for the like purpose.

Lime has been burned from stone collected near the spot, and that without expense except convict labour. This has furnished lime to Perth for the various works there, as well as at Fremantle.

A new jetty has been constructed in the south bay, Fremantle, for the purpose of watering shipping; and in connexion therewith a pump-house is in progress, which will contain two vats to hold 10 tons each, so that a ship may take 20 tons of water without any delay when this work is completed.

South Bay Jetty.—Sundry repairs have been effected to this structure.

North Fremantle Bridge.—This structure has progressed, but not as briskly as it might have done. The chain gang have been employed quarrying stone for the abutment on the south side, which is rising satisfactorily. The piles are nearly all driven, or at least so far as to allow the caps to be put on; the south portion of the upper structure has been hoisted, the joist and cradling fixed, the floor laid, and the guard railing commenced. Judging from the portion completed, there is no fear of oscillation.

A small party of convicts have been employed levelling, forming, and metalling the streets in the town, the horse hire and cartage being paid for by the Town Trust.

A party has also been employed making and grading the Fremantle end of the Clarence Road. This has entailed a large cutting and filling up of a deep hollow.

The party on the Clarence Road have metalled about five miles. This is an immense boon to parties using this line.

A party has been stationed on the Perth and Fremantle line, repairing the road and metalling about a mile, besides providing stone on the side of the road for winter use.

A party averaging about 16 men have been employed in quarrying stone at Point Resolution, on the banks of the Swan, for the works and streets in Perth.

ALBANY.—York Street has been continued, but from the heavy amount of work required to be done, and from the scarcity of men, it has progressed but slowly. This work is of considerable importance to the town, and more especially as being the commencement of the Perth road.

The Perth road has received a good deal of attention for the first 30 miles by detached parties from Albany Depôt, and other portions of this line have been kept open for traffic by three parties of men

Western Australia.

working under the direction of the police, and also three parties under the direction of warders with carts and horses. Upon the whole, this line is reported to be in a very improved state, although much remains to be done.

The buildings at Albany have been repaired and improved; repairs and painting have been performed at the lighthouses and sundry Government buildings.

Champion Bay.—The boundary wall has been completed; the warders quarters are also completed. The cell accommodation proving too contracted, an addition of eight cells is in progress.

The enlargement of the hospital was found necessary; this has been commenced, and both buildings are ready for the roofs.

The bridge over the Greenough is not completed, owing to the unwillingness of the settlers to cart the timber, which they previously promised to do.

The bridge over the Bowes is finished. A large amount of labour has been expended on the Mines Road.

Murray.—The Harvey road party has been employed clearing and draining from the bridge through the town site, enclosing the churchyard with palisade fence and clearing the ground. The glebe has also been cleared and enclosed with a three-rail fence. Sundry improvements have been made to the police station.

Drake's Brook party.—This party have cleared and formed where necessary about seven miles of road, besides bridging the gullies and putting in culverts.

Ommanney Line.—This line has been made from the Brunswick bridge to about two miles north of the Harvey bridge. This is about 14 miles of good road, and it was formerly a complete bog.

Bunbury.—The streets of the town have been considerably improved by the assistance of convict labour.

The Australind road has been extensively repaired, and the bridge over Meredith Creek raised and supported.

The Fergusson party.—This party has made considerable progress and effected great improvement.

The Blackwood party.—This party is proceeding onwards, being now about 25 miles from Bunbury. A good deal of their work is heavy and the party is small.

The Preston party.—This party has commenced to form and harden the road from Bunbury town site to the Upper Preston bridge.

Vasse.—Dunsborough road party.—The bridge over the trap ditch has been completed, and the party have cleared about seven miles of this line of road. They have also cleared through a thicket, and are draining from the Dunsborough road towards Quindalup timber station.

Warren party.—This party has progressed very well, the road being cleared to St. John's brook, distant 20 miles from the Vasse.

The accompanying return* will explain the work done; A. showing the work and number of men employed at Fremantle, with nominal value; B. the amount of work executed on roads; and C. the daily average of men employed in the several districts.

The report for the Eastern District has not arrived in time to be embodied in this report. I therefore attach a copy of Mr. Jewell's report as I received it, also the tabular statement.*

I have, &c.

The Hon. the Comptroller-General, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) James Manning, Clerk of Works.

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Tasmania.

# TASMANIA.

No. 2.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor T. Gore Browne, C.B. to the Right Honourable Edward Cardwell, M.P.

(No. 39.)

Sir, Government House, Hobarton, Tasmania, May 23, 1865.

I have the honor to inform you that in the early part of May I made my annual inspection of the different establishments at the Penal Settlement of Port Arthur.

2. The admirable system of discipline established by Mr. Boyd, the Civil Commandant, continues unaltered since my last report. The diminution of rations as a punishment for idleness, and the gift of tobacco and small payments as a reward for industry, continue to be attended with the best effect. Imprisonment in the model prison, and heavy irons, are the only other punishments resorted to, and I am happy to say that discipline has been maintained without difficulty, and attempts to escape have diminished from 30 in 1861 to 5 in 1864, and *nil* up to May 1865.

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* These returns are not printed.

3. The farms have been well managed, and have proved advantageous as giving employment for which some men are specially adapted. They have also proved very productive.

4. The expenses of the establishment have been kept as low as circumstances will permit.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. E. Cardwell, M.P. (Signed) T. GORE BROWNE,
&c. &c. &c. Governor.

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No. 3.



COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor T. GORE BROWNE, C.B. to the Right Honourable EDWARD CARDWELL, M.P.

(No. 74.)

SIR, Government House, Hobarton, Tasmania, September 20th, 1865.

I have the honor to forward Annual Reports from the Comptroller-General and the Civil Commandant at Port Arthur, which will I trust be considered perfectly satisfactory.

My Despatch No. 39, of 23rd of May, written after I had personally inspected the Settlement at Port Arthur, renders any further remark from me unnecessary.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. E. Cardwell, M.P. (Signed) T. GORE BROWNE,
&c. &c. &c. Governor.

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SIR, Comptroller-General's Office, August 18, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to forward for transmission to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State my Annual Report on the Convict Establishments in this Colony, chargeable to Imperial funds, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

1st. The office of the Comptroller-General.

2nd. The Establishment at Port Arthur.

2. The office of the Comptroller-General consists, as usual, of the Comptroller-General, one permanent and one temporary clerk, and one messenger.

3. The Prisoners Barracks and the Factory have, since the commencement of the year, been transferred to the Colony, so that Port Arthur is the sole convict establishment under my charge.

4. With regard to the Establishment at Port Arthur, I enclose the report of the Commandant, which will be found to give full information for the year ending 30th June, 1 65. At that date there were 503 male convicts, of whom 151 were chargeable to the Imperial Government, and 352 to the Colony.

The scale of money payments to the convicts has been reduced to 2*l.* 12*s.* a year as a maximum, and the system itself has conduced to the efficient working of the establishment. The proceeds of effective labour have not realised what was expected owing to the piles not having been accepted by the contractor; the matter is still unadjusted, the Colonial Government being in communication with the Company.

Only three convicts have absconded during the year, and they were recaptured. There were also on the establishment 276 paupers and 92 lunatics, two lunatics and 55 paupers being chargeable to Colonial funds. The whole establishment has been well managed and continues to reflect the greatest credit on the Commandant. In my last report I stated that the Commandant had proposed the establishment of additional guard boats, as also an out-station at Impression Bay; since then, two additional boats have been employed, but no additional station has been selected.

5. At the Prisoners' Barracks there were five convicts under sentence, and one invalid chargeable to Imperial funds.

6. At the Female Factory there were 19 women and seven children chargeable to Imperial funds.

7. At the Lunatic Asylum there were 47½ inmates chargeable to Imperial funds.

8. At the Queen's Orphan Asylum there were 140 children wholly chargeable, and 66 half chargeable, or 173 children chargeable to Imperial funds.

9. I enclose the usual Returns 1 and 2, showing the distribution of the Convict Department, also Return No. 3, showing the number chargeable upon Colonial and Imperial funds, and No. 4, giving a summary of convicts in Tasmania on the 30th June, 1865. From this summary it will be seen that the total number of male convicts has diminished by 53, and the female by 23, though this latter arises from the transfer of the Female Factory.

10. The question of expenditure will be dealt with in my report on the estimates for 1866-67.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Governor, (Signed) W. NAIRN,
&c. &c. &c. Comptroller-General.

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TASMANIA.—COMPTROLLER-GENERAL'S OFFICE - - -

No. 1.—DISTRIBUTION RETURN of CONVICT DEPARTMENT 30th JUNE 1865. - -

| STATIONS and ESTABLISHMENTS. | Convicts. | | | | | | | | | | | | | Free Men. | | | | | | | Female Convicts. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Chargeable to Imperial Funds. | | | | | | | Chargeable to Colonial Funds. | | | | | | Chargeable to Imperial Funds. | | | | Chargeable to Colonial Funds. | | | Chargeable to Imperial Funds. | | | | Chargeable to Colonial Funds. | | | | |
| | Under Sentence to Imprisonment and Hard Labour passed by Superior Courts. | Under Sentence of Penal Servitude. | On Probation for Tickets-of-Leave and Conditional Pardons. | Passholders under Sentence. | Passholders under Sentence in Hospital, Invalids and Lunatics. | Ticket-of-Leave Holders under Sentence. | Ticket-of-Leave Holders in Hospital, Invalids and Lunatics. | Under Sentence to Imprisonment and Hard Labour passed by Superior Courts. | Under Sentence of Penal Servitude. | On Probation for Tickets-of-Leave and Conditional Pardons. | Passholders under Sentence. | Passholders under Sentence in Hospital, Invalids, and Lunatics. | Ticket-of-Leave Holders under Sentence. | Under Magisterial Sentence. | Paupers and Invalids. | In Hospital. | Lunatics. | Under Magisterial Sentence. | Paupers and Invalids. | In Hospital. | Lunatics. | Under Sentence to Imprisonment and Hard Labour passed by Superior Courts. | Under Penal Servitude. | Passholders in Hospital, Invalids, and Lunatics. | Ticket-of-Leave Holders under Sentence. | Ticket-of-Leave Holders under Sentence in Hospital, Invalids, and Lunatics. | Under Sentence to Imprisonment and Hard Labour passed by Superior Courts. | Under Penal Servitude. | Ticket-of-Leave Holders under Sentence. | Ticket-of-Leave Holders under Sentence in Hospital, Invalids, and Lunatics. |
| Comptroller General's Office. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Port Arthur - - | 1 | 95 | 19 | 2 | 24 | 28 | 4 | 19 | 312 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 214 | — | 69 | 10 | 55 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Prisoners Barracks - | — | — | — | 1 | — | 4 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Cascade Factory - - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | — |
| Hospitals and Lunatic Asylum. | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 16 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Gaols - - - | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Queen's Orphan Asylum - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total - - | 1 | 95 | 19 | 3 | 28 | 34 | 5 | 19 | 312 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 215 | 2 | 85 | 10 | 55 | — | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | 4 | — | — | — |

Total Convicts supported by Government - - 533
Passholders in private service or illegally at large - 170
Ticket-of-leave holders earning their own livelihood - 67
Total males 770

5
13
Females - 18

Total males and females, 788.

TASMANIA.—CONVICT

No. 2.—RETURN showing the STRENGTH of the CONVICT
Taken from the Distribution

| DATE. | Convicts. | | | | | | | | | | | | | Free Men. | | | | | | | Female Convicts. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Chargeable to Imperial Funds. | | | | | | | Chargeable to Colonial Funds. | | | | | | Chargeable to Imperial Funds. | | | | Chargeable to Colonial Funds. | | | Chargeable to Imperial Funds. | | | | Chargeable to Colonial Funds. | | | | |
| | Under Sentence to Hard Labour passed by Superior Courts. | Under Sentence of Penal Servitude. | On Probation for Tickets-of-Leave and Conditional Pardons. | Passholders under Sentence. | Passholders under Sentence, in private service or illegally at large. | Passholders under Sentence in Hospital, Lunatics, and Invalids. | Ticket-of-Leave Holders under Sentence. | Ticket-of-Leave Holders under Sentence earning their own livelihood. | Ticket-of-Leave Holders under Sentence in Hospital, Invalids, and Lunatics. | Under Sentence to Hard Labour passed by Superior Courts. | Under Sentence to Penal Servitude. | On Probation for Tickets-of-Leave and Conditional Pardons. | Passholders under Sentence. | Passholders under Sentence in Hospital, Invalids, and Lunatics. | Ticket-of-Leave Holders under Sentence. | Ticket-of-Leave holders under Sentence in Hospital, Invalids and Lunatics. | Under Magisterial Sentence. | Paupers and Invalids. | In Hospital. | Lunatics. | Under Magisterial Sentence. | Paupers and Invalids. | In Hospital. | Lunatics. | Under Penal Servitude. | Under Sentence to Hard Labour passed by Superior Courts. | Passholders in Hospital, Invalids, and Lunatics. | Ticket-of-Leave Holders under Sentence. | Ticket-of-Leave Holders under Sentence in Hospital, Invalids, and Lunatics. | Ticket-of-Leave Holders earning their own livelihood. | Under Penal Servitude. | Under Sentence to Hard Labour passed by Superior Courts. | Ticket-of-Leave Holders earning their own livelihood. | Ticket-of-Leave Holders, in Hospital, Invalids, and Lunatics. |
| 1864. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 31st December. | 3 | 106 | 18 | 2 | 183 | 23 | 49 | 52 | 17 | 36 | 302 | 3 | — | — | — | — | 3 | 199 | 3 | 87 | 113 | 43 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | 3 | 15 | 12 | 9 | — | — |
| 1865. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30th June. | 1 | 101 | 19 | 3 | 170 | 28 | 34 | 67 | 5 | 19 | 321 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 215 | 2 | 85 | 10 | 55 | 1 | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | 4 | 13 | — | — | — | — |
| Increase - | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 5 | — | 15 | — | — | 19 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 16 | — | — | — | 12 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Decrease - | 2 | 5 | — | — | 13 | — | 15 | — | 12 | 17 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | 1 | 2 | 103 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 2 | — | 2 | 12 | 9 | — | — |

TASMANIA.—COMPTROLLER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

DISTRIBUTION RETURN OF CONVICT DEPARTMENT, 30th JUNE 1865.

| Free Women. | | | | | | | | Children. | | | | | | | |

TASMANIA.

No. 3.

ABSTRACT showing the Number of Individuals of each class at Port Arthur on the 30th June 1865 chargeable to Colonial and Imperial Funds respectively.

| Station. | Colonial Funds. | | | | Imperial Funds. | | | | Grand Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Under Sentence or Order of Probation. | Paupers and Invalids. | Lunatics. | Total Colonial. | Under Sentence or Order of Probation. | Paupers and Invalids. | Lunatics. | Total Imperial. | |
| Port Arthur - | 352 | 55 | 2 | 409 | 151 | 221 | 90 | 462 | 871 |

No. 4.

SUMMARY OF CONVICTS.

*Males.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 222 | Passholders - | Under magisterial sentence - | Maintained by Government. | 3 |
| | | In hospitals, invalids, and lunatics - | | 28 |
| | | On probation - - - | | 21 |
| | | In private service or illegally at large - | Not maintained by Government. | 170 |
| 106 | Ticket-of-leave holders - | Earning their own livelihood - | | 67 |
| | | In hospitals, invalids, and lunatics - | Maintained by Government. | 5 |
| | | Under sentence - - - | | 34 |
| 442 | Miscellaneous - | Under sentence to hard labour - | | 20 |
| | | Under sentence to penal servitude - | | 442 |
| 770 | | | | 770 |

*Females.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Passholder - - | Lunatic - - - - - | Maintained by Government. | 1 |
| 17 | Ticket-of-leave holders - | Under magisterial sentence - - | | 0 |
| | | In hospitals, invalids, and lunatics - | | 4 |
| | | Earning their own livelihood - | | 13 |
| 18 | | | | 18 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Maintained by Government, males - - - - | 533 |
| Do. females - - - - | 5 |
| Not maintained by Government, males - - - - | 237 |
| Do. females - - - - | 13 |
| Total - - | 788 |

Civil Commandant's Office, Port Arthur, Tasmania,
August 14, 1865.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to lay before you my Annual Report upon this Establishment for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

*Conduct of the Officers.*

1. It affords me much pleasure in stating, that the conduct and attention to their duties of the subordinate officers generally, have been satisfactory. 14 changes have taken place, viz.:—2 pensioned, 3 resigned, and 2 dismissed, and 7 new appointments.

2. In addition to the above, I have to notice the retirement of the two former Medical Officers by superannuation, and the appointment of successors. Certain changes have also been effected in the staff of clerks and storekeepers, by which the efficiency of these departments has been promoted at a saving of expense.

*Civil Guard.*

3. The substitution of a civil guard for the military force so long stationed on this peninsula has been found to work most satisfactorily and to provide for the perfect security of the Establishment.

*State of the Buildings.*

4. The buildings in which the convicts and the paupers are lodged, with the hospital and the officers' quarters generally, are in good and effective condition. Those in which portions of the lunatic and infirm pauper classes are accommodated, as also a few of the subordinate officers' quarters, require to be replaced as soon as practicable by new and more substantial structures. To meet the former of these wants, the erection of the new asylum, adverted to in my last report, is progressing satisfactorily, and, when completed, will afford excellent and durable accommodation for the insane. The out-offices connected with the pauper depôt, the new bath room, in the general prison, the steam apparatus for cooking, and the farm buildings referred to in my last report, as being in course of construction, have been completed.

5. A drying room in connection with the laundry has also been provided, and considerable repairs executed to the various buildings, semaphores, &c. throughout the peninsula.

6. Authority having been obtained to occupy the late Military Barracks as store rooms, they have been fitted up as such, which has enabled me to effect a complete classification of dry stores on charge, a matter of the greatest importance, and which I had previously been unable to accomplish from want of space.

*Conduct of the Prisoners.*

7. The appended return (A.) shows the nature and number of offences committed and adjudicated magisterially. The total number of offences is 186, upon an aggregate strength of 644 convicts.

8. In the former year there were 181 offences with a strength of 689. The slight increase during the past year has been chiefly under the head of "Idleness." There has been no case of actual violence, and but two of common assault. Three cases of "absconding" are recorded, these occurred in the month of July, 1864, since which time no attempt to escape has taken place. The three men were recaptured.

9. From this it will be seen that, *having regard to the date of my present Annual Report, 14th August,* more than 12 month's have elapsed without a single case of absconding taking place, a most gratifying fact, and without parallel in the history of this penal Establishment, from which many attempts to escape have been recorded annually.

10. Various causes have combined to obtain this remarkable improvement, amongst these may be mentioned the system of money payments to the prisoners on discharge, by means of which assistance many are enabled to emigrate to other Colonies. The grant of pardons to released convicts who in former times would only have received the revocable indulgence of a ticket-of-leave, or probation pass, has also tended to make the prisoners more settled. The Act of the Tasmania Parliament 27 Vict. No. 20, passed in 1863, by the provisions of which, "absconding" was declared to be a felony; and the recent stationing of two guard boats upon islands contiguous to the coast of the peninsula, have convinced the convicts in general that any attempt will be severely punished, whilst actual escape is now almost entirely hopeless.

11. From these important changes and arrangements, few I think, excepting perhaps the perfectly reckless, and desperate, will in future take to the bush for the purpose of reaching the main land.

12. As regards punishments, I am happy to be able to state, that personal correction by flogging has not been resorted to for many years past. Solitary confinement, separate treatment, imprisonment, operating against task work remissions, and, for some particular men, periods in chains, continue to be the modes of successful coercion.

*Labor.*

13. Return (C.) gives the heads of labor at which the prisoners have been actively employed.

*14. Return (D.) shows the quantities of dairy, farm, and fishery produce raised, with the value of the same at current prices; also the sum paid for labor by stipendiaries, the amount being 3,432*l.* 2*s.* 0¾*d.*

*15. Return (E.) specifies the quantity of timber, firewood, and other materials procured, and the value of the same. This branch of our industry amounts to 6,687*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*

*16. Return (F.) shows the quantity of clothing, &c. manufactured and repaired, with the value of the work 1,012*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*

17. Return (G.) exhibits the total number of each class on the 30th June 1864–5 respectively, with the treasuries to which their maintenance was chargeable.

18. Return (H.) refers to the health of the inmates.

19. A list of strangers who have visited the Establishment, with their remarks is appended; and I have also the gratification to annex copy of a minute received from His Excellency the Governor who inspected the several departments in the month of May last.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. Boyd,
Civil Commandant.

The Honourable the Comptroller-General,
&c. &c. &c.

* Not printed.

TASMANIA.

A.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of PRISONERS under DETENTION at Port Arthur, and their CONDUCT during the Year ending 30th June 1865.

| Number of Prisoners at Penal Settlement Port Arthur during the Year ending 30th June, 1865. | Detailed Statement of Cases adjudicated upon magisterially. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Offences. | Punishments. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

## B.

RETURN showing the average Strength of Prisoners, the Number allowed Money Earnings, the Number discharged with such, and the average Amount received by each during the Year ending 30th June 1865.

| Average Number of Prisoners under Detention. | | | | Total Number allowed Money Earnings. | Prisoners who have received Money on Discharge during the Year. | | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Effectives. | Invalids. | Lunatics. | Total. | | Number. | Average Amount received by each. | |
| 498 | 13 | 4 | 515 | 511 | 154 | 3*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.* | Many of these men's earnings commenced in August 1862. |

J. BOYD,
Civil Commandant.

## C.

RETURN showing the various descriptions of labour at which the Prisoners have been employed during the year ending 30th June 1865.

Bakers.
Blacksmiths.
Bookbinders.
Boat and launch builders.
Brickmakers.
Butchers.
Bricklayers.
Broom makers.
Barbers.
Bullock drivers.
Boatmen.
Carpenters.
Cooks.
Charcoal burners.
Coopers.
Clearing land.
Carting fuel.
Cemetery keeper.
Church and chapel cleaner.
Carters.
Dairymen.
Engineer.
Fitters and locksmiths.
Fencers.
Farriers.
Grass cutters.
Gardeners.
Herdsman.
Harness maker and repairer.
Labourers, agricultural.
„ general.
Lime burner.
Laying and repairing tramroads.
Laundrymen.
Lamplighters.
Lime and shell gatherers.
Masons and stonecutters.
Moulders and foundrymen.
Milkmen.
Mat makers.
Plumbers, painters, and glaziers.
Potters, making cell pans.
Plasterers.
Ploughmen.
Procuring fire wood.
„ piles.
„ logs.
„ spars.
Procuring boat and launch timbers.
Quarrying stone.
Pile drivers.
Repairing wharves, jetties, and roads.
Sawyers and saw-mill men.
Servants.
Shinglers.
Shoemakers.
Splitters.
Stakers.
Sweeps.
Salt boilers.
Stone breakers.
Scavengers.
Signalmen.
Semaphore repairer.
Tool repairer.
Tailors.
Tin-plate workers.
Writers.
Wheelwrights.
Watchmen assisting police.
Wardsmen and station cleaners.
Water carriers.

J. BOYD,
Civil Commandant.

TASMANIA.

## G.

RETURN showing the Number of Effective Prisoners, Paupers, Invalids, and Lunatics, with the Treasuries to which they were chargeable on the 30th of June 1864 and the 30th June 1865 respectively.

| Date. | Effective Prisoners Chargeable to Imperial Treasury. | Effective Prisoners Chargeable to Colonial Treasury. | Paupers and Invalids Chargeable to Imperial Treasury. | Paupers Chargeable to Colonial Treasury. | Lunatics Chargeable to Imperial Treasury. | Lunatics Chargeable to Colonial Treasury. | Total of all Classes. | Funds. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Imperial. | Colonial. |
| Strength on the 30th June 1864. | 180 | 338 | 249 | 37 | 95 | 3 | 902 | 524 | 378 |
| Strength on the 30th June 1865. | 144 | 343 | 226 | 62 | 92 | 4 | 871 | 462 | 409 |

J. BOYD,
Civil Commandant.

## H.

RETURN showing the average Number of Effective Convicts, Invalids, Paupers, and Lunatics for the Year ending 30th June 1865, the Mortality during the Period, average Age of each Class at Death, and present Number in Hospital.

| Period. | Average Number of each Class. | | | | Mortality during the Year. | | | Average Age of effective Convicts at Death. | Average Age of Paupers, Invalids, and Lunatics at Death. | Number in Hospital on 30th June 1865. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Effective Convicts under Detention. | Paupers and Invalids. | Lunatics. | Total. | Convicts under Detention. | Paupers, Invalids, and Lunatics. | Total. | | | Convicts under Detention. | Paupers, Invalids, and Lunatics. |
| From 1st July 1864 to 30th June 1865. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Totals - - | 498 | 282 | 96 | 876 | 5 | 17 | 22 | 49 | 69 | 13 | 169 |

J. BOYD,
Civil Commandant.

COPY of the ENTRIES made in the VISITORS' REGISTER, Port Arthur, from the 1st July 1864 to the 30th June 1865.

WE have visited this establishment, and bear our willing testimony to the excellence of all the arrangements.

August 2, 1864. (Signed) D'ARCY W. L. MURRAY, M.H.A.
JAMES LORD, M.H.A.
JOHN LORD, M.H.A.
DUNCAN M'PHERSON, Jun.
GEORGE O'MANT.

Having been shown through the establishment by the kindness of the Commandant, we cannot but record our great satisfaction at the order, regularity, and excellent arrangements throughout.

October 15, 1864. (Signed) THOMAS WOODHOUSE, Merchant, Melbourne.
C. W. GALLOIS, Do.
HENRY J. COX.
W. R. COOK.

We have visited this establishment, and are highly gratified with the cleanliness of the same.
(Signed) WILLM. LYON, Commander, "Southern Cross,"
For self and party of several ladies and gentlemen.

After being kindly shown through the settlement, the impression left is that the management is perfect in every respect.
November 17, 1864. (Signed) JOHN TAYLOR, 1, Leadenhall Street, London.

Having been shown through the settlement, per favour of the Commandant, I cannot but record my admiration of the arrangements throughout.
December 21, 1864. (Signed) M. W. DONALD, of Maitland, New South Wales.

I beg to express my thanks, and those of my party, to the Commandant for the pleasure afforded me by an inspection of the establishment under his charge. It seems in every respect worthy of the Colony and the effort of Christian philanthropy.
February 2, 1865. (Signed) C. H. TASMANIA.
(The Lord Bishop of Tasmania.)

I have gone over the establishment, and from all I see the discipline and management is admirable; I only hope that in justice to all these Colonies it will be retained as an Imperial establishment until the Imperial prisoners have died out or served out their full sentences.
February 2, 1865. (Signed) GIDEON S. LANG, Victoria.

I have inspected with much pleasure the arrangements at Port Arthur, and appreciate the efforts made in every department for the general good of the establishment.
(Signed) STEPHEN J. H. WRIGHT, of Adelaide, South Australia.
CRAWFORD M. MAXWELL, Chief Warder, Marine Board, Hobart.
ALFRED J. CAPE, Sydney.

I have devoted a week to the careful examination of this establishment and the whole system of management, and cannot too strongly express my admiration of the tact, firmness, and benevolence with which everything is conducted. While confinement here is made a trying and severe punishment, enough to deter the most hardened from crime, the whole system is administered with so much fairness and justice that these hundreds of desperate men submit contentedly to it. Instead of the "lash," supported by an overpowering physical force which leaves no choice between submission or death, the physical force is reduced to a minimum, and the men submit of their own will to the rules of the system; they are taught every hour to restrain their violent impulses, either to obtain by good conduct some indulgence or to escape some deprivation; they are taught a moral restraint of themselves instead of merely submitting to a physical restraint by others, a difference which must tell most favourably on all capable of improvement.
(Signed) GIDEON S. LANG, of Victoria.

After a careful inspection of the different establishments and the system of discipline carried on at Port Arthur, I have much pleasure in expressing my continued approval of all I saw.
I desire to record my thanks to the Civil Commandant for his judicious management and the zeal with which he performs his onerous duties.
May 12, 1865. (Signed) T. GORE BROWNE.

True copy.
J. BOYD,
Civil Commandant.

TASMANIA.

No 4.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor T. GORE BROWNE, C.B. to the Right Honourable EDWARD CARDWELL, M.P.

(No. 19.)

SIR, Government House, Hobarton, Tasmania, March 15, 1866.

I HAVE the honour to forward the usual Distribution Returns of Convicts for the 31st December 1865.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. E. Cardwell, M.P., &c. &c. &c. (Signed) T. GORE BROWNE, Governor.

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MEMORANDUM.

Comptroller-General's Office, February 17, 1866.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Excellency, for transmission to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, the usual returns of the number and description of convicts in Tasmania on the 31st of December 1865.

2. The return marked 4 (Summary) shows a total of 743 male convicts and 18 females.

Of the 743 males 208 were not maintained by the Government, leaving 489 under sentence, 46 in hospital as invalids and lunatics. Of the 18 women 4 were maintained by the Government and 14 were earning their own living.

3. Return marked 3 shows, in the only Imperial establishment, the number of inmates chargeable to Colonial and Imperial funds respectively on the 31st of December last.

4. At the Prisoners' Barracks there were 3 prisoners, and at the Cascade Factory 25 persons chargeable to Imperial funds.

5. At the New Norfolk Asylum there were 47 inmates.

6. At the Orphan Asylum there were 121 wholly and 66 half chargeable to Imperial funds.

W. NAIRN, Comptroller-General.

---

No. 4.

SUMMARY OF CONVICTS.

*Males.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 207 | Passholders - - | Under magisterial sentence - - | Maintained by Government. | 2 |
| | | In hospitals, invalids, and lunatics - - | | 28 |
| | | On probation - - - - | | 20 |
| | | In private service or illegally at large - | Not maintained by Government. | 157 |
| 101 | Ticket-of-leave holders | Earning their own livelihood - - | | 51 |
| | | In hospitals, invalids, and lunatics - - | Maintained by Government. | 18 |
| | | Under sentence - - - - | | 32 |
| 435 | Miscellaneous - - | Under sentence to hard labour - - | | 17 |
| | | Under sentence of penal servitude - - | | 418 |
| 743 | | | | 743 |

*Females.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Passholder - - | Lunatic - - - - - | Maintained by Government. | 1 |
| 17 | Ticket-of-leave holders | Under magisterial sentence - - - | Maintained by Government. | 3 |
| | | Earning their own livelihood - - - - | | 14 |
| 18 | | | | 18 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Maintained by Government, males - - - - | 535 |
| Do. females - - - | 4 |
| Not maintained by Government, males - - - | 208 |
| Do. females - - - | 14 |
| Total - - - - | 761 |

ABSTRACT showing the Number of Individuals of each Class at Port Arthur on the 31st December 1865, chargeable to Colonial and Imperial Funds respectively.

| Station. | Colonial Funds. | | | | Imperial Funds. | | | | Grand Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Under sentence or Order of Probation. | Paupers and Invalids. | Lunatics. | Total Colonial. | Under sentence or Order of Probation. | Paupers and Invalids. | Lunatics. | Total Imperial. | |
| Port Arthur - - | 360 | 62 | 3 | 425 | 139 | 187 | 90 | 416 | 841 |

W. NAIRN,
Comptroller-General.

## Tasmania.—Comptroller-General's Office.

### No. 1.—Distribution Return of Convict Department, 31st December 1865.

| Stations and Establishments. | Convicts. Chargeable to Imperial Funds. Under Sentence to Imprisonment and Hard Labour passed by Superior Courts. | Under Sentence of Penal Servitude. | On Probation for Ticket-of-Leave and Conditional Pardon. | Passholders under Sentence. | Passholders under Sentence in Hospital, Invalids and Lunatics. | Ticket-of-Leave Holders under Sentence. | Ticket-of-leave Holders under Sentence in Hospital, Invalids, and Lunatics. | Convicts. Chargeable to Colonial Funds. Under Sentence to Imprisonment and Hard Labour passed by Superior Courts. | Under Sentence of Penal Servitude. | On Probation for Tickets-of-Leave and Conditional Pardons. | Passholders under Sentence. | Passholders under Sentence in Hospital, Invalids and Lunatics. | Ticket-of-Leave Holders under Sentence. | Ticket-of-Leave Holders under Sentence in Hospital, Invalids and Lunatics. | Free Men. Chargeable to Imperial Funds. Under Magisterial Sentence. | Paupers and Invalids. | In Hospital. | Lunatics. | Free Men. Chargeable to Colonial Funds. Under Magisterial Sentence. | Paupers and Invalids. | In Hospital. | Lunatics. | Female Convicts Chargeable to Imperial Funds. Under Sentence to Imprisonment and Hard Labour passed by Superior Courts. | Under Penal Servitude. | Passholders in Hospital, Invalids, and Lunatics. | Ticket-of-Leave Holders under Sentence. | Ticket-of-Leave Holders under Sentence in Hospital, Invalids, and Lunatics. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Comptroller-General's Office | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Port Arthur | 1 | 83 (4 Invalids. 2 Lunatics.) | 18 | 2 | 24 | 29 | 18 | 16 | 313 (15 Invalids. 1 Lunatic.) | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 167 | — | 68 | 13 | 62 | — | 4 | — | — | — | — |
| Prisoners' Barracks (Colonial Establishments.) | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 |
| Cascade Factory (Colonial Establishments.) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Hospitals and Lunatic Asylums. (Colonial Establishments.) | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 16 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| Gaols (Colonial Establishments.) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Queen's Orphan Asylum (Colonial Establishments.) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | 1 | 89 | 18 | 2 | 28 | 32 | 18 | 16 | 329 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 167 | 4 | 84 | 13 | 62 | — | 4 | — | — | 1 | — | 3 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total Convicts supported by Government | - | 535 |
| Passholders in private service or illegally at large | - | 157 |
| Ticket-of-Leave Holders earning their own livelihood | - | 51 |
| Total Males | - | 743 |
| Females | - | 18 |
| Total Males and Females | - | 761 |

## Tasmania.—Convict

### No. 2.—Return showing the Strength of the Convict Taken from the Distribution

| Date. | Convicts. Chargeable to Imperial Funds. Under Sentence to Hard Labour passed by Superior Courts. | Under Sentence to Penal Servitude. | On Probation for Tickets-of-Leave and Conditional Pardons. | Passholders under Sentence. | Passholders under Sentence in private service, or illegally at large. | Passholders under Sentence in Hospital, Lunatics and Invalids. | Ticket-of-Leave Holders under Sentence. | Ticket of-Leave Holders under Sentence earning their own livelihood. | Ticket-of-Leave Holders under Sentence in Hospital, Invalids, and Lunatics. | Convicts. Chargeable to Colonial Funds. Under Sentence to Hard Labour passed by Superior Courts. | Under Sentence to Penal Servitude. | On Probation for Tickets-of-Leave and Conditional Pardons. | Passholders under Sentence. | Passholders under Sentence in Hospital, Lunatics, and Invalids. | Ticket-of-Leave Holders under Sentence. | Ticket-of-Leave Holders under Sentence in Hospital Invalids, and Lunatics. | Free Men. Chargeable to Imperial Funds. Under Magisterial Sentence. | Paupers and Invalids. | In Hospital. | Lunatics. | Free Men. Chargeable to Colonial Funds. Under Magisterial Sentence. | Paupers and Invalids. | In Hospital. | Lunatics. | Female Convicts. Chargeable to Imperial Funds. Under Penal Servitude. | Under Sentence to Hard Labour passed by Superior Courts. | Passholders in Hospital, Invalids, and Lunatics. | Ticket-of-Leave Holders under Sentence. | Ticket-of-Leave Holders under Sentence in Hospital, Invalids, and Lunatics. | Female Convicts. Chargeable to Colonial Funds. Under Penal Servitude. | Under Sentence to Hard Labour passed by Superior Courts. | Ticket-of-Leave Holders earning their own livelihood. | Ticket-of-Leave Holders in Hospital, |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1865. 30th June. | 1 | 101 | 19 | 3 | 170 | 28 | 34 | 67 | 5 | 19 | 321 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 215 | 2 | 85 | 10 | 55 | — | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | 13 | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 31st December. | 1 | 89 | 18 | 2 | 157 | 28 | 32 | 51 | 18 | 16 | 329 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 167 | 4 | 84 | 13 | 62 | — | 4 | — | — | 1 | — | 14 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Increase. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 13 | — | 8 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 3 | 7 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Decrease. | — | 12 | 1 | 1 | 13 | — | 2 | 16 | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 48 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

TASMANIA.—COMPTROLLER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

DISTRIBUTION RETURN OF CONVICT DEPARTMENT, 31st December 1865.

| Free Women. | | | | | | | | Children | | | | | | | |

LONDON:
Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

# ANNUAL REPORT

ON

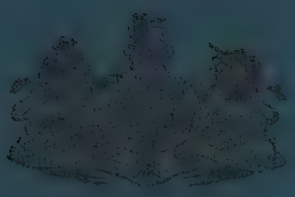
# THE CONVICT ESTABLISHMENT

AT

# GIBRALTAR

## For 1865.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty,
*February 1866.*



LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1866.

# ANNUAL REPORT

ON

# THE CONVICT ESTABLISHMENT

AT

# GIBRALTAR

## For 1865.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty,
*April* 1866.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
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FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1866.

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# GIBRALTAR.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-General Sir Richard Airey, K.C.B., to the Right Honourable Edward Cardwell, M.P.

(No. 18.)

Sir, *Gibraltar, January* 22, 1866.

I have the honour to forward herewith the Annual Reports of the Comptroller, the Chaplain, and the Medical Officer of the Convict Prison at Gibraltar. Despatch from Sir Richard Airey.

So short a period has elapsed since I assumed the Government of Gibraltar, that I have no remarks to make, further than that the prison appears to me to be in good order, and well managed.

The Report of the Medical Officer on the epidemic of cholera is interesting, but I fear throws no new light on this important subject.

I have, &c.

(Signed) Richard Airey,
Lieut.-General and Governor.

# GIBRALTAR.

# REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER.

His Excellency Lieut-General Sir Richard Airey, K.C.B., &c., Governor of Gibraltar.

Sir, *Gibraltar Prison, January* 1, 1866.

I have the honour, in conformity with the regulations, to submit for the information of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, my Annual Report on the discipline and management of the establishment under my charge for the past year, 1865. Report of the Comptroller.

In the first place I desire to bring to notice the general good conduct of the officers. Conduct of officers.

Although it was found necessary, in consequence of repeated irregularities on their part, to dismiss from the service several individuals who had become perfectly untrustworthy, the great majority have behaved remarkably well, and have given every satisfaction.

Their duties are of an arduous nature; generally speaking they are employed for a period averaging nearly fourteen hours a day, including the time spent on the public works, and on the various indoor duties and occupations in the prison before proceeding to and after returning from the works. This entails a great amount of physical exertion, and the exercise of unceasing vigilance, with considerable mental anxiety.*

In all respects they have done their duty well; and especially, I must add, during the outbreak of cholera in the autumn, their conduct under severe trial was (with only one or two exceptions) everything that could have been expected or desired.

It is my painful duty to record the death from this epidemic of two of the finest men and best officers of the prison, Acting Principal Warder George Gibbons and Warder Charles Bagnall, who in the active discharge of duty were suddenly taken ill, and succumbed after but a few hours suffering.

A very useful officer, Assistant Warder Samuel Taylor, also died towards the close of the epidemic.

## *Conduct of the Prisoners.*

On the general conduct of the prisoners I am glad to give the same favourable accounts as in my last Report. Conduct of prisoners.

The proportion per cent. of daily offences punished to the daily number of prisoners is only ·206, a ratio which, if the peculiar circumstances under which the prisoners are employed be taken into consideration, subject to temptation to traffic, by

* The proportion of officers to prisoners at Gibraltar is 5 per cent. below what is allowed at Portland, Portsmouth, and Chatham; and the great number of detached parties is altogether in excess of anything that is known on the works in England.

Report of the Comptroller.

being in some places in association with free men on the works, and confined while in prison in constant companionship with each other in the wards, where quarrelling will sometimes inevitably ensue, must be esteemed exceedingly low.

It should also be borne in mind that not only are the offences of a grave or serious nature here included, but that every, *even the slightest, irregularity*, such as an angry word or abusive epithet, is recorded; and that an act which with free men outside the walls of a prison would, if observed at all, be considered as a mere indiscretion, is here invariably noticed and as surely punished as an offence (as a breach of prison discipline), it will be apparent, doubtless, that the general character of the prisoners is really much better than could reasonably have been expected, and very much higher than what such classes of men have in their own homes been accustomed to witness.

An unusually large number of prisoners (225) has been sent home during the year for release on licence, in consequence of meritorious conduct. All these men (together with eight others, as per Return No. 1 in the Appendix,) have been sent to England in drafts as opportunities offered, under charge of a steady warder, without any military or other escort; and it affords me gratification to report that of their conduct on board during the voyage I have invariably received very favourable accounts.

The casualties by death have been very great, not in any manner to be attributed to the general condition of health having deteriorated, but simply in consequence of an outbreak of cholera, with which the prison, in common with the whole of Gibraltar, was visited in the autumn of the year.

A description of the details of this epidemic falls of course more immediately upon the Medical Officer, who, no doubt, will have referred to the subject in his Annual Report; but I feel it my duty here to mention the fact that the disease was in existence in the town and among the troops for a considerable time before it became developed at the prison, and also that it ceased at the prison several days before it disappeared from other places.

The conclusion, I think, is legitimate, that there were no predisposing causes—rather the contrary—in the locality itself, to which the prevalence or virulence of the complaint can be attributed.

I have in a former Report pointed out the improvements which had been effected in the ventilation and drainage of the prison; to this I have only to add that during the spring and summer of the past year, and long before the first case of cholera had occurred in the town, I took the precaution (having the materials at hand) further to improve these indispensable preliminaries to good health, by putting up at all the entrance doorways to the building, and at each end of the corridors,

*open iron gates*, at once giving ample security with the greatest possible amount of pure fresh air, both by day and night. Report of the Comptroller.

Timely notice having been received of the approach of the cholera from the north front gradually through the town, every precaution which the medical officer could suggest, and every step in my power that the warmest interest aided by experience could devise, were adopted, which might by any means check its progress, mitigate its violence, or at least minister to the comforts of those who might be attacked. The most stringent orders were given and repeated to the warders, carefully to watch the prisoners in order to detect the first premonitory symptoms, and at once, without waiting for any complaint, to send the man to hospital.

The diet, the clothing, bedding, and general cleanliness were everything that could be desired, and a cheerful bearing was maintained.

Notwithstanding all this, and although when the disease reached the prison it was not, to my mind, and I have had an extended and a sad experience in this place and in other lands, attended with more than its usual malignity, yet was the mortality far in excess of the rate among the civil population and with the troops in garrison. Soon the hospital ship was filled, the ordinary accommodation no longer sufficed, the least serious cases had to be bedded on the floor; and subsequently a portion of the prison itself was occupied by convalescents, to make room for the sick on board.

While some struggled hard, and a few were raised from apparent death, others sunk and died in from four to five and seven hours. I have seen in the course of an ordinary visit, while merely going round the patients in the hospital, as many as three men die in quick succession, borne away to the dead house, and their places immediately occupied by fresh admissions from the shore, again perchance to follow the same rapid course to the grave.

During all this the men bore up bravely, and nothing could exceed, if indeed it could equal, the admirable conduct of those prisoners who were employed as nurses at the hospital. The scenes these men, who were chiefly volunteers, had to undergo, were of the most trying character; and of their patience and kindness (their *enduring kindness*), courage, and cheerfulness, I cannot speak too favourably. I looked upon such conduct at the time, and the impression will never leave me, as a lively demonstration of true goodness of heart, and as the index of those higher and better feelings which spring from Him, whose grace alone could have animated and sustained these men in their self-imposed and most arduous duty,*

It was suggested to me from without, no doubt with the kindest motives, to withdraw the prisoners from the public works for a time, but I felt convinced that a step of this nature would have

* The praiseworthy conduct of these men has been brought to the favourable notice of Her Majesty's Government, by whom considerable portions of their sentences have been remitted.

Report of the Comptroller.

been followed by disastrous results. I resolved, therefore, and succeeded in the resolution, to make no difference whatever in the duties and discipline of the prison; and although it became necessary temporarily to suspend the progress of the works at the Moorish Castle, not because the men suffered there more than in any other place, but simply because, owing to the illness of so many officers, and the absence of others (though not themselves unwell, yet necessarily engaged tending their dying wives and poor suffering children), there were no warders available to take charge of the party; never at any time was discipline relaxed; and although debarred the assistance, for a portion of time, of the Deputy Comptroller's services, of several principal and other warders, and of every clerk, save one, who helped me night and day, I never found the prisoners more tractable, nor more easily managed than during the whole of this most trying period.

The duties of the medical officer, who was for a time without the aid of an assistant surgeon, were very severe. He continued day and night at work at the hospital until the epidemic had passed away.

During the whole of the time the Reverend Dr. Conway, visiting clergyman of the Church of Rome, was indefatigable in his attentions; his frequent visits to the hospital, and his kind and cheerful bearing towards the men, were conspicuous, and tended in no small degree to keep up their spirits.

At the height of the epidemic the late Governor Sir William Codrington visited the hospital, going round and saying a few kind words at the bedside of every patient.

This eminent example was not without its effect upon th mind and heart of every man of feeling, while it served to animate and cheer the sufferers themselves.

### *Employment of Prisoners.*

Employment of prisoners.

The prisoners have been employed in equal numbers on the public works in the course of construction by the Admiralty and Royal Engineers as follows:—

Royal Engineer works.

From 1st Jan. to 16th Sept. and from 17th Oct. to 31st Dec.

1. At the Moorish Castle Tank an average number of 79 men have been engaged the whole of the year, with the exception of four weeks in the autumn, when, in consequence of the numerous casualties among the warders, it became impossible to supply so many detached parties.

The work here consisted of paving, plastering, and roofing the tank, stone-cutting, pulling down and rebuilding filtering tanks, laying down pipes and surface drains, also forming slopes and removing rubbish.

Ten stone-cutters were employed for a period of three months. In this period they cut 2,675 feet of rough ashlar.

That the prisoners go through a great deal of fatigue may be computed from the fact that those employed removing rubbish have, by measurement, travelled on the barrow-runs fully 24 miles a day, viz., 12 with the barrow full, and 12 returning empty; in addition to the distance between the prison and the works, quite another 3 miles.

2. At No. 28 Pavilion (officers' quarters) on the average 38 prisoners were employed for about three weeks only, altering a kitchen. Report of the Comptroller.

3. At Moorish Castle Quarry adjacent to the tank, a party averaging 38 men a day were employed for a little over three months, supplying stone for stonecutters and for masons, and for the surface drains. From 24th April to 16th May. From 1st Jan. to 5th April.

4. At Wellington's Front 15 men were engaged for a month only, levelling and extending the breakwater. From 1st Jan. to 31st Jan.

5. Upper Road Tank (formerly called Navy Tank) 20 prisoners were employed for three months-and-a-half laying supply pipes, cutting stone, and clearing up the work. From 1st Jan. to 27th March and from 12th June to 26th June.

6. At Viney Cottage Quarry, a large party, averaging 133 daily, have been employed the whole of the year. Their work consists chiefly in mining and scarping the rock, stone cutting, removing stone, and stone-breaking. A few are employed in the smithy, in the saw-pit, and in the carpenter's shop. From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.

Thirty has been the average number of stone-cutters; and 35,464 feet of ashlar have been turned out.

The prisoners in the barrow-run here go over about 21½ miles a day.

7. At Windmill Hill Road, for 8 months of the year, a small party, averaging 10 men, has been at work repairing the road, draining, and building a wall. From 1st Jan. to 31st Aug.

8. At the Europa Flats a party of 77 men on the average were employed for five months, constructing foundations for married soldiers' quarters, squaring stone, sawing timber, and doing some smiths' and carpenters' work for the same. From 6th April to 4th Sept.

9. For a short period, nearly six weeks, a small party of 19 men were engaged on Engineers' Road, rebuilding the boundary wall and clearing the catch-water drains. This party was not continued longer in consequence of the inability to provide for the safe custody and discipline of so many small detached parties. From 23d May to 3d July.

10. At the Devil's Bowling Green another small party of 9 men were employed covering over water-pipes, and repairing the road. From 11th July to 2d August.

11. Another small party averaging 18 were employed at the South Port and at the Commissariat Stores, breaking stone, and sifting shingle for making concrete. From 2d Nov. to 31st Dec.

12. And lastly at the New Mole Battery for four months in the latter part of the year, about 67 a day were employed excavating, blasting, and pulling down the walls of an old Moorish battery and casemate. From 29th Aug. to 31st Dec.

On the Admiralty Works there have not been so many detached parties as on the Royal Engineer works. Admiralty works.

The prisoners have been employed as follows, viz.:—

13. At the Naval Yard about 62 men have been employed daily, as in former years, in the smiths', carpenters', fitters', painters', and moulders' shops, and sawpits, in the general work of the yard. From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.

Report of the Comptroller.

During the latter half of the year they have not been so much mixed up with the civilians as on former occasions.

From 4th Aug. to 31st Dec.

14. Beneath the New Mole Battery about 22 men have been daily engaged removing rubbish and the remains of the old Moorish wall as blasted by the party above, and conveying it in carts and punts to the mole head.

From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.

15. A party on the average of 35 a day has been at work at the New Mole Head, unloading and depositing stores from Europa Quarry, in extension of the mole.

From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.

16. About 21 men a day have been employed in the *punts*, and *in a row boat* (manned by prisoners), conveying stone and material for the works.

From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.

17. At Europa Quarry 199 men on the average have been employed the whole of the year blasting the rock, mining, cutting stone, loading punts with stone, and in the necessary carpentering and smiths' work required in the quarry.

Only 5 men have been cutting stone; they have in the aggregate turned out 2,640 feet of ashlar.

Stone for the extension of the New Mole to the amount of 58,731 tons has been removed from this quarry and deposited at the mole.

From 1st to 23d Jan. and from 30th April to 20th June

18. At Camp Bay, adjoining Europa Quarry, for two short periods, within a week of three months in the whole, a small party of 9 men a day was engaged rebuilding a lime kiln, and in burning lime.

From 1st Jan. to 11th April.

19. And for a little over three months in the beginning of the year a small party, of 11 men on the average, was employed at the Victualling Stores at Rosia, roofing and repairing the cooperage at that establishment.

There can be no doubt that the most profitable method of the employment of prisoners is in large masses. To divide them into many detached small parties at once necessitates a greater dispersion of the warders, a less amount of superintendence, greater risk of escapes, and additional anxiety and labour upon the officers.

The Deputy Comptroller, to whom I am indebted for the materials from which this resumè of employment is drawn up, and whose chief duty it is to superintend the labour of the prisoners, for which from long experience he is specially qualified, reports that "On all the works the prisoners have been employed "immediately under the officers of the prison. The stonecutters "and masons are working under warders who are themselves "tradesmen, and well acquainted with the work.

"The officers have rendered me every assistance during the "year, and the prisoners have been industrious and orderly, and "have given general satisfaction."

In addition to the employments on the public works, the indoor occupation of the prisoners constitute a considerable part of the training, and affords the means of carrying out the *primary* intention of the law, namely, the *punitive* element of the sentence,

at the same time that it gives opportunities for attention to their moral and religious progress.

They are made to rise daily (Sundays excepted) at half past four* o'clock. Every man has his own work allotted to him. He is made to look after himself. There is no one to wait upon him nor to help him. He must make up his own bed, stow his own hammock, wash out the ward, clean his own mess utensils, and after getting breakfast and attending prayers in chapel, he is marched out to the works at 6 o'clock.

After working continuously until 11, a short period of 20 minutes is allowed for lunch (a very light meal consisting of a piece of bread, and perhaps a portion of meat saved from his dinner of the day before), after which labour goes on again until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, by which time the prisoners are marched back to the prison.

The roll is then called, and dinners are served, for which one hour is allowed.

During this interval also all reports and complaints are investigated, and those prisoners who desire it are admitted to an interview with the Comptroller.

After dinner the prisoners are variously employed, those in the third and penal classes are put to work on the pumps and other duties of fatigue, while others *wash their own clothes*,† fetch water for their own use in the wards, get their tea, clean mess utensils, attend evening prayer, and lastly, those to whose turn it comes are assembled for instruction in school until ½ past 8 o'clock, when all retire to bed.

It is at school also, and during school hours, that the prisoners are allowed to write letters to their relatives and friends, as they become due for that indulgence, according to the class or stage to which they may have attained.

After evening prayer, and until half past 8 o'clock, the prisoners not at school are allowed to read and otherwise to employ themselves in their wards. This opportunity is taken also for cutting hair, shaving, and mending clothes, &c.

During this time also facilities are afforded for the visits of the Chaplain, the visiting clergyman of the Church of Rome, and the Presbyterian minister, to read and converse with the men should they wish to avail themselves of the opportunity.

The whole of the day, that is to say, upwards of 16 hours, is thus devoted to the industrial, moral, or religious training of the men.

---

* In winter they rise an hour later, and return to prison a quarter of an hour later than in summer.

† Every man, except the sick in hospital, is made to *wash his own clothes*, and no prisoners are detained from the Public Works for this purpose, as is the practice in the English prisons.

The enforcement of cleanliness and regularity on the dissolute and reckless characters which form an average prison population is not only essential as a means of reformation, but it may be fairly taken as a wholesome and legitimate element of punishment.

Report of the Comptroller.

### *Escapes.*

Escapes. There have been no escapes during the year. An attempt was made to break out of the cells, but the man was caught in the act, and summarily punished.

### *Assaults, Suicides, Insanity.*

Assaults, Suicides, and Insanity. None.

### *Buildings.*

Buildings. Although the body of the prison building is in a sound state, the whole of the window blinds are completely worn out, and are dropping to pieces.

The flooring in the loft requires to be completed; and iron piping is urgently required for the purpose of conveying water* to the prison from the springs at the foot of Sumper's bastion outside the line wall.

Estimates for these and other alterations and repairs, and special reports on the same, have been submitted since the month of September 1863.

### *Stores.*

Stores. All necessary stores and supplies have been received in due time and in good condition.

### *Dietary.*

Dietary. The diet of the prisoners is very good in quality; the quantity is moderate, but sufficient to keep the men in a strong and healthy condition. No milk nor butter is allowed, no puddings, nor any spirits, wine, or beer.

For the lazy and indolent a lower scale of diet is provided.

Those under punishment in the cells receive bread and water only.

### *Expenses.*

Expenses. The expenses have been, both in the aggregate and the cost per man, lower than in the preceding year, and lower also than the average of the past five years.

In general the ratio of expense per man per annum varies. Among other causes such as the difference in price of provisions, &c., accordingly as the full number of prisoners is kept complete‡ or otherwise.

In those years when there are the highest numbers of men, the cost per man is the lowest.

The cost for the past year, every item of expenditure being

---

* The chief necessity at the prison is a copious supply of fresh water

‡ There are now 355 prisoners wanting to complete.

included, such as salaries, allowances for lodging and rations to all the officers, provisions, medicines and medical comforts, fuel and light, clothing and bedding, stores, buildings and repairs, gratuities, and miscellaneous items, cost of conveyance to England of prisoners on discharge, and conveyance of new warders appointed from England, amounts to 31*l.* 6*s.* 3½*d.* per man per annum, or about 1*s.* 8*d.* a day,* an amount considerably below the cost of maintenance in the analogous establishments at home.

Report of the Comptroller.

### *Estimate of the value of Labour.*

Value of labour.

In forming an estimate of the value of the labour of the prisoners, it is necessary in the first place to cast aside that prejudice which is found to exist, more or less, against the very idea of convict labour.

There are some whose feelings are so opposed to the industrial training or employment of prisoners, that their deliberate and impartial judgment is not allowed a voice in the question. A larger experience, or a more candid consideration, would in the end bring such minds to the conclusion that common human nature after all differs but little indeed, whether it be inside or outside a prison boundary.

I know also that the authorities in charge of prisons have been suspected of a tendency to exaggerate the value of the work performed; but I am not likely to fall into either of these extremes. The fact is, hundreds of men may be *be got to work*, and to work cheerfully; and if this can be done a great object is achieved.

But very few men can be *driven*:—

If a prison warder had the inclination or endeavoured to drive his men to work he would utterly fail in his vocation.

All convict labour is compulsory labour; and no man takes to that which is compulsory, and perchance also exceedingly distasteful. Yet he *must be made to do it.*

This is perfectly feasible in general. One may force a prisoner to work in a barrow run, or to break stones, with the alternative of the black hole and bread and water†, but his work will barely be remunerative.

That, however, is a secondary though an important consideration. At all events he finds experimentally, and to his cost, that the work is *punitive*, which is really and truly the primary object of penal servitude.

There are undoubtedly prisoners of this class, but they are comparatively very few, and by far the greater number are men who have been used to work, and who do a hard day's work.

---

* Had the full numbers been kept up the cost per man for the last year would have been 27*l.* 16*s.* 7¼*d.*, or about 1*s* 6*d.* a day.

† It would not be possible to *compel* skilled mechanics, such as fitters in the engineers' factory, moulders casting machinery, smiths, carpenters, and others of that description, to do the work required.

‡ It is evident that the industry of such men as these, who are generally of a more intelligent class, must be stimulated by some other means.

Report of the Comptroller.

I am confident that I could from the prisoners select four fifths whom I would pit against any equal number of free men, upon any work required at Gibraltar, provided always that they should be employed exclusively under the directions of their own officers.

Such being my opinion, I claim, in estimating the value of their work, the right to calculate it upon the basis of the ordinary rates of wages paid by masters and builders on the spot.

I may be permitted to explain, that if an equal number of free men had been employed on the works their wages would have amounted to 24,684*l.*

If so, it cannot be considered unfair that this sum should be set down as the amount to be credited to the establishment. And if this be the case, then the prison will have not only paid its expenses, but a balance of 1,793*l.* will have accrued in its favour.

I have in a former Report, for argument sake, and for argument sake only, with the view to meet the charge made by some, though I distinctly deny its existence in my own case, of a tendency to enhance and over estimate the value of convict labour, consented to set off as a depreciation rate between the supposed value of convict labour and free labour 25 per cent. on the estimate. I am quite ready, in the same spirit and with the same proviso, to do so again; in this instance it will be found, as in other years, that the value of the labour is not very far from the expenses incurred for the entire maintenance of the establishment.

*Concluding observations.*

Concluding observations.

The only difference which has taken place in the management of the prison within the last twelve months has been the introduction of the "*mark system.*"

It is one essentially *practical*, easily understood both by warders and prisoners, and is calculated to do much good.

Mark system.

The chief difference between it and the former method is that whereas under the old rule it sometimes came to be understood by the prisoner that having done the minimum period of imprisonment prescribed for his sentence, whatever that might be, with fairly good conduct, he had a *right* to claim the remission of the remaining portion; now he is made to feel that he will have to undergo the whole of his sentence unless he can work off a portion by hard labour. In other words, if he expect to get off a single day earlier, *he must work for it.*

Not that prisoners were ever recommended for release on licence from this establishment who were not industrious. This was impossible, for no man could be brought forward in the recommendation lists who had not attained to the 1st Class; while promotion to the 1st class could never be gained except by hard work coupled with good conduct.

Still the men either could not or would not understand this principle.

With the mark system there is no misapprehension.

Report of the Comptroller.

Without entering into minute details, it may be concisely explained thus:—

A prisoner's sentence, and the period he remains in imprisonment, is not now reckoned by the time he has to serve, but by the number of marks he has to earn.

For instance, a year's imprisonment is represented by 2,190 marks, which is at the rate of 6 per diem, the lowest number assigned, and so on for any number of years.

If he perform only a fair but moderate day's work he obtains six marks. It is clear that he will have to do the whole of his sentence.

For a greater degree of industry he may obtain 7 marks a day.

And for steady hard labour, and the full performance of the allotted work, he may earn 8 marks a day.

It is evident, therefore, that it is in the prisioner's power to reduce his year to 313 or to 274 days, as the case may be, by *his own exertions.*

No remission is granted for conduct alone; that is a *sine quâ non.* It is only on condition of good conduct and strict obedience that a prisoner is allowed to earn by his *industry* any remission of a portion of his sentence.

If, therefore, his conduct is indifferent or bad, he is fined, in addition to any punishment which may be awarded at the time, a certain number of marks, according to the nature and degree of the offence, and thus he forfeits by misconduct the remission which he would otherwise have earned by his industry.

There are other minor differences, into a description of which I need not here enter,* such as the abolition of all indulgences in diet, smoking tobacco, the promotion from one class to another, and other matters connected with the interior economy of the prison, all of which are of a nature calculated to make the discipline more exact, stringent, and *deterrent,* and more efficacious in a practical sense towards the attainments of a result long desired, that a man *once released* may feel a wholesome dread of again becoming an inmate of the prison.

I have, &c.
(Signed) Harry Blair,
*Comptroller.*

Perused,—
An excellent Report.
Richard Airey,
*Governor.*

* For full information, see Appendix No. XVIII.

Report of the Comptroller.

CERTIFICATE as required by the Rules and Regulations, page 14, paragraph 46.

I certify that the rules laid down for the government of the establishment have been duly complied with, except in such cases as have been brought to the notice of his Excellency the Governor of Gibraltar.

HARRY BLAIR.
*Comptroller.*

## APPENDIX.

Report of the Comptroller.

### I.—Number and Disposal of Convicts, 1865.

| | |
|---|---|
| In custody, 1st January 1865 | 884 |
| Received during 1865 | 7 |
| | 891 |
| Disposed of during 1865 | 346 |
| In custody, 31st December 1865 | 545 |
| Average daily number of convicts | 731 |
| Highest number in prison | 884 |
| Lowest number | 545 |

*Where received from.*

| | |
|---|---|
| England | — |
| Ireland | — |
| Gibraltar | 7 |
| | 7 |

*How disposed of.*

| | To England. | To Ireland. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sent home to be discharged, pardoned | — | — | — |
| „ „ on licence | 255 | — | 255 |
| „ „ on medical grounds | — | — | — |
| Sent home as invalids | 4 | — | 4 |
| „ for subsequent transfer to Western Australia | 1 | — | 1 |
| „ to undergo a surgical operation | 1 | — | 1 |
| „ for consideration | 2 | — | 2 |
| | 263 | — | 263 |
| Died | | | 62 |
| Discharged on the spot* | | | 20 |
| Handed over to the civil power | | | 1 |
| | Total | | 346 |

* One pardoned by his Excellency the Governor
Three whose sentences had expired } Spaniards, convicted at Gibraltar.
And sixteen others who were provided with a passage to England.

Report of the Comptroller.

## II.—Sentences.

| Prisoners received during 1865. | | | | Prisoners in custody, 31st December 1865. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Transportation:— | | | | Transportation | | | |
| 10 years | | — | | 7 years | | — | |
| 14 „ | | — | | 10 „ | | — | |
| 15 „ | | — | | 14 „ | | — | |
| Life | | — | | 15 „ | | 1 | |
| | | | | Life | | 1 | |
| Total Transportation | | | — | Total Transportation | | | 2 |
| Penal Servitude: | Sentenced prior to 1st July 1857. | Sentenced subsequently. | | Penal Servitude: | Sentenced prior to 1st July 1857. | Sentenced subsequently. | |
| Under 4 years | — | 6 | | Under 4 years | — | 5 | |
| 4 years and upwards | — | — | | 4 years and upwards | — | 25 | |
| 6 „ „ | — | — | | 6 „ „ | — | 376 | |
| 8 „ „ | — | — | | 8 „ „ | — | 50 | |
| 10 „ „ | — | — | | 10 „ „ | 1 | 30 | |
| 15 „ „ | — | — | | 15 „ „ | 1 | 38 | |
| Life | — | 1 | | Life | — | 17 | |
| | — | 7 | | | 2 | 541 | |
| Total Penal Servitude | | | 7 | Total Penal Servitude | | | 543 |
| Total | | | 7 | Total | | | 545 |

## III.—Time elapsed since the Conviction of all the Prisoners in Custody on the 31st December 1865.

| Penal Servitude. | Prisoners. | Transportation. | Prisoners. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 years | 66 | 10 years | 1 |
| 5 „ | 67 | 9 „ | — |
| 4 „ | 117 | 8 „ | 1 |
| 3 „ | 124 | 7 „ | — |
| 2 „ | 159 | 6 „ | — |
| 1 „ | 6 | 5 „ | — |
| Less | 4 | 4 „ | — |
| | | 3 „ | — |
| | | 2 „ | — |
| | | 1 „ | — |
| | | Less | — |
| Total | 543 | Total | 2 |
| | | Add Penal Servitude | 543 |
| | | Total | 545 |

IV.—Ages of the Prisoners in Custody on the 31st December 1865.

| | Number. | |
|---|---|---|
| Under 17 years - - - - | — | |
| „ 30 „ - - - | 263 | 545 |
| „ 45 „ - - - | 243 | |
| Higher Ages - - - - - | 39 | |

V.—Religion of the Prisoners.

| | Number. | |
|---|---|---|
| Protestants - - - - - | 361 | |
| Presbyterians - - - - - | 39 | 545 |
| Roman Catholics - - - - | 141 | |
| Jews - - - - - | 4 | |

VI.—Prison Reports and Punishments.

| Number of Reports. | Reports Dismissed. | Admonitions. | Punishments. | Number of Persons Punished. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | No. of Men Punished. | No. of Men not Punished. | Total No. of Prisoners in the Year. | Average No. of Offences Punished Daily. | Average Daily No. of Prisoners. | Proportion per Cent. of Daily Offences Punished to Daily No. of Prisoners. |
| 560 | 2 | 6 | 552 | 206 | 685 | 891 | 1·51 | 731 | ·206 |

| | Number of Men. | Number of Punishments. |
|---|---|---|
| Punished once - - | 109 | 109 |
| twice - - | 33 | 66 |
| thrice - - | 16 | 48 |
| 4 times - - | 14 | 56 |
| 5 times - - | 11 | 55 |
| 6 times - - | 8 | 48 |
| 7 times - - | 2 | 14 |
| 8 times - - | 2 | 16 |
| 9 times - - | 3 | 27 |
| upwards - - | 8 | 113 |
| Total - - - | 206 | 552 |

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VII.—Description of Prison Offences.

| | Number. |
|---|---|
| Assaulting officers | — |
| Conduct—1. Highly insubordinate | 3 |
| 2. Insolent or disobedient | 6 |
| 3. Disrespectful or disorderly | 201 |
| Striking or quarrelling with other prisoners | 111 |
| Idleness or refusal to work | 91 |
| Malingering | 9 |
| Escapes or Attempts to escape | 1 |
| Possession of prohibited articles | 49 |
| Theft | 13 |
| Destroying prison property | 31 |
| Trafficking | 10 |
| Vexatious complaints | 6 |
| Trifling irregularities not classed | 21 |
| Total | 552 |

VIII.—Classification of the Prisoners in Custody on the 31st December 1865.

| Transportation. | | Penal Servitude. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2d Class | 1 | 4th Stage | 1 |
| Penal Class | 1 | 3rd „ | 41 |
| | | 2nd „ | 281 |
| | | 1st Class | 94 |
| | | 2nd „ | 75 |
| | | 3rd „ | 29 |
| | | Probation Class, new rules | 8 |
| | | Penal Class | 14 |
| | | | 543 |
| | | Transportation | 2 |
| | 5 | Total | 545 |

IX.—Crimes for which the Prisoners remaining in Custody on 31st December 1865 were Sentenced.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Offences against the person :— | | |
| Murder | 5 | |
| Manslaughter | 9 | |
| Assault with intent to kill | 5 | |
| Robbery with violence | 28 | |
| Rape | 19 | |
| Cutting and wounding | 19 | |
| Unnatural crime | 9 | |
| Bigamy | — | |
| Highway robbery | 4 | |
| | | 98 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2. Offences against property with violence :— | | |
| Burglary - - - - - | 42 | |
| Breaking buildings - - - | 65 | |
| | | 107 |
| 3. Offences against property without violence :— | | |
| Larceny - - - - - | 180 | |
| Sheep stealing - - - - | 3 | |
| Horse and cattle stealing - - - | 6 | |
| Receiving stolen goods - - - | 10 | |
| Stealing post letters - - - | — | |
| Breach of trust, fraud, and embezzlement - | 6 | |
| Theft or robbery - - - - | 24 | |
| | | 229 |
| 4. Malicious offences against property :— | | |
| Arson - - - - - | 46 | |
| Killing cattle - - - - | 1 | |
| | | 47 |
| 5. Forgery and offences against the currency :— | | |
| Coining and uttering - - - | 16 | |
| Forgery „ - - - | 20 | |
| | | 36 |
| 6. Military offences :— | | |
| Desertion - - - - - | 3 | |
| Mutiny and insubordination - - | 15 | |
| | | 18 |
| 7. All other offences :— | | |
| Felonies, not classed above - - | — | |
| Poaching - - - - - | 6 | |
| Endeavouring to extort - - - | 1 | |
| Being at large before the expiration of sentence - - - - | 3 | |
| | | 10 |
| Total - - - - | | 545 |

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RECAPITULATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Class 1. | Offences against the Person - - - - | 98 |
| 2. | Ditto against Property with violence - - - | 107 |
| 3. | Ditto against Property without violence - - - | 229 |
| 4. | Malicious Offences against Property - - - | 47 |
| 5. | Forgery and Offences against the Currency - - | 36 |
| 6. | Military Offences - - - - - - | 18 |
| 7. | All other Offences - - - - - - | 10 |

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## X.—Time Table.

| | Summer. | | | | Winter. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | From | To | Hours. | Min. | From | To | Hours. | Min. |
| Prisoners rise, wash, clean cells, muster, &c. | A. M. 4.30 | A.M. 5.5 | — | 35 | A. M. 5.25 | A. M. 6.0 | — | 35 |
| Breakfast | 5.5 | 5.35 | — | 30 | 6.0 | 6.30 | — | 30 |
| Prayers and proceeding to and from chapel | 5.35 | 6.0 | — | 25 | 6.30 | 6.55 | — | 25 |
| Labour, including parades, also time for rest and lunch on the works | 6.0 | P. M. 3.0 | 9 | — | 6.55 | P. M. 3.15 | 8 | 20 |
| Dinner, including muster | P.M. 3.0 | 4.0 | 1 | — | P.M. 3.15 | 4.0 | — | 45 |
| Cleaning, &c. on returning from work, washing clothes | 4.0 | 5.25 | 1 | 25 | 4.0 | 5.25 | 1 | 25 |
| Evening prayer | 5·25 | 5.50 | — | 25 | 5.25 | 5.50 | — | 25 |
| School by divisions | 5.50 | 8.30 | 2 | 40 | 5.50 | 8.30 | 2 | 40 |
| Tea, including muster | 5.50 | 6.20 | — | 30 | 5.50 | 6.20 | — | 30 |
| Hair cutting, shaving, reading, lock-up, muster, &c. till bed-time | 6.20 | 8.30 | 2 | 10 | 6.20 | 8.30 | 2 | 10 |
| Bed | 8·30 | A. M. 4.30 | 8 | — | 8·30 | A. M. 5.25 | 8 | 55 |
| Total | — | — | 24 | — | — | — | 24 | — |

### Abstract.

| | Summer. | Winter. |
|---|---|---|
| | H. M. | H. M. |
| Time for Labour | 9 0 | 8 20 |
| Time for Meals | 2 0 | 1 45 |
| Prayers | 0 50 | 0 50 |
| In-door Occupations | 4 10 | 4 10 |
| Bed | 8 0 | 8 55 |
| Total | 24 0 | 24 0 |

## XI.—Time assigned for Schooling.

No prisoners are kept off the public works for the purpose of attending school.

They attend school by divisions, in the evening after the work is over, from 5.30 to 8.30, except on Saturday and Sunday.

## XII.—Dietary.

Table 1.—Full Diet for Men at *Hard Work*.

| Day of Week. | Bread. | Fresh Meat. | Salt Meat. | Potatoes. | Soup. | Cocoa. | Tea. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | lbs. | oz. | oz. | lbs. | Pints. | Pints. | Pints. |
| Sunday | 1¼ | 6 | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Monday | 1¼ | – | 5 | – | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Tuesday | 1¼ | 6 | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Wednesday | 1¼ | 6 | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Thursday | 1¼ | 6 | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Friday | 1¼ | – | 5 | – | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Saturday | 1¼ | 6 | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Total in the Week | 8¾ | 30 | 10 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 7 |

Table 2.—Ordinary Diet for Men not at Hard Work, and for Idlers.

| Day of Week. | Bread. | Fresh Meat. | Salt Meat. | Potatoes. | Soup. | Cocoa. | Tea. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | lbs. | oz. | oz. | lbs. | Pints. | Pints. | Pints. |
| Sunday | 1 | 4 | – | ½ | ½ | ½ | ½ |
| Monday | 1 | – | 3 | – | ½ | ½ | ½ |
| Tuesday | 1 | 4 | – | ½ | ½ | ½ | ½ |
| Wednesday | 1 | 4 | – | ½ | ½ | ½ | ½ |
| Thursday | 1 | 4 | – | ½ | ½ | ½ | ½ |
| Friday | 1 | – | 3 | – | ½ | ½ | ½ |
| Saturday | 1 | 4 | – | ½ | ½ | ½ | ½ |
| Total in the Week | 7 | 20 | 6 | 2½ | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |

Table 3.—Punishment Diet.

One pound of bread per diem, and a sufficient quantity of water.

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## XIII.—Occupations of the Prisoners.

| | Daily Average Number of Men during the Year. |
|---|---|
| Royal Engineer Works | 302·6 |
| Admiralty Works | 306·6 |
| Colonial Works | — |
| Works on Prison buildings | 10· |
| *Occupations within the Prison | 73·2 |
| School | — |
| †Detained in Prison | 12·5 |
| Hospital | 14·9 |
| Invalids | — |
| ‡Casual sick | 7·2 |
| Punishment cells | 4· |
| Total | 731 |

* Tailors, shoemakers, cooks, cleaners, boatmen, nurses, &c.

† This is accounted for by the prisoners being kept in prison during four rainy days; prisoners kept in for embarkation; and Hebrews on the Sabbaths and other festivals.

‡ Casual sick here means the number of prisoners who from some slight ailment were kept in for treatment for the day, only not so ill as to be admitted as regular patients in hospital, and not so well as to be fit for labour on the works.

The number going over in the morning to see the doctor, what is in the Regulations called the "Complaining Sick," amounts to many hundreds in the year, or on an average of about eight a day.

## XIV.—Stores.

*Stores received during* 1865.

| Description. | When received. | When applied for. | By what Officer. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Provisions | May 2 | May 1864 | Commissariat. |
| Ditto | Dec. 21 | May 1865 | Ditto. |
| Clothing, Bedding, and other Stores | April, May, June, August | Nov. 1864 | Ditto. |
| Stationery | March | Nov. 1864 | Comptroller. |

*Stores applied for during* 1865.

| Description. | Date of Application. | If received, insert Date in this Column. | By what Officer. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Provisions | May | Dec. 21, (in part.) | Commissariat. |
| Clothing, Bedding, and other Stores | Nov. | — | Ditto. |

XV.—Names and Particulars of Officers removed, and of new Officers received.

| Name. | Rank. | Cause of Removal. | If dismissed, state reason. | Date of having entered the Establishment. | Date of Removal. | Length of Service in the Establishment. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Yrs. | Mos. |
| John Lacey - | Assistant Warder. | Dismissal - | Drunkenness, and absence without leave. | 27 Oct. 1863 | 21 Mar. | 1 | 4 |
| R. W. Campion - | Principal Warder. | Retirement to Pension. | - - - | 1 Oct. 1842 | 3 April | 22 | 6 |
| C. L. Jackaman - | Assistant Warder. | do. - | - - - | 28 Apr. 1863 | 3 April | 1 | 10 |
| John Carthrue - | do. - | Struck off the Strength. | Absconded - | 9 Nov. 1861 | 10 April | 3 | 5 |
| M. B. Richardson | do. - | Death - | - - - | 24 Sept. 1856 | 9 June | 8 | 8 |
| John W. Scott - | do. - | Resignation | - - - | 8 Aug. 1863 | 30 June | 1 | 10 |
| William Smith - | do. - | Dismissal - | Asleep on duty, quitting the Prison without leave, and insolence to his superior officer. | 31 May 1865 | 3 July | — | 1 |
| William Parr - | do. - | Resignation | - - - | 16 Dec. 1862 | 13 July | 2 | 7 |
| Alexander Taylor | do. - | do. - | - - - | 1 Nov. 1860 | 19 July | 4 | 8 |
| Richard J. Priest | Dispenser | do. - Services dispensed with. | - - - | 1 Jan. 1864 | 18 Aug. | 1 | 7 |
| W. H. Farrington | Assistant Surgeon. | Resignation | - - - | 14 Mar. 1863 | 21 Aug. | 2 | 5 |
| George Cussell - | Assistant Warder. | Dismissal - | Drunkenness, and absence without leave. | 1 Feb. 1862 | 6 Sept. | 3 | 7 |
| William Ashworth | do. - | do. - | Absence from duty, disobedience of orders, and drunkenness. | 25 Nov. 1862 | 6 Sept. | 2 | 10 |
| George Gibbons - | Acting Principal Warder. | Death - | - - - | 7 May 1855 | 9 Sept. | 10 | 4 |
| John Dempster - | Assistant Warder. | Resignation | - - - | 6 May 1862 | 12 Sept. | 3 | 4 |
| Charles Bagnall - | Warder | Death - | - - - | 21 May 1855 | 17 Sept. | 10 | 4 |
| Charles T. Brown | Assistant Warder. | Services dispensed with. | Drunk and riotous in the streets, and absence without leave. | 21 Sept. 1865 | 29 Sept. | — | — |
| William Palmer - | do. - | Resignation (Ill health). | - - - | 15 Feb. 1862 | 23 Oct. | 3 | 8 |
| Samuel Taylor - | do. - | Death - | - - - | 7 Apr. 1858 | 19 Oct. | 7 | 6 |
| Nehemiah Hill - | Warder | Retirement to Pension. | - - - | 16 Aug. 1855 | 11 Nov. | 10 | 3 |
| John Warne - | Principal Warder. | do. - | - - - | 9 Apr. 1845 | 2 Dec. | 20 | 8 |

NAMES and PARTICULARS of new OFFICERS RECEIVED during the Year.

| Name. | Rank. | From whence. | Date of Appointment. |
|---|---|---|---|
| William Gallaugher | Assistant Warder | Gibraltar | 1 April. |
| William Smith | ,, | ,, | 1 May. |
| William Stevens | ,, | ,, | 10 June |
| William H. Campion | ,, | ,, | 19 July. |
| John Romero | ,, | ,, | 8 August. |
| William Sealey | ,, | England | 1 September. |
| Walter Chippendale | Assistant Surgeon | ,, | 8 September. |
| Jesse Backshall | Assistant Warder | ,, | 10 September. |
| A. J. Sanders | Dispenser | ,, | 15 September. |
| Charles T. Brown | Assistant Warder | Gibraltar | 21 September. |
| William P. Watkins | ,, | England | 23 September. |
| Edward T. Vincer | ,, | ,, | 13 October. |
| William Lee | ,, | ,, | 12 December. |
| John Saunders | ,, | ,, | 19 October. |

## XVI.—NET EXPENSES of the ESTABLISHMENT at GIBRALTAR.

(Following the Order of the Parliamentary Estimate, but stating the actual Expenditure of the Year.)

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Salaries | 7,724 | 1 | 5 |
| Allowances in lieu of rations and quarters | 2,704 | 14 | 7 |
| Provisions and transport of provisions | 7,839 | 11 | 0 |
| Medicines and medical comforts | 206 | 14 | 8 |
| Fuel and light | 532 | 0 | 8 |
| Clothing and bedding | 1,228 | 8 | 2 |
| Stores, buildings, and repairs | 576 | 0 | 5 |
| Gratuities to convicts | 290 | 15 | 7 |
| Miscellaneous | 154 | 18 | 8 |
| Gratuities to officers superintending the labour of prisoners | 609 | 9 | 6 |
| Escort of prisoners | 948 | 6 | 0 |
| Conveyance to the colony of new warders | 76 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 22,891 | 0 | 8 |

Or per man per annum £31 6*s.* 3½*d.*

## XVII.—Estimate of the Value of Labour.

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Estimate of the Value of Labour performed by the Prisoners on the Public Works, from 1st January to 31st December, and the Time occupied therein.

| Trade or occupation. | Time actually employed. | | Value per Diem. * | | Amount. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Hours. | Days. | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Carpenters and Coopers | 27,464 | 3,433 | 4 | 2 | 715 | 4 | 2 |
| Sawyers | 12,256 | 1,532 | 4 | 2 | 319 | 3 | 4 |
| Painters and Plumbers | 11,232 | 1,404 | 4 | 2 | 292 | 10 | 0 |
| Smiths and Moulders | 54,840 | 6,855 | 4 | 2 | 1,428 | 2 | 6 |
| Fitters | 19,832 | 2,479 | 4 | 2 | 516 | 9 | 2 |
| Miners | 200,368 | 25,046 | 3 | 5½ | 4,330 | 17 | 5 |
| Stonecutters | 104,712 | 13,089 | 4 | 2 | 2,726 | 17 | 6 |
| Masons and Plasterers | 32,752 | 4,094 | 3 | 5½ | 707 | 18 | 5 |
| File cutters | 1,240 | 155 | 4 | 2 | 32 | 5 | 10 |
| Tinmen | 184 | 23 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 15 | 10 |
| Lime Burners | 1,392 | 174 | 2 | 7¼ | 22 | 13 | 1½ |
| Turners | 2,352 | 294 | 4 | 2 | 61 | 5 | 0 |
| Shoemakers, Tailors, and Sailmakers | 12,856 | 1,607 | 4 | 2 | 334 | 15 | 10 |
| Boatmen and Labourers | 1,013,016 | 1,26,637 | 2 | 1 | 13,191 | 7 | 1 |
| Total | | | | | 24,684 | 5 | 2½ |

*Note.*—The value of labour performed inside the prison is not included.

* These rates of wages have been obtained from builders and contractors on the spot.

## XVIII.
## GENERAL RULES FOR PRISONERS.

### The Mark System.

### Regulations (No. 1.)

1. The time which every prisoner, under sentence of penal servitude, must henceforth pass in prison will be represented by a certain number of marks, which he must earn by actual labour performed before he can be discharged.

2. No remission will be granted for conduct. It is only on condition of good conduct and strict obedience that prisoners are allowed to earn, *by their industry*, a remission of a portion of their sentences.

3. If, therefore, their conduct is indifferent, or bad, they will be liable to be fined a certain number of marks, according to the nature and degree of the offence, and will thus forfeit by misconduct the remission they may have earned by their industry.

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4. The scale of marks is,—

8 marks per diem for steady hard labour, and the fully performance of their allotted task.

7 marks per diem for a less degree of industry.

6 marks per diem for a fair but moderate day's work.

5. No remission is granted for the period passed in separate confinement, which is fixed at nine months ; a prisoner's marks are therefore to be calculated at the rate of six per diem, as commencing nine months from the date of conviction, and any forfeiture of time incurred in separate confinement is to be added to his marks at the rate of six for every day forfeited ; but if he is detained through no fault of his own in a separate prison above nine months from date of sentence he will be credited with eight marks per diem for the days he is so detained.

6. If by his industry on public works the prisoner gains eight marks per diem, and does not forfeit any for misconduct, he earns the full remission of one-fourth allowed by the Secretary of State.

7. To make the scale of marks applicable to all prisoners, whether now in prison or hereafter sentenced, the Secretary of State has approved—

1st. The scale of remission to every prisoner received on to the public works after 12th July 1864, as well as to those prisoners who were received before that date into public works' prisons under sentence of three, four, or five years penal servitude, is to be one-fourth of their period on public works.

2nd. Prisoners received on public works previous to 12th July 1864, sentenced to six years and less than 15, are allowed remissions of one-fourth of their whole sentences.

3rd. Prisoners received on public works, previous to 12th July 1864, and sentenced to 15 years and upwards, one-third of their whole sentences.

4th. Prisoners under sentence of penal servitude for life, received on public works, prior to 12th July 1864, are to be brought forward as heretofore when they have served 12 years from date of conviction, but it is clearly and distinctly to be understood that although no recommendation for release is to be made until after 12 years, no right of release is to be conceded, nor is the expectation to be held out that it will be granted.

5th. No expectation of release from prison can be held out to prisoners sentenced to penal servitude for life after 12th July 1864 ; every case must be taken on its own merits.

8. When a prisoner is sentenced to forfeiture of time a number of marks equal to the number of days forfeited, multiplied by six, is to be added to the whole number of marks he has to earn ; as he can by industry earn eight, he may thereby gain a remission of one-fourth of such forfeiture.

9. When a prisoner is sentenced to be degraded for a certain time to a lower class, he must remain therein until he has earned the full number of marks for that time, viz., the whole number of days multiplied by eight ; such number of marks is not, however, to be added to the original number he has to earn for remission, but it represents the number of marks he must earn before he can return to his original class, unless the sentence specifies the contrary.

10. On Sunday, marks must be allotted for conduct alone on that day.

11. Any prisoner reported for idleness or misconduct at school will be liable, in addition to any other punishment, to be fined a number of marks proportionate to his offence.

12. Prisoners who, by their inattention, do not profit by the instruction given them, and are found unable to read and write on emerging from the 3rd class, will forfeit their gratuity, which cannot be restored to them until they can do so.

No prisoner is to be promoted to the 1st class until he can read and write, except in special cases, which must be reported to the Governor of the Colony.

The power of the comptroller to fine prisoners for remission is limited to the equivalent in marks of their present power of forfeiture of time, and according to a scale approved of by the Governor of the Colony.

Re-convicted men will be placed in the same scale of remissions as other prisoners, and if their conduct is meritorious their cases will be submitted for favourable consideration at the same period as other prisoners, but they will be more severely dealt with than other prisoners if they misconduct themselves.

Prisoners who by their misconduct forfeit the whole of their remission will be liable to be kept in separate confinement during the last six months of their sentence.

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### The Mark System, (No. 2.)

Regulations for classification to be adopted for all prisoners received into the public works' prisons on and after the 12th July 1864.

1. All stages and classes as now existing are to be prospectively abolished for all prisoners hereafter received into public works' prisons.

2. A prisoner during the term of his imprisonment will be required to pass through the following classes, viz.,—

| | |
|---|---|
| Probation Class, 1 year during which he must earn on public works 720 marks. | Minimum period with good conduct and industry. |
| 3d Class, 1 year, during which he must earn on public works 2,920 marks. | |
| 2d Class, 1 year, during which he must earn 2,920 marks. | |

After which he will be eligible for promotion to the 1st Class.

3. Every prisoner is thus required to remain in the probation class for a minimum period of one year, reckoned from the date of conviction, of which nine months will be passed in separate confinement.

4. If his conduct and industry are good he will then be promoted to the 3rd Class, and so on to the 2nd, remaining in each a minimum period of 1 year.

5. A prisoner detained in separate confinement for misconduct cannot be promoted to the 3rd Class until 3 months after he has become eligible for removal to public works.

6. The remainder of term of his imprisonment will be spent on the 1st Class, unless he is promoted to the special class or degraded to any lower class.

7. These classes will be kept quite separate from each other in the prisons.

8. A prisoner in the probation class will be subjected while undergoing separate confinement to the special rules and regulations approved of for the separate prisons. On removal to public works he will continue in the probation class until he has completed 12 months, reckoning from the date of conviction, with good conduct.

9. A prisoner in this class on the public works will be allowed no

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gratuity, nor to receive visits, nor to receive nor write letters, except one letter on reception.

10. If his conduct and industry are either bad or indifferent, either in separate confinement or after his removal to public works, he will be detained in the probation class until he has earned an additional number of marks to that allotted to the period to be passed in probation.

11. A prisoner in the 3rd Class will be allowed,—

1st. To receive a gratuity of 12*s.*, being at the rate of 1*s.* per month for 12 months, to be earned by marks during the time spent in this class, and if his conduct shows that he deserves it.

2d. To receive a visit of 30 minutes' duration once in six months, at such time as the comptroller approves, care being taken that the stipulated number is not exceeded. He may both receive and write a letter once in six months, provided his conduct *in that class* has been good for at least two previous consecutive months.

12. A prisoner in the 2nd Class will be allowed,—

1st. To receive a visit of 30 minutes' duration, and both to receive and write a letter once in four months.

2nd. To receive a gratuity of 18*s.*, calculated at 1*s.* 6*d.* per month for 12 months, to be earned by marks during the time spent in this class, and if his conduct shows that he deserves it.

3rd. To be allowed 2 oz. of additional bread.

13. A prisoner in the first class will be allowed,—

1st. To receive a visit of 40 minutes' duration, and both to receive and write a letter once in three months.

2nd. To receive a gratuity of 30*s.*, being at the rate of 2*s.* 6*d.* per month for 12 months, to be earned by marks until he has earned 3*l.* altogether.

3rd. To be eligible, if his conduct and industry are good, and if special circumstances should render it desirable, to be recommended on discharge for a further gratuity not exceeding 3*l.*

4th. To be allowed 2 oz. of additional bread, and baked instead of boiled meat on two days in the week.

14. A prisoner in the special class will be eligible to be recommended for an extra remission not exceeding one week.

15. The prisoners will receive such exercise on Sundays as may be recommended by the medical officer, and according to the weather and the season of the year.

16. The different classes will be distinguished by stripes to be worn on the right arm.

17. All prisoners will wear a badge on the sleeve, which will denote the sentence, the register number, the number of marks he has to earn, which number will include fines for misconduct, and the number of months which have elapsed since the prisoner has been reported for misconduct.

For practical purposes in calculating the gratuities the following scale may be adopted.

In the 3rd class 20 marks are equal to 1*d.*
In the 2nd „ „ „ 1½*d.*
In the 1st „ „ „ 2½*d.*

Prisoners sentenced to cross irons, or to wear the particoloured dress while under such punishment, are to be placed in the probation class, after which they will return to their original class, unless the sentence specifies to the contrary.

Prisoners in the light labour class are to be credited only with six or

Report of the Comptroller.

seven marks, according to their character and industry, unless specially otherwise ordered.

Prisoners sentenced to separate confinement or penal class, or while undergoing second probation, are to be credited only with six marks per diem during that period.

Prisoners returned to public works from second probation in separate confinement will go through the classes in the same way as prisoners first received from separate confinement.

Prisoners in hospital are to be credited with only six marks a day, except by special recommendation.

The record of marks is to be kept by the infirmary warder, and submitted to the medical officer, who will make such recommendation as he sees fit to the Comptroller.

## CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Chaplain's Report.

To his Excellency Lieut.-General Sir RICHARD AIREY, K.C.B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, &c.

*Her Majesty's Convict Prison, Gibraltar,*
*Chaplain's Department, January* 9, 1866.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit to your Excellency, for the information of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, a report of the religious and educational state of this establishment.

The sacred services appointed by rule to be observed on the Lord's Day, and on all the other days of the week, have been attended to, and in addition to these one or two sermons, or addresses, of an expository and practical character, have usually been delivered in the chapel of the prison, and also in the hospital, with a view to promote a state of conscience and of conduct amongst the men placed under my spiritual care in harmony with the facts, promises, and principles of the Gospel of peace and righteousness. I am the more anxious in regard to this, because in all my intercourse with them, and in all my endeavours to do them good, I have invariably found that this is the surest way of inspiring them with a feeling of true self-regard, together with sincere and earnest desires and endeavours, on their own part, so to use the means provided for their benefit, as that they may be enabled, by the Grace of God their Saviour, to resist the temptations and to avoid the evils by which, in times past, they were led so far astray; and to lead a new life "in all godliness and honesty."

Other means of usefulness have been employed throughout the year in connection with my personal interviews with men who for various reasons I have desired to see, or who from time to time requested to have an interview with me, in relation to matters on which they wished to obtain my counsel and advice, and also during my daily visits to prisoners undergoing punishment in the cells for offences committed in the prison or on the public works. The weekly Bible class has likewise been conducted under my direction by Mr. Godfrey, the Principal Schoolmaster, and the wards of the prison have, during an early hour of the evening, been frequently visited by that intelligent and zealous agent, who, in addition to his duties connected with the school, has been employed by me, with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, to perform many of the duties belonging to the office of Scripture reader.

These private duties and services have been performed under circumstances of much discouragement, especially that of the

visitation of the wards; this arises not only from the evil disposition of some of the prisoners, but, as was stated in a former report, are inseparable from an establishment in which the inmates, although widely differing from each other in age and criminality, and also in their mental and moral condition, are placed in a state of constant association. From this cause especially the good seed sown is often prevented from taking root in hearts that would otherwise receive and retain it. Chaplain's Report.

The measure of success which has attended these and other endeavours to promote amongst the prisoners that "knowledge of the Lord" which "giveth life," as well as that true fear of God which leads men to depart from evil, is known to Him alone whose eye perceives the secret things of the heart, and by whom only the actions of men are justly weighed. Judging, however, as in such a case we are by the highest authority permitted to do, from those fruits and results which have fallen under my own observation, and also from the evidence which has been reported to me during the past year by the diligent and faithful teachers who act under me in this department, I doubt not but that those plans and efforts to prevent evil and to do good, which have been employed, have been productive of as much benefit as could reasonably be expected. The great truths of the Gospel have been seen and felt in their true light by persons who previously had no just conception of them; there has been a growing attention to the means of educational advancement amongst the prisoners generally; an increasing desire expressed to enter upon a new and better course of life and conduct, in relation to God and man; a deeper conviction felt that the way of transgressors is hard as well as wicked; while a healthier and more hopeful tone of feeling that they will be wiser and better men in future life than they have been aforetime, is, I am happy to state, increasing amongst them. Divine service is in many instances attended by the prisoners, not merely as a duty forced upon them by human authority, but from an enlightened sense of obligation to God, as is seen in their earnest and devout attention to every part of the service. The celebration of Holy Communion has been attended by between 20 and 30 of the prisoners, and when it is considered that by approaching the Lord's Table these men expose themselves to the sneers and scoffs of the profane and ungodly, with whom they are associated, this conduct on their part is no mean proof of a sincere and strong desire "to lead a new life, following "the Commandments of God, and walking from henceforth in "His Holy ways."

The difficulties and hindrances placed in the way of such men by some of their companions are so great, and the dread of them is so keenly felt, as to deter others from pursuing, as they would otherwise gladly do, the same good course in this important matter. It is in their heart to do so, but they are afraid to act in accordance with their own convictions; in proof of which I may here state, that only a few days ago, one man of this class

Chaplain's Report.

told me, with tears in his eyes, that he had kept away on a late occasion from the Table of the Lord, and thus neglected what he felt to be his duty, solely on this account. It is a further proof of advancement in a right direction that throughout the entire year the behaviour of the men on the Public Works, as well as elsewhere, has been unusually quiet and orderly, and that the offences committed against the necessarily strict disciplinary rules and regulations under which they are placed have been so few and so light.

My intercourse with the sick in the hospital during the past year has been very satisfactory and encouraging. In few instances have I observed anything like a feeling of indifference, while in very many I have seen unmistakable proofs of attention and gratitude; and I have reason to know that in the case of some the counsel administered, and the impressions made upon them, during a season of sickness, have issued in an enduring change for the better in their purposes and conduct. At the celebration of Divine service those prisoners employed in the performance of various duties connected with the sick are usually all present, and it affords me great gratification to add that they appear justly to appreciate the importance of the privilege thus afforded them. Between the 4th of September and the 22nd of October, the epidemic cholera, which at that time, under a most virulent form, spread its ravages amongst all classes in this city and garrison, fell heavily upon this establishment. In addition to between fifty and sixty of the prisoners, three of the warders, two of their wives, and also the wife of Mr. Scullard, one of the officers of this department, became its prey. In almost every one of these cases death followed the attack with awful suddennesss, a very few hours only intervening between them, and as many as four or five of its victims were sometimes buried on the same day. Under these circumstances it will easily be conceived that there was but little time to administer to the sufferers, individually, spiritual advice and consolation; but I did what I could, by daily prayer and exhortation, to discharge the duties of my sacred calling during that season of heavy and sore affliction, and I trust that by the blessing of God these endeavours were not made in vain. Sad and distressing as was this visitation in itself, yet through Divine mercy it, no doubt, was the means of promoting a thoughtful and serious spirit amongst the prisoners. By being thus brought as it were face to face with death, and to feel as they had never felt before, that there was but a step between them and the grave, their consciences were powerfully acted upon, and painful regrets felt and expressed for their past crimes and offences, the good effects of which are still seen in the spirit and behaviour of several of them, as is shown in some of the following statements, which, in justice to the men themselves, as well as to strengthen the views which I have expressed in regard to their religious state, I have extracted from a few amongst the numerous outward letters I have had occasion to read during the last twelve months, and now venture to lay them before your Excellency.

Chaplain's Report.

Extract from a letter to a brother:—

"I am glad to hear that my brother George is following the trade, and I can promise you that I shall pursue a steady course in future. If I am spared to return again I hope I shall be both wiser and better, therefore you can make yourselves quite easy about me; and when the time comes do your best to secure me employment, and I shall do my best to keep it, for depend upon it I have had enough of this, and shall do nothing that will bring me into such a place again."

Extract from a letter to parents:—

"Give my love to my brother William; I could have hoped to have heard a different character to the one you sent of him. I am very much grieved to think that he is going on in the disgraceful manner you state, which if he do not drop it in time in the end it may lead to something worse. My dear brother, I wish you to think upon and view my position in its proper light, and say what has drink brought me to? Would I for one moment have to write letters from Gibraltar to day but for the accursed drink? I wish you to reflect in time ere it may be too late. If I have spoken too freely it is because as a brother I love and respect you, and, therefore, I hope a few words in season you will not take amiss of me, as I know we do many a bad action when the drink is in us that in our sober moments as men we would be and are ashamed of."

Extract from a letter to a father:—

"Though my silence has been of so long duration, it is not the want of affection which has been the cause, but owing to the manner in which my past life has been spent. I could not for shame address you, yet with the words of the prodigal may I make bold to address you, "Father, I have sinned against Heaven and before thee, and am no more worthy to be called thy son," and like him, I trust to meet with a meeting of forgiveness, and I trust that my future life may make some amends for the many injuries I have done to God, to you, and myself and society. I trust I may also be forgiven by my brother and sisters, and by them be received as a true and penitent brother."

Extract of a letter to parents:—

"If it be the will of the Lord to spare us, I hope we shall be together again in the course of three or four months' time, and it gives me great comfort to think that I can come home with a clear conscience, although I have been suffering now above four years for the crime as I never committed, which all people in that village know; but, thanks be to God, it was all for the good of my poor soul, and I hope by the Lord's blessing it will be the means of making me evermore to lead a more steady and sober life, and if it is the will of the Lord to restore me to come back home to you again, I hope I shall be able to give you a more comfortable home than what you have had for these last five years. So, my dear father and mother, I hope you will cheer up your spirits; for you shall never be in want of a good home as long as the Lord will give me strength to labour for you."

Chaplain's Report.

Extract from a letter to a mother:—

"We all endure either more or less the cares and troubles of this world, and I for a long time have partaken of its bitterness; yet there is a hope, yea, a hope that moves me, beyond the grave, and fills my heart with unspeakable joy; this is a treasure which I have sought through my Saviour carefully with a penitent heart, and God has given it to me. I have many temptations where I am, but I will serve my God. Oh! mother, what a happy thing is true religion in the heart of a poor sinner like me; thanks be to God that stopped me in my wicked career, and has given me time to repent of my past sins, and has not cut me off in them. Take comfort then, mother, by these words, and be not unhappy about me, and when I come home I will strive to make you happy."

Extract of a letter to a wife:—

"I am thankful to acknowledge the goodness of our merciful God and Father in still continuing to me the enjoyment of that excellent health which he has been pleased to vouchsafe to me since we parted, and upon reviewing the whole course of that period I cannot fail to be impressed with a sense of gratitude for the many mercies of which I have been constantly the unworthy recipient at His all bountiful hands. God has not only shown me that "the way of transgressors is hard," but has given me to see my own deep sinfulness and need of a Saviour, and although He has taught me this in a prison, He has, I trust, blessed me with that liberty wherewith Christ maketh his people free; and oh! devoutly do I pray that now, in the prospect of being again restored to the world, and subject to all its allurements and its temptations, I may have grace given to stand fast in that liberty, that I be not again entangled in the yoke of bondage. It is comparatively easy to be virtuous in the absence of temptations, but the time of trial is about to come, when I know that I shall be required to exercise unceasing vigilance in order that I may hold fast the profession of my faith without wavering."

Extract from a letter to a friend:—

"As the time of my liberation from prison is drawing near, I take the liberty of writing to you to ask the favour of your counsel and advice as to my future means of obtaining an honest livelihood. I am anxious to procure employment in my own trade when I get my discharge, and if you will be so kind as to render me some assistance in the way of finding me an employer you will confer on me a lasting obligation. My experience here has thoroughly opened my eyes to the folly and wickedness of my former mode of life, and I have determined, by God's help, to turn over a new leaf, and to live by honest industry. I thank God it is not too late to mend, and my future aim will be to repair the effect of the past, trusting in God to guide me."

Extract from a letter to a mother:—

"Although circumstances did not permit me to be present on that melancholy occasion when my dear father departed this life that I might condole with you, and at the same time endea-

vour to sooth your sorrow at the loss of that dear one, yet, notwithstanding my present position, I can and do enter into the trials and difficulties which will necessarily devolve upon you. However, dear mother, bear with them until my return, and then I trust all will go well, because I am resolved, God enabling me to do so, that I shall never by any act of mine recall to your mind the painful past, but, to the contrary, I shall willingly endeavour by industry and obedience to your will, strive to supply that vacancy which is deeply felt at home." Chaplain's Report.

Extract from a letter to a sister:—

"I beg of you to banish from your mind all thoughts of me and my future prospects, for I am not deserving of even a sister's consideration and regard. I am preserving all the letters which I have received from you since father's decease, intending to keep them as tokens of your love to me, even in a prison. The joyful day is fast approaching when, if nothing happens, I shall leave this my present abode of punishment and suffering for the shores of old England. But I do not think I shall remain in it any longer than I can help, for though my native land, I do not think there is a single individual in it that would employ me without a character, therefore, I purpose to embark for some foreign clime, where, by strenuous exertions in an honest calling, I may to a certain extent retrieve the past."

Extract from a letter to a mother:—

"Death at present has a broad avenue, but thanks be to God for His providential care, for I earnestly cherish a strong hope of being restored to my own family again. However, you must keep up your heart,—you must not despair,—by hearing of such dangerous circumstances, of seeing me return. But above all you will have the gratification of seeing entirely a new character moulded within me, should God in His mercy spare me to return."

Extract from a letter to a mother:—

"What strange visions of hopeless misery have crossed my mind since you last wrote to me; it makes my hand tremble whilst I recount these few lines to you. I could write till midnight, and even then leave half my sorrowful tale untold. No pen can express the bitterness of my thoughts when I think of bygone days; but my heart swells with gratitude to the Great Overruler of all things for sparing my life in this time of plague. Your imagination can but faintly and feebly picture the scenes through which I have passed since I last saw you. The remembrance of my fall is burnt into my soul, and it will never come out."

Extract from a letter to parents:—

"My dear father and mother,—I most bitterly repent of my past conduct towards you, but as I cannot undo the past I look with hopes to the future, and I pray to God that He will give me strength to return to you like the poor prodigal,

Chaplain's Report.

a wiser and better man than when you last saw me. I know I have caused you great trouble and anxiety of mind, but you must forgive me for all my past misdeeds as I am still your unhappy son."

Extract from a letter to a mother:—

"There has been a very bad disease here, and has taken a great many of my poor companions away at a very short notice. Young men in health and strength have been taken away at a few hours' notice, but it has pleased the Lord to afford me the opportunity of thanking Him for bringing me through it with very slight symptoms of it; and it has pleased God in His mercy and goodness to abate it. Dear mother, you need not fear for my future course of conduct, as I am quite tired of the life I have been leading, but I thank God that I can see my folly now, and I hope, with the help of God, it is not too late yet. I wish I could have seen this before, it would have saved me a great deal of trouble in this world."

Extract from a letter to a father:—

"Time is now passing away, and ere long I hope to see you all again in as good health I hope as when I left you, though si long years have intervened, — years of sorrow and sadness to me,—but which have brought with them many a lesson that ought to leave me a better and happier man, and I assure you that how I can best turn to account the experience of this season of trial and discipline occupies now my first care."

I could easily supply many extracts of a similar kind, but deeming this to be unnecessary, I will only add that I have the best reason for believing that those which I have quoted present an honest expression of the thoughts and feelings of the writers, and were not simulated for the purpose of attempting to impose upon me, as all the prisoners well know that I take no part in recommendatory representations having for their object the mitigation or remission of the punishment they have brought upon themselves.

### *School and Books in the Wards.*

The entire body of the prisoners is formed into five divisions, in order that each prisoner may attend school once a week, and be instructed from fifty minutes past five until fifteen minutes past eight o'clock in the evening. Each of these divisions is so subdivided in the school as to give a suitable number of learners to each teacher. During the earlier periods of the year the average number attending nightly amounted to 170, but as latterly a considerable diminution has taken place in the number of the prisoners, the average attendance has been reduced to 110. My own visitations of the school, as well as the reports received by me from the schoolmasters, enable me to state that there is a decided improvement in the behaviour of the men while receiving instruction, and that their conduct during the closing months of the past year has been exemplary, so that anything like sullenness or unwillingness to learn has entirely disappeared. Taking into

consideration the antecedents of many amongst them, and the age of others, together with the fact that each prisoner is at school for not more at the utmost than two hours and a half in the same week, any great advancement in learning cannot reasonably be expected; but it is satisfactory to know that, with the exception of a few men far advanced in life, or whose sight or hearing is defective, very few, indeed, leave this establishment who have not succeeded in learning to read and write tolerably well. At the close of the year, when the entire number of prisoners amounted to only 567, of that number 347 could read, and 211 could write well, while there were only 13, and these either Spaniards or old men, who could neither read nor write; 175 were well up, and 283 had made satisfactory progress, in arithmetic, and only 20 were altogether ignorant of it. For further information I beg respectfully to refer your Excellency to the schoolmasters' returns appended to this Report. Chaplain's Report.

I have here to repeat, what I stated in my report for the year 1864, that the schoolmasters have to perform their respective duties under many difficulties, not the least of which arises from the very inconvenient accommodation which the chapel affords for the due arrangement of the classes, and the satisfactory use of a part of the school apparatus; and I regret to have to add, that in its present state it is even less suited for the higher purposes of public worship.

Those rules in the new regulations relating to the "mark" system, which provide that any prisoner reported for idleness or misconduct at school shall be liable, in addition to any other punishment, to be fined a number of "marks" proportionate to his offence, and that convicts who, by their inattention, do not profit by the instruction given them, or who are found unable to read and write on emerging from the third class, will forfeit their gratuity, "and that no one is to be promoted to the first class "until he can read and write, except in special cases," cannot fail to be of great practical utility, as they supply new and strong motives to attention and industry on the part of the men during their attendance at school, which all will feel and understand.

The school is not the only place in which the means are afforded for mental improvement, inasmuch as, besides the library books, each ward is supplied permanently, for the purpose of promoting self-instruction, with a small number of grammars, spelling books, slates, and arithmetical publications, as well as with Gleig's History of England, Cornwall's Geography, Johnson's Dictionary, Hughes' Class Books, together with a weekly supply of double monthly parts of "Leisure Hour," "Sunday at Home," and other useful serials. These latter publications, after having been used in this way, are afterwards bound in half-yearly volumes, and make a very useful addition to the library.

These arrangements have proved of much practical utility, the books are eagerly sought for and read by the prisoners, so that even when the tables are cleared away and the lights extinguished

Chaplain's Report.

in the ward, the prisoners may be seen in many instances gathered round the outer gas lamp over the gate, which throws a partial light into the ward, either reading or listening to what is read until bed time.

Attention continues to be bestowed upon congregational music by a choir consisting exclusively of prisoners, under the direction of Messrs. Scullard and Unsworth, who are most attentive to this branch of instruction. By means of this arrangement improvement continues to be made in chanting the canticles, as well as in singing the anthems, psalms, and hymns in use at public worship.

A supply of "Hymns, Ancient and Modern," has been thankfully received, and will no doubt prove of much advantage.

*Library.*

There are in the library, which has been frequently inspected throughout the year, and very minutely so within the last few days, 643 volumes, of which 133 are nearly new. These books, which are of a varied and useful character, are renewed weekly to each prisoner applying for them, and are on the whole well and carefully read, seldom or never exhibiting signs of wilful damage. It is earnestly hoped that during the present year a further supply will be sent.

I have much pleasure in testifying that the diligence with which the schoolmasters performed the various duties assigned them during the past year, of which a daily record is kept for my inspection, has been such as to entitle them to my highest commendation, and it is only just to add that during the prevalence of the cholera, at which period Mr. Godfrey was absent on leave, and Mr. Scullard was called to endure a most severe domestic affliction, Messrs. M'Dona and Unsworth rendered valuable assistance to me in the visitation of the sick, and at the interment of the dead.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. Alder, D.D., Canon of Gibraltar, Chaplain.

# APPENDIX.

Chaplain's Report.

## Schoolmaster's Returns

31st December 1865.

State of Education at the present time.

| — | Read. | Write. |
|---|---|---|
| Well - - - - | 350 | 211 |
| Fairly - - - - | 149 | 283 |
| Imperfectly - - - - | 55 | 59 |
| Neither - - - - | 13 | 14 |
| Total - - | 567 | 567 |

### Letters.

Number of letters written by the prisoners to their friends in 1865 - - - - - - - - 1,698

Number of letters received by the prisoners from their friends - - - - - - - - 1,340

### Books.

| | |
|---|---|
| New volumes added during the present year - - - | 133 |
| Worn out during the present year - - - - - | 25 |
| Reference books not lent out - - - - - - | 4 |
| Number of volumes now in circulation - - - - | 643 |
| Average number of volumes in circulation per week - - | 250 |

(Signed) Augustus Godfrey,
Schoolmaster.

## MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

To his Excellency Sir R. AIREY, K.C.B.,
Governor.

Medical Officer's Report.

Sir, *Gibraltar Prison, January* 10, 1866.

Amount of sickness.

The year which has just passed would have been a wholly uneventful one, in a medical point of view, as far as the prisoners are concerned, and would have furnished me with very little matter for my annual Report, but for the terrible epidemic of cholera, with which we were visited in the autumn; with this sad exception, it would have been distinguished for the extreme good health of the men, and an entire absence of those serious accidents on the works which I had to deplore last year. Now, on the contrary, I have to note the past year as the most fatal one since the opening of the prison here, embracing as it does a period of trial and mortality such as I pray we may never be called upon to witness again.

I think it will thus be better for me to divide my Report into two parts, and remark, first, upon the general state of the health of the prisoners during the former part of the year, and, secondly, during the period of the epidemic.

Diseases treated in hospital.

The daily average number of prisoners in hospital is again very small,—smaller even than last year. No cases of dysentery or fever have occurred; ophthalmia, in the form of granular lids, has only occurred in 12 cases, all, with one exception, in the early part of the year, thus presenting a most favourable contrast to some former years, when it prevailed so extensively amongst the prisoners. Sycosis too has not spread this year, having been kept in check by the continued separation of the diseased men.

My anticipations with regard to the future state of health of the newly arrived prisoners in my former Report have I regret to say been fully verified, the large number of 16 cases of phthisis have been treated in hospital, and 13 of these were prisoners of this draft, as were also two out of the four invalids whom I had to send to England.

The other affections of the chest, pneumonia, and pleurisy, and bronchitis, have not occurred so frequently this year, but still were serious, and in two instances fatal. Boils have occurred much less frequently, and now that a pad, which I have recommended for use when kneeling to scrub, is to be supplied to the prisoners, I hope that much fewer men will be kept from their work by this hitherto too prevalent ailment.

A most interesting case of tetanus was also treated, whether idiopathic or caused by a slight injury to a toe, or the presence of a tape worm, it was difficult to decide. The man made an excellent recovery.

Small-pox occurred in one case, but fortunately did not spread amongst the other prisoners. Doubtless, the infection was brought in by some of the warders, as small-pox prevailed for some time in the neighbourhood of the prison, amongst the civil population, and spread in several instances to the warders' families. Medical Officer's Report.

No case of feigned insanity or other disease occurred, which was remarkable and unusual.

Two accidents only at all severe were admitted from the works, one a case of fractured scapula, and the other of a broken rib; both did well. Accidents.

Sixty-two deaths occurred in the year; of these, 58 were during the period of the epidemic, and will be more properly described when I come to the second part of my Report; the remaining four represent very fairly our ordinary annual mortality. Deaths.

The first was a case of necrosis of the right temporal bone, following on long standing disease of the ear, contracted when serving as a soldier in the Crimea; this gave rise at last to abscess on the surface of the brain, and caused death after a very short illness.

The second was a case of phthisis in one of the last received prisoners from England (he had been here only four months). The progress of his case was very rapid. This man, with several others who came with him, should never have been sent out here.

The third was a case of pneumonia in a healthy young man, accompanied by typhoid symptoms, and also symptoms of disease of the blood, which thus rapidly proved fatal.

The fourth death occurred in an old man from pneumonia, leading on to gangrene of an extensive portion of the lung, which was previously the seat of old standing tubercular disease.

Four invalids were removed to England in the year, one suffering from progressive blindness, and three from phthisis. Two of these, as I have previously remarked, were men of the last draft from England, and one indeed never left the hospital during the whole of his stay at Gibraltar, having been brought to hospital direct from the transport ship. Invalids.

One man suffering from ascites, with probably malignant disease of the liver, was removed to England, with these invalids, as he had become due for release on licence; but he died shortly after his arrival in England.

I also recommended one man for removal to Millbank prison, to enable him to have an operation for rectovesical fistula performed, and which the want of proper means and appliances at my disposal here prevented my undertaking.

The daily average number of casual sick is rather higher this year,—1,538, as also the proportion per cent.,—210, but this is fully explained by the great sickness during the epidemic. Casual sick.

I append, as before, the table of diseases classified according to the Registrar-General's returns. Classification of diseases.

Seven new prisoners only were received in the year, all from the local gaol, of various ages and states of health, two or three being but little fitted for hard work. New prisoners.

Medical Officer's Report.

Thus much I have to remark on our general state for the past year. I would now, in the second place, describe the effects of the visitation of cholera.

Visitation of Cholera.

Twice before has the prison suffered from an epidemic of cholera. In 1855, when 24 cases occurred, of which 10, or 42 per cent., were fatal, about 3 per cent. of the prisoners in custody being attacked; and in 1860, when there were also 24 cases, of which 13, or 54 per cent., were fatal, about 4 per cent. of the prisoners being attacked.

This outbreak was preceded by much general sickness amongst the prisoners, the premonitory diarrhœa prevailing extensively. The drains were then in a very bad state, and the ventilation of the prison itself not so good as now. Both these defects have since been remedied, and I have had occasion in my former Reports to notice how the general health of the prisoners has in consequence been improving from year to year. This year the good state of the general health of the men was most marked, there had been an entire absence of fever and dysentery, and of the ordinary summer diarrhœa, so that while taking all proper precautions, and watching the men carefully, I was congratulating myself upon the probability of our escaping unscathed; suddenly and without any warning, the cholera burst in upon us, and did not take its departure (which was also quite as sudden) till it had worked sad havoc, and numbered more victims in proportion to our numbers, and in a much shorter period of time, than amongst any other body of men on the rock. The daily average number of sick in hospital during the month of August, the period immediately preceding the outbreak, was only 8·61, or 1·19 per cent., while from September 6th to October 21st, the period during which, with two or three lulls, of longer or shorter duration, the epidemic raged amongst us, the daily average number in hospital was 28·47, or 4·29 per cent., the highest number in one day being 51. The extreme suddenness of its onset and departure, and the comparatively short time it lasted, accounts for the little disturbance caused to the general statistics of the year, which thus, uncorrected, give but little idea of the sickness at this time. The much greater severity of this epidemic is shown by the fact that 79 cases of cholera occurred, of which 54, or 68 per cent., were fatal. Two fifths of these cases were fatal eight hours from the time of seizure, several living only five hours. Three-fifths died within twelve hours. 35 per cent. of the fatal cases occurred in old and weakly men, and 11 per cent. of the prisoners in custody at the time of the outbreak were attacked. These cases appeared to be pretty evenly distributed over the upper and lower floor of the prison; while with regard to the works, the parties working close to the sea furnished more cases than those working in more elevated parts of the rock, but then the number so employed was also greater.

The water drank by the men was obtained from Jumper's well, the same source as the troops were supplied from. Great care was taken to watch the men, and send them to hospital when

Medical Officer's Report.

the first symptoms of diarrhœa showed themselves. The drains were constantly flushed, and an abundance of disinfectants used. The bathing in the sea was also stopped, and all punishments in the dark cells suspended. Potatoes were discontinued, and rice issued in lieu, and salt pork and pea-soup were also discontinued, and fresh meat only issued daily instead.

It had been a frequent remark of my predecessor that men who had been confined here for long periods succumbed readily to disease, and that their power of resisting disease diminished in inverse ratio to the length of their stay. I have appended an interesting table (No. 8), showing how much grounds there are for for such an opinion, which I also shared with him. Thus, while 50 per cent. of the cases which occurred in the men who had been here from four to six years were fatal, only 25 per cent. of the cases amongst the men of the last draft were fatal.

Various reasons at once suggest themselves to account for the greater virulence of the cholera amongst prisoners than amongst other classes of society, in the depressing nature of their confinement, the irregular lives the majority of them have formerly led, and the intense longing to be away and at home. Depression of spirits, if I may judge from the panic prevalent amongst the prisoners at the time, is a far greater predisposer to an attack of cholera than the much talked of premonitory diarrhœa (which is frequently absent). This depression of spirits was particularly marked in the elderly men, and those who had nearly completed their sentence; they dreaded so greatly a seizure, lest they should never be able to reach home and see their friends again. And after many deaths had occurred, that dread of a hospital, so often seen in their station in life, prevented some men applying for aid till it was too late to be of any service to them, and thus undoubtedly added to the mortality.

The weather during the whole time the epidemic prevailed in the prison was most trying, close and very oppressive; a hot damp wind with high thermometer (75°), not varying more than 2° in the 24 hours; the barometer also was very high. Two dry thunderstorms also occurred, and were in each instance followed by an increase in the number of cases.

The points particularly noteworthy in this epidemic were the intense virulence of the poison, the extreme prostration and collapse so rapidly induced, and the urgent dyspnœa which aggravated sufferings already beyond endurance.

Another great truth was sadly verified, viz., the necessity of especial hospitals for cholera patients. The extreme danger which patients suffering from other maladies, or recovering from attacks of cholera, incur by the presence in their midst of those suffering from the disease itself, is shown by the fact that no less than four relapses or second attacks occurred to men in hospital already convalescent, and all proved fatal. These deaths in all human probability would have been prevented could I have moved the men away from the focus of disease as soon as ever they were on the road to recovery. The hospital too became much over-

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crowded, and the poison was thus much intensified. I trust if ever we should be visited by another epidemic these preventible deaths may be avoided by some separate building being set apart, to which convalescents may be removed as soon as the attack passes off. One of the upper halls in the prison was used as a sick ward for men (Table 9) who had slight attacks of diarrhœa, and whom I did not consider it prudent to send on the works, but wished to keep close at hand under constant observation till it passed off, having only room for the most serious cases in hospital.

The danger also of the attendants on the sick is shown also by the fact that three of my prisoner nurses, all fine healthy men, were attacked, and two died, while several of the others suffered from oft-repeated diarrhœa. The noble and praiseworthy conduct of the survivors I have already represented, through your Excellency, to the Secretary of State, who, by his kind remission, so well earned, of part of their sentences, has made me confident that I shall have no difficulty in finding able successors should so sad an occasion ever occur again to require their freely volunteered services.

The foregoing cases represent the intensity of the poison; it also affected others in a milder degree, producing severe choleraic diarrhœa of which 71 cases were admitted to hospital during this period, and 3, or 4·22 per cent, proved fatal. These three men gradually sank after some days of suffering.

As the epidemic was ceasing, about 14 cases of most intractable passive diarrhœa came under observation. They were not at all amenable to treatment; one case proved fatal from exhaustion, and the others recovered, rather than were cured by any means which I could employ, remaining extremely debilitated, and requiring much watchful care for some time afterwards. During this same period about 1,530 cases of diarrhœa were treated amongst the casual sick.

In the month of June there was also a strange and apparently causeless sudden outbreak of diarrhœa in the prison. About fifty prisoners altogether were affected; some very severely. They came from all parts of the prison and the works; thus showing that no particular site or occupation had anything to do with their illness, and I sought in vain to find a cause for the outbreak. It only lasted five days, and no further diarrhœa was observed till the epidemic appeared.

It is worthy of remark, that though the cholera poison was present on the Rock from the middle of July and from the middle of August, with some intensity, daily increasing, the prison was not visited till 6th September. It suggests itself to me that possibly this may be explained by the situation of the prison, at either end of which run the main drains of the neighbourhood, opening into the sea immediately in front of the building. It is a well-known fact that the excreta of cholera patients are extremely dangerous, and are the means by which the poison of cholera is generally distributed; and no case of

cholera occurred amongst us until after the immediate neighbourhood had been some time infected, and the excreta of the patients had passed into these drains. The other prisons on the rock, which are exempt from these evils by their situation, entirely escaped. Medical Officer's Report.

This concludes all I have to report on matters which affected the prisoners. I would only add, that additional improvements have been effected in the ventilation of the prison, by placing open ironwork doors at each entrance, allowing a greater circulation of air during the day and at all hours during the hot season; and further, that no change has been made in the prison dietary during the year. State of prison. Dietary.

The health of the officers during the past year has been satisfactory on the whole. Living, as they are obliged to do, in the absence of Government quarters, scattered in various directions amongst the inhabitants in the vicinity of the prison, and dwelling, for the most part, in small rooms, ill ventilated, badly drained, and without any water supply, they are necessarily exposed to the same epidemic influences as their neighbours, and thus, while small-pox has been extremely prevalent, two warders have suffered from it rather severely. I was obliged to keep them a long time on the sick list, if possible to prevent any chance of their bringing it into the prison. Of course during the period of the cholera epidemic they were affected equally with the other classes of the population. I have with regret to note the deaths of two officers from cholera; both were fine healthy men, and in both the progress of the disease was very rapid. Health of officers. Deaths.

Another warder, a prematurely aged delicate man, died from exhaustion after diarrhœa, of the intractable character which I have previously described, at the close of the epidemic.

And another warder also died of exhaustion, after starvation, and long indulgence in spirituous drinks.

One officer resigned on account of ill-health. He was delicate on his first arrival here, and evidently consumptive. Resignation.

Five officers have been superannuated during the year, three on accouut of age and other infirmities, after some length of service. Two, A. W. Jackaman and P. W. Wcotton, in consequence of injuries received from prisoners, which I have described in my former Report. Superannuations.

No officer has been assaulted or sustained any serious accident in the year.

The families of the officers have enjoyed better health than last year, when scarlet fever and measles prevailed so much amongst the children. This year small-pox took their place, but in no instance proved fatal. They suffered considerably during the time of the epidemic, three officers losing their wives from cholera, another a son, and another a daughter from choleraic diarrhœa, besides others who were attacked and recovered. One officer's wife also died from malignant disease of an internal organ. Health of families.

Several other cases of much interest and severity occurred, but all made good recoveries.

Medical Officer's Report.

Thus the year has been a sad fatal one for all in my medical charge.

State of hospital.

The hospital has undergone a most thorough cleaning since the departure of the epidemic, and is now in a very clean and creditable state.

The promotions in the whole body of the officers have caused considerable changes in the staff attached to the hospital. All, however, deserve my warmest acknowledgments, for the careful way in which they have discharged their duty, especially during the time of the epidemic, when, with greatly increased work, and much to dispirit them, they nevertheless cheerfully afforded me the greatest possible help and support.

The resignation of the Assistant Surgeon and of the Dispenser, and the long interval which elapsed before the arrival of their successors, left me without assistance at a time when it was most urgently needed, until at the height of the epidemic the Governor was good enough to appoint a Staff Assistant Surgeon to the Forces to do duty at the prison, as I was wholly confined to the hospital by the urgency of the cases under treatment. When Dr. Chippendale, the Assistant Surgeon, arrived, towards the close of the epidemic, I was enabled to dispense with his services.

Having now brought to your Excellency's notice all the events which have occurred in my department during the past year,

I have, &c.

(Signed) John E. Gross,
Medical Officer.

Perused,

Richard Airey,
Lieut.-General and Governor.

Medical Officer's Report.

## APPENDIX.

### Medical Officer's Returns.

#### I.—Total Numbers treated.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Number of patients in hospital on 1st January 1865 - - | 12 | |
| Number admitted during 1865 - - - - - - | 380 | |
| | | 392 |
| Numbers discharged during 1865 :— | | |
| Cured or relieved - - - - - - | 314 | |
| Discharged for removal home as invalids - - | 4 | |
| Died - - - - - - - - - | 62 | |
| | | 380 |
| Remaining in hospital, 31st December 1865 - - | | 12 |

#### II.—Number and Causes of Deaths.

| | |
|---|---|
| Consumption - - - - - - - - - | 1 |
| Pneumonia - - - - - - - - - | 2 |
| Caries of temporal bone - - - - - - - | 1 |
| Cholera - - - - - - - - - | 54 |
| Choleraic Diarrhœa - - - - - - - | 3 |
| Diarrhœa - - - - - - - - - | 1 |
| | 62 |

#### III.—Diseases for which Patients were admitted in 1865.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cholera - - - - | 79 | Gangrene - - - - | 1 |
| Choleraic Diarrhœa - | 72 | Albuminuria - - - | 1 |
| Diarrhœa - - - - | 32 | Eczema - - - - | 1 |
| Contusions - - - - | 30 | Tetanus - - - - | 1 |
| Boils - - - - | 29 | Fracture of Scapula - - | 1 |
| Abscesses - - - - | 23 | Fracture of Rib - - - | 1 |
| Phthisis - - - - | 16 | Jaundice - - - - | 1 |
| Ophthalmia - - - | 12 | Facial Palsy - - - | 1 |
| Debility - - - - | 9 | Hæmorrhoids - - - | 1 |
| Erysipelas - - - - | 8 | Amaurosis - - - - | 1 |
| Ulcers - - - - | 8 | Burn - - - - - | 1 |
| Pneumonia - - - - | 5 | Constipation - - - | 1 |
| Dysuria - - - - | 5 | Tumour - - - - | 1 |
| Cynanche - - - - | 4 | Herpes Zoster - - - | 1 |
| Anasarca - - - - | 4 | Pleurisy - - - - | 1 |
| Cold and Cough - - - | 3 | Variola - - - - | 1 |
| Accidental Ophthalmia - | 3 | Psoriasis - - - - | 1 |
| Carbuncle - - - - | 3 | Amputation - - - | 1 |
| Whitlow - - - - | 3 | Otorrhœa - - - - | 1 |
| Bronchitis - - - - | 3 | Varix - - - - | 1 |
| Dyspepsia - - - - | 3 | | |
| Scald - - - - - | 2 | Total - - | 380 |
| Stricture - - - - | 2 | | |
| Necrosis - - - - | 2 | | |

Medical Officer's Report.

## IV.—Numbers in Hospital.

| | Average Daily No. in the Hospital. | Proportion per Cent. to the Average Daily No. of Prisoners in the same Quarter. |
|---|---|---|
| 1st quarter - - - | 13·24 | 1·58 |
| 2d „ - - - | 13·27 | 1·70 |
| 3d „ - - - | 16·16 | 2·25 |
| 4th „ - - - | 16·79 | 2·83 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Average daily number in hospital throughout the year | 14·88 |
| Proportion per cent. to the average daily number of prisoners in the year - - - - | 2·03 |
| Largest number in one day - - - - | 51 |
| Smallest number in one day - - - - | 5 |

## V.—Sickness, &c. of Subordinate Officers.

| Daily Average No. of Subordinate Officers. | Daily Average No. Sick, including Accidents. | Average No. of Days each Officer was Sick. | Died. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 79 | 2·39 | 6·59 | 4* |

* Exhaustion 1. Cholera 2. Diarrhœa 1.

## VI.—Numbers of Casual Sick.

| | |
|---|---|
| Average daily number treated in the prison throughout the year - - - - - - - | 15·38 |
| Proportion per cent. to the average daily number of prisoners in the year - - - - - - - | 2·10 |

VII.—A TABLE of the DISEASES treated in the HOSPITAL, classified according to the Registrar-General's Returns. Medical Officer's Report.

| DISEASES. | Remaining Jan. 1st, 1865. | Admitted in 1865. | Total. | Discharged. | Died. | Invalided to England. | Remaining Jan. 1st, 1866. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES. | | | | | | | |
| *Order* I.—*Miasmatic Diseases.* | | | | | | | |
| Tonsillitis | — | 4 | 4 | 3 | — | — | 1 |
| Catarrh | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4 | — | — | — |
| Dysentery | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ophthalmia | 2 | 12 | 14 | 14 | — | — | — |
| Diarrhœa | — | 32 | 32 | 30 | 1 | — | 1 |
| Cholera | — | 79 | 79 | 25 | 54 | — | — |
| Choleraic Diarrhœa | — | 72 | 72 | 69 | 3 | — | — |
| Carbuncle | — | 3 | 3 | 3 | — | — | — |
| Boil | 1 | 29 | 30 | 30 | — | — | — |
| Variola | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Erysipelas | — | 8 | 8 | 8 | — | — | — |
| Total - 247 | | | | | | | |
| CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES. | | | | | | | |
| *Order* I.—*Diathetic Diseases.* | | | | | | | |
| Ulcer | 1 | 8 | 9 | 8 | — | — | 1 |
| Gangrene of Toes | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | — | — | — |
| Anasarca | — | 4 | 4 | 4 | — | — | — |
| Tumour | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| *Order* II.—*Tubercular Diseases.* | | | | | | | |
| Phthisis | 1 | 16 | 17 | 10 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| Total - 33 | | | | | | | |
| CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES. | | | | | | | |
| *Order* I.—*Head Diseases.* | | | | | | | |
| Facial Palsy | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Otorrhœa | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| Tetanus | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Amaurosis | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — |
| *Order* II.—*Heart Diseases.* | | | | | | | |
| Varix | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| *Order* III.—*Lung Diseases.* | | | | | | | |
| Bronchitis | — | 3 | 4 | 4 | — | — | — |
| Pleurisy | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Pneumonia | — | 5 | 5 | 3 | 2 | — | — |
| Carried forward | | | | | | | |

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VII.—A TABLE of the DISEASES treated in the HOSPITAL, classified according to the Registrar-General's Returns—*cont.*

| DISEASES. | Remaining Jan. 1st, 1864. | Admitted in 1864. | Total. | Discharged. | Died. | Invalided to England. | Remaining Jan. 1st, 1865. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brought up - - | | | | | | | |
| *Order* IV.—*Diseases of Digestion.* | | | | | | | |
| Dyspepsia - - - - | — | 3 | 3 | 3 | — | — | — |
| Hæmorrhoids - - - | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Constipation - - - | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Jaundice - - - | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| *Order* V.—*Kidney Diseases.* | | | | | | | |
| Albuminuria - - - | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Dysuria - - - - | — | 5 | 5 | 5 | — | — | — |
| Stricture - - - | — | 2 | 2 | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| *Order* VII.—*Diseases of Locomotive System.* | | | | | | | |
| Necrosis - - - | — | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| *Order* VIII.—*Skin Diseases.* | | | | | | | |
| Abscess - - - | 1 | 23 | 24 | 24 | — | — | — |
| Whitlow - - - | — | 3 | 3 | 3 | — | — | — |
| Herpes Zoster - - | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Eczema - - - | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Psoriasis - - - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| Total - 62 | | | | | | | |
| CLASS IV.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES. | | | | | | | |
| *Order* IV.—*Diseases of Nutrition.* | | | | | | | |
| Debility - - - | — | 9 | 9 | 9 | — | — | — |
| Total - 9 | | | | | | | |
| CLASS V.—VIOLENT DISEASES. | | | | | | | |
| *Order* I.—*Accidents.* | | | | | | | |
| Burn - - - | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Scald - - - | — | 2 | 2 | 2 | — | — | — |
| Fracture of scapula - | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| „ rib - - | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| „ radius - - | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Amputation of finger - | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Carried forward - | | | | | | | |

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VII.—A TABLE of the DISEASES treated in the HOSPITAL, classified according to the Registrar-General's Returns—*cont.*

| DISEASES. | Remaining Jan. 1st, 1864. | Admitted in 1864. | Total. | Discharged. | Died. | Invalided to England. | Remaining Jan. 1st, 1865. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brought up - - | | | | | | | |
| *Order* I.—*cont.* | | | | | | | |
| Contusions - - - - | 1 | 30 | 31 | 28 | — | — | 3 |
| Accidental Ophthalmia - | — | 3 | 3 | 3 | — | — | — |
| Total - 41 | | | | | | | |
| GRAND TOTAL - | 12 | 380 | 392 | 314 | 62 | 4 | 12 |

Medical Officer's Report.

VIII.—Table of Cholera Epidemic; Attacks, Deaths, Per-centages.

| Dates of arrival of drafts of Prisoners. | Cholera. | | | | | Choleraic Diarrhœa. | | | | | Combined. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. in custody at the outbreak of the epidemic. | No. attacked. | Proportion per cent. of attacks to No. in custody. | No. died. | Proportion per cent. of deaths to No. in custody. | Proportion per cent. of deaths to No. attacked. | No. attacked. | Proportion per cent. of attacks to No. in custody. | No. of deaths. | Proportion per cent. of deaths to No. in custody. | Proportion per cent. of deaths to No. of attacks. | No. attacked. | Proportion per cent. of deaths to No. in custody. | No. of deaths. | Proportion per cent. of deaths to No. in custody. | Proportion per cent. of deaths to No. of attacks. |
| 18 July 1859 - | 52 | 7 | 13·46 | 5 | 9·61 | 71·42 | 6 | 11·53 | 1 | 1·92 | 16·66 | 13 | 25·00 | 6 | 11·53 | 46·15 |
| 12 Dec. 1861 - | 104 | 15 | 14·42 | 13 | 12·50 | 86·66 | 9 | 8·65 | — | — | — | 24 | 23·07 | 13 | 12·50 | 54·16 |
| 2 Sept. 1862 - | 112 | 15 | 13·39 | 9 | 8·03 | 60·00 | 7 | 6·23 | — | — | — | 22 | 19·64 | 9 | 8·03 | 40·90 |
| 8 June 1863 - | 184 | 18 | 9·78 | 13 | 7·06 | 72·22 | 15 | 8·15 | — | — | — | 33 | 17·93 | 13 | 7·06 | 39·39 |
| 2 Nov. 1864 - | 217 | 23 | 10·59 | 13 | 5·99 | 56·52 | 32 | 14·74 | 2 | 0·92 | 6·25 | 55 | 25·34 | 15 | 6·91 | 27·27 |

## Table IX.

### Cholera Epidemic.

Invalids in Sick Ward in Prison from Sept. 15 to Oct. 12 inclusive.

| | |
|---|---|
| Daily Average Number - - - - - | 53·67 |
| Proportion per cent. to the Daily Average Number of Prisoners - - - - - - - | 7·34 |

### Casual Sick.

Sept. 5 to Oct. 12, inclusive.

| | |
|---|---|
| Daily Average Number - - - - - | 41·68 |
| Proportion per cent. to the Daily Average Number of Prisoners - - - - - - - | 5·70 |

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# ANNUAL REPORT

ON

# THE CONVICT ESTABLISHMENT

AT

# GIBRALTAR

## For 1865.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty,
*February* 1866.

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